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Digest of CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS

OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF BUDGET AND FINANCE
(For Department Staff Only)

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CONTENTS

A.C.F.S.....1	Farm machinery.....44	Reclamation.....17,37
Adjournment.....18	Foreign trade.....6	Report.....9
Agricultural appropriations.....1	Forestry.....7,12,24	Research.....1,29
Air pollution.....29	Health.....10,15	Roads.....5,19,31
Appropriations.....2,41	Imports.....38	School-lunch.....1
Assistant Secretary.....43	Information.....47	S.C.S.....1
Banking and currency.....4	Lands.....7	Section 32 funds.....1
Civil defense.....21,42	submarginal.....23	Soil conservation..1,12,24
Cotton.....1,13	Legislative program...3,11	Statehood.....28
Credit unions.....40	Livestock and meats..12,38	Surplus commodities...1,25
Crop insurance.....45	Loans, farm.....27	Surplus property..10,15,42
C.S.S.....1	Marketing.....12,22	Taxation.....3
Dairy products.....39	Minerals.....7	Textiles.....13
Education.....10,15	Monopolies.....8	Tobacco.....33
Electrification...16,17,32	Organization, executive.27	Trade agreements.....13
Expenditures.....19	Personnel.....1,20,36	Transportation.....26
Experiment stations.....1	Poultry.....12,34	Virgin Islands.....12
Extension Service.....1	Prices, farm.....25	Water compact.....35
Family farm.....1,25	Prices, support.....25	Weather.....41
Farm income.....14,25	Property.....30	Wheat.....12,46

HIGHLIGHTS: House passed USDA appropriation bill. House committee reported independent offices appropriation bill. Sen. Thye commended USDA on development of bulletin on food-pack question. Senate passed bills to: Give certain N. Mex. lands national-forest status; restore import control authority in Virgin Islands, permit ACP payments on Federal noncropland; exempt feed wheat producers from quotas.

HOUSE

1. AGRICULTURAL APPROPRIATION BILL, 1956. Passed with a corrective amendment this bill, H. R. 5239 (pp. 3242-92). The amendment, by Rep. Whitten, would change the figure "1955" to "1956" on page 14, line 22, concerning the provision for allocation by ACPS of funds to SCS for technical service (p. 3292).

Rep. Whitten criticized the Department's administration of the farm program; urged increased use of Section 32 funds for the school-lunch program, and placing of surplus commodities on the world market at competitive prices; commended items for research and soil conservation and opposed proposal to transfer SCS activities to States; deplored the administration of CSS programs and recommended changes in personnel policies of county offices; favored two-price plan for cotton; etc. Various Members criticized and commended the Department's administration of various phases of the farm program and several Members urged help for the family farmer. Rep. Hope commended items for soil conservation, Extension Service, and payments to States for experiment stations.

2. APPROPRIATIONS. The Appropriations Committee reported without amendment H. R. 5240, the independent offices appropriation bill for 1956 (Mar. 26) (H. Rept. 304) (p. 3302). This bill includes appropriations for the Civil Service Commission, Federal Civil Defense Administration, Federal Power Commission, Federal Trade Commission, GAO, GSA, Interstate Commerce Commission, National

3. TAXATION. Received the conference report on H. R. 4259, to provide a 1-year extension of the existing corporate normal-tax rate and of certain existing excise-tax rates (H. Rept. 305)(p. 3236). Majority Leader McCormack announced that the conference report would be considered Mar. 30 (p. 3239). The Senate has agreed to the report.
4. BANKING AND CURRENCY. Rep. Spence inserted and commended Rep. Rayburn's speech wherein he discussed the dangers and abuses which may arise from the operation of uncontrolled and unregulated bank holding companies and gave "unequivocal endorsement to the principles embodied in H. R. 2674," Rep. Spence's bill to provide for the control and regulation of bank holding companies, etc. (pp. 3236-9).
5. ROAD PROGRAM. Both Houses received from the Commerce Department a report on the cost of construction needed to modernize the Nation's highways (H. Doc. 120) (pp. 3190, 3302).

Rep. Fascell stated "those of us who have recently been concerned with fiscal irresponsibility will be interested in learning of the testimony . . . where the General Accounting Office said that the "administration's road program "was unsound" (p. 3243).

Rep. McGregor stated that "if we want. . . good roads, and a national highway pattern, we must develop a sound and coordinated program which will include the financing factors" (p. 3293).
6. FOREIGN TRADE. Rep. Sikes discussed this country's trade relations with Latin America and claimed that our export trade with Latin America is equal to that with Europe and exceeds our trade with Asia, Africa, and Oceania combined (pp. 3294-6).
7. LANDS; MINERALS. The Interior and Insular Affairs Committee reported with amendment H. R. 230, providing for the acquisition and disposition of sand, stone, gravel, pumice, and cinders on public lands, including national forest lands (H. Rept. 306)(p. 3302).
8. MONOPOLIES. Rep. Patman discussed amendments he intends to propose to H. R. 3659 (to increase criminal penalties under the Sherman Antitrust Act) which would provide for even higher penalties than provided for in the bill (pp. 3299-301).
9. REPORT. Received the report of the activities of the Justice Department for the fiscal year 1954 (p. 3302).
10. SURPLUS PROPERTY; EDUCATION. Received a Rhode Island General Assembly resolution favoring H. R. 3322, to amend the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949 relating to the administration of the program on donation of surplus property for education and health purposes (p. 3303).
11. LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM for today, Mar. 29, as stated in the "Daily Digest": Consent and Private Calendars, and bill to increase criminal penalties under the Sherman Antitrust Act; and Wed., the conference report on the bill to extend corporate normal-tax rate and certain existing excise-tax rates (p. D257).

INDEPENDENT OFFICES APPROPRIATION BILL, 1956

MARCH 26, 1955.—Committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union and ordered to be printed

Mr. Thomas, from the Committee on Appropriations, submitted the following

R E P O R T

[To accompany H. R. 5240]

The Committee on Appropriations submits the following report in explanation of the accompanying bill making appropriations for sundry independent executive bureaus, boards, commissions, corporations, agencies and offices for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1956, and for other purposes.

SCOPE OF THE BILL

The estimates upon which the bill is based are contained in the 1956 Budget (House Document No. 16) and amendments thereto in House Document Nos. 91 and 95. Estimates for appropriation items contained in the bill are on the following pages of the Budget: disaster relief on pages 64 and 65, sundry independent offices on pages 88 through 238, the General Services Administration on pages 240 through 275, and the Housing and Home Finance Agency on pages 276 through 340.

APPROPRIATIONS AND ESTIMATES

The following table is a summary of the budget estimates for 1956, and the amounts recommended in the bill. A more detailed tabulation is inserted at the end of this report which gives the comparative amounts for each agency by appropriation item.

Summary of appropriations and estimates for agencies in the bill

Agency or item	Budget estimates, 1956	Recommended in bill	Bill compared with estimates
Civil Service Commission.....	\$19,495,000	\$268,387,500	+\$248,892,500
Federal Civil Defense Administration.....	59,300,000	53,400,000	-5,900,000
Disaster Relief.....	10,000,000	2,000,000	-8,000,000
Federal Communications Commission.....	6,700,000	6,870,000	+170,000
Federal Power Commission.....	4,650,000	4,650,000	-----
Federal Trade Commission.....	4,300,000	4,225,000	-75,000
General Accounting Office.....	32,100,000	31,981,000	-119,000
General Services Administration.....	719,261,000	716,610,000	-2,651,000
Housing and Home Finance Agency.....	174,100,000	156,800,000	-17,300,000
Interstate Commerce Commission.....	11,975,000	11,975,000	-----
National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics.....	76,500,000	67,700,000	-8,800,000
National Capital Housing Authority.....	37,000	37,000	-----
National Science Foundation.....	31,000,000	22,250,000	-8,750,000
National Security Training Commission.....	55,000	0	-55,000
Renegotiation Board.....	4,250,000	3,750,000	-500,000
Securities and Exchange Commission.....	4,997,000	4,875,000	-122,000
Selective Service System.....	28,700,000	26,958,875	-1,741,125
Veterans' Administration.....	4,452,370,000	4,463,126,000	+10,756,000
Total.....	5,639,790,000	5,845,595,375	+205,805,375

The amount of budget estimates considered by the Committee is \$5,639,790,000, and the total of recommended appropriations is \$5,845,595,375. This compares with appropriations of \$5,112,940,263 for 1955. There is a net decrease of \$44,194,625 in the budget estimates if the item for payment to the civil service retirement and disability fund, for which there is no budget estimate, is not included. However, the President's Budget states that sometime during the session he will send an estimate of \$216,000,000 to the Congress. The increase over the current year is due primarily to three large items, the appropriation of \$250,000,000 for payment to the civil service retirement and disability fund, an increase of \$168,900,000 for funds for strategic and critical materials, and an increase of \$210,000,000 for veterans benefits.

NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES

The Committee believes that the budgets for the agencies in this bill have been controlled very carefully, and that the agencies are fulfilling their responsibilities with a minimum number of personnel. During the hearings each agency was asked to insert a table in the record of the average number of employees for each of the last ten years or since the agency was created. A summary of the highest employment figure for each agency during the decade 1947-1956, the number of employees estimated for in the 1956 Budget, and the approximate number of employees provided for in the bill is shown in the table that follows.

Table of the comparative average number of employees for agencies in the bill, 1947-1956

Agency	Highest annual employment during last decade	1956 budget estimate	Recommended in bill
Civil Service Commission.....	4,993	3,150	3,036
Federal Civil Defense Administration.....	839	768	728
Federal Communications Commission.....	1,404	1,031	1,057
Federal Power Commission.....	817	702	702
Federal Trade Commission.....	676	640	629
General Accounting Office.....	13,895	5,932	5,924
General Services Administration.....	28,929	26,472	26,291
Housing and Home Finance Agency.....	13,481	12,762	11,489
Interstate Commerce Commission.....	2,248	1,916	1,916
National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics.....	7,600	8,430	7,631
National Capital Housing Authority (total).....	357	282	282
National Science Foundation.....	170	187	170
National Security Training Commission.....	6	6	0
Renegotiation Board.....	716	569	502
Securities and Exchange Commission.....	1,187	730	712
Selective Service System.....	7,707	6,695	6,650
Veterans Administration.....	204,732	168,863	167,820
Total.....	280,257	239,135	235,539

The specific recommendations of the Committee with relation to the separate appropriation items are contained in the remainder of this report.

CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION

Salaries and expenses.—The bill includes \$16,217,500 for salaries and expenses of this Commission, which is a reduction of \$607,500 in the budget estimate and is \$641,900 more than the 1955 appropriation. Almost all of the increase is in the activities for recruiting and examining, the investigation of character and fitness for employment, and the inspection and classification audits, where approximately one-half of the increases requested are approved. The additional amount for 1956 will provide for the added workload anticipated in connection with the new career-conditional appointment program.

There is a provision in the Independent Offices Appropriation Act, 1953, stating that the Civil Service Commission shall not impose an arbitrary requirement with respect to the age of persons appointed to positions in the competitive service. It is believed that if a person is otherwise qualified an arbitrary limitation on employment solely on account of age should not be placed on any position by the Civil Service Commission.

Investigations of United States citizens for employment by international organizations.—For this item the Committee recommends no additional appropriation, but in lieu thereof that the unobligated balance of funds for 1955 be continued available. It is predicted that \$500,000 will be needed for investigations in 1956 and the unobligated balance is expected to be between \$300,000 and \$400,000. The actual requirements for this program cannot be accurately estimated inasmuch as the number of investigations is dependent on the number of new employees to be hired by international organizations. Expenditures

for this program have been substantially under estimated requirements during 1955 and the amount provided should be ample, but if an additional amount is required later in the year the need for such funds will be considered at that time.

Annuities, Panama Canal construction employees and Lighthouse Service widows.—The budget estimate of \$2,170,000 is approved for this item, which is a decrease of \$184,000 from requirements during 1955. The number of eligible annuitants is slowly decreasing as deaths occur and this item can be expected to decline.

Payment to civil-service retirement and disability fund.—The Committee has included in the bill an appropriation of \$250,000,000 for the Government payment to the fund, for which there is no budget estimate, although \$216,000,000 is included in the Budget document as being proposed for later transmission.

Funds have not been appropriated for this purpose for the last two years pending the results of a study of the financial status of the fund and other retirement programs by the Kaplan Committee. The studies have now been completed and the Kaplan report is filed with the Congress. It recommends an annual contribution of 8.63 percent, or approximately \$772 million per year. The report states that it may not be possible to appropriate this amount immediately but it may have to be approached gradually with the percentage of contribution increasing later.

The Budget indicates that the Administration intends to submit an amendment to the retirement Act to establish a statutory basis for determining the amount of the Federal contribution, but no legislation has been submitted to date. The Committee is in accord with plans to put the fund on a sound financial basis and pending the submission of such legislation certainly a contribution should be made this year to the fund as no contribution has been made for the last two years. The amount in the bill will help to prevent the fund from deteriorating further.

Administrative expenses, Employees' Life Insurance Fund.—The Committee recommends that \$80,000 be made available for reimbursement to the Civil Service Commission for administrative expenses in connection with the Federal Employees Life Insurance Act, instead of \$140,000 as requested. Work in connection with this program is done by private insurance companies, and Government costs should never be great since the Commission merely maintains necessary control accounts and records. Such work as is necessary is done in the retirement division of the Commission, and pending experience of actual costs relating to the program a minimum amount is provided.

FEDERAL CIVIL DEFENSE ADMINISTRATION

The Committee recommends appropriations for \$53,400,000 for this agency for 1956, which is \$5,375,000 more than the appropriation in 1955 and is a reduction of \$5,900,000 in the budget estimates.

Operations.—For operation of the Federal program the bill contains \$11,000,000, an increase of \$975,000 over the amount available for 1955 and a reduction of \$600,000 in the budget estimate.

Federal contributions.—The bill contains the budget estimate of \$12,400,000 for the Federal contributions program, which funds are

equally matched by the States, and is an increase of \$400,000 over 1955 appropriations. More emphasis should be placed on the use of matching funds since there is no possibility of the Federal government supporting the entire program, even if it desired to do so.

The value of civil defense fostered by this agency is the effectiveness of the job that can be accomplished by the States and local communities. The Committee believes too often this is considered a Federal program and the point is missed that it is the efforts of the individual citizen at the local level which will make the program effective.

Emergency supplies and equipment.—For stockpiling of emergency supplies and equipment the Committee recommends an appropriation of \$30,000,000, which is an increase of \$4,000,000 over the amount in 1955 and is \$5,300,000 less than the budget estimate. The unexpended balances of funds for supplies on December 31, 1954, was in excess of \$34,000,000 and the amount provided will permit orderly progress to continue in the program of procurement.

The Committee again calls attention to the report on the bill for the Departments of Labor and Health, Education, and Welfare appropriations which stated requests by those departments for civil defense had been denied, and it was the Committee's firm belief a scattering of the basic authorities through the Executive Branch and the piecemeal consideration by the Legislative Branch for these activities could result only in confusion and waste of public funds. For this same reason funds requested for defense planning activities by the Housing and Home Finance Agency have been denied.

DISASTER RELIEF

The responsibility for the program of assistance to States and local public bodies during major disasters has been delegated to the Federal Civil Defense Administrator by the President on January 16, 1953, in Executive Order 10427. The fund will have an anticipated unobligated balance of \$8,434,933 at the beginning of fiscal year 1956 and the Committee recommends an additional \$2,000,000 for appropriation instead of the \$10,000,000 requested. This will make a total of \$10,434,933 available for obligation, which is in excess of the amount that has been used in any prior year. Allocations from the fund have been \$12,368,549 during the last three years and the greatest amount for any one year was \$9,448,500 in 1955.

FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION

The bill contains \$6,870,000 for this agency, which is an increase of \$240,600 over 1955 and \$170,000 in excess of the budget estimate. Substantial progress is being made in eliminating the backlogs of work in television and radio and special services activities and \$90,000 more than the budget estimate is provided to continue work on the backlogs in these fields.

During the hearings considerable concern was expressed by Members of the Commission over the lack of information available relating to many problems of radio and television network broadcasting. The Commission has little factual information in this field and the bill provides \$80,000 for making such a study.

FEDERAL POWER COMMISSION

The bill includes the budget estimate of \$4,650,000 for this Commission, which is an increase of \$400,000 over the appropriation in 1955. The number of license applications for non-Federal hydroelectric projects has increased greatly in recent years and there is expected to be a carryover of 97 applications into fiscal year 1956. The number of gas rate increase cases under suspension at the present time is 33. These figures do not include any cases in the Commission in connection with the Supreme Court decision in the Phillips Petroleum Company case. Additional funds were approved in a recent supplemental appropriation bill to start reducing these backlogs and the funds in the bill will enable such work to continue.

The bill contains specific limitations upon the amount of funds which may be used for maps, basic surveys, studies, and informational services. The additional funds that are made available by the operation of such limitations should be applied to further reduce the backlogs.

The budget estimate for the Commission does not include the salary for the chief engineer who has been serving as a United States representative on the International Joint Commission that adjudicates controversies between the Governments of the United States and Canada. The Committee has included the salary for such a position in the bill and instructs the Commission to continue to provide the International Joint Commission with a representative who looks with favor on the protection of properties of United States citizens along the Great Lakes.

FEDERAL TRADE COMMISSION

The bill contains \$4,225,000 for this Commission, which is \$180,000 more than was appropriated for this purpose in 1955 and is \$75,000 less than the budget estimate. The Committee has reduced the amount requested for the economic and financial reports activity by \$75,000, and again urges that these reports be made as self sustaining as possible inasmuch as they are of considerable value to industry, banking and business concerns and contain information not available from private sources.

GENERAL ACCOUNTING OFFICE

The Committee recommends \$31,981,000 for this Office, which is the same amount as the appropriation for 1955 and is a reduction of \$119,000 in the budget estimate. During hearings a voluntary reduction of \$75,000 was made in funds requested for other objects of expenditure, making the agency's request substantially in line with the Committee's recommendations.

At the instigation of the Committee in 1952 the General Accounting Office opened a branch office in Europe to examine Government expenditures in that area. Some excellent work has been done resulting in substantial savings to the taxpayers, but reports have reached the Committee that some of the investigations now being conducted are of minor importance in comparison to larger matters which may not be receiving the attention they deserve. The Committee desires to point out that the value of this office is in the quality of staff and that

mere numbers is not going to accomplish what the Committee expects it to. There are now 46 employees in Europe and such a number should be sufficient for the primary objectives.

GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION

Operating expenses, Public Buildings Service.—Funds are included in the bill in the amount of \$95,960,000 for this item, which is the same amount that was appropriated in 1955 and is a reduction of \$3,271,000 in the budget estimate. The Government finances 95,667,000 square feet of building space from this appropriation, including 41,894,000 square feet in Government-owned buildings inside and 36,303,000 square feet outside the District of Columbia. The Committee has earmarked \$7,500,000 for repairs to buildings the Government owns in the Washington area. The backlog of work for such repairs is estimated at \$48,000,000 and the amount recommended will enable the GSA to commence work to reduce this backlog.

Emergency operating expenses.—The Committee recommends \$10,000,000 for this purpose, which is \$5,647,000 less than the appropriation in 1955 and \$3,400,000 below the estimate for 1956. This appropriation was created at the beginning of the Korean emergency to finance needed space in connection with the increased defense effort and it now finances 3,869,000 square feet of Government-owned space, and 4,747,000 square feet of leased space. The Committee has urged that the space financed with this appropriation be liquidated as soon as possible, and the amount proposed will encourage such disposition.

Repair, improvement, and equipment of Federally owned buildings outside the District of Columbia.—The most serious problem facing the General Services Administration is the neglected state of repairs for Government-owned buildings outside the District of Columbia, for which there is a backlog of work of approximately \$80,000,000. The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$25,000,000 in 1956, more than double the amount appropriated in 1955 and an increase of \$5,000,000 over the budget estimate. This will be used to finance repairs on the 112,000,000 square feet of floor space in 4,400 buildings in this program with an acquisition cost in excess of \$1 billion. Universities and similar institutions provide funds for repairs and alterations on the basis of a formula extending from 1.1 to 1.8 percent of replacement costs, while the Government has been expending funds at a rate of about one-half of one percent. In allocating the increased amount for 1956 the Committee directs that the most urgent projects be taken first and that items for repair and rehabilitation receive priority over items for improvement.

Operating expenses, Federal Supply Service.—The Committee recommends \$2,890,000 in this item, a reduction of \$230,000 in the estimates and an increase of \$230,000 over the appropriation for 1955. This appropriation provides for direction of the personal property management program, interagency motor pools, traffic management, supervision of the Federal supply system in the 10 regions, and other centralized activities for civilian agencies of the Government.

Expenses, General Supply Fund.—The Committee approves the budget estimate of \$12,000,000 for expenses of this fund, which is \$66,800 under the appropriation for 1955. During hearings it was

testified that the amount of business estimated for 1956 would approximate \$139.2 million and that there was every indication that the volume would increase to \$161.8 million. A supplemental estimate for fiscal year 1956 is pending in the Bureau of the Budget for such increased workload and if such increases do not materialize during the year such developments should be reflected in an unobligated balance at the end of the year and a decrease in the estimates for 1957.

Operating expenses, National Archives and records service.—The bill contains \$5,550,000 for this purpose, a reduction of \$100,000 in the budget estimate and an increase of \$550,000 over the appropriation for 1955. The Federal Government created 723,000 fewer cubic feet of records than were destroyed in 1954. This is the first year the Government has been able to do this since long before the records centers were established. Every effort should be made to increase the disposition program as this is an activity where substantial savings to the Government are obtained.

Administrative operations.—The Committee recommends \$4,000,000 for this item, an increase of \$210,500 over the amount appropriated for 1955 and a decrease of \$450,000 in the budget estimate. This item finances the administrative, financial, legal and other integrated services for the Public Buildings Service, Federal Supply Service and National Archives and Records Service programs. In addition, funds for administrative operations for GSA are included in five of the operating programs, not including the customary reimbursements for services performed for other agencies. The Committee strongly recommends that all administrative operating costs be included in one item next year and will expect a substantial reduction to be made in the overall amount, both in the District of Columbia and in the field.

The item for administrative operations and other items in the General Services Administration budget justifications have been adjusted to balance financing with workload. The Committee has approved such adjustments this year and has inserted a proviso on certain items requiring that no functions budgeted under such appropriations shall be transferred to or financed from any other appropriation or fund. Such a proviso is intended to insure that the money is expended in accordance with the appropriation structure as approved by the Congress.

Strategic and critical materials.—The budget estimate for this item provides for an appropriation of \$521,500,000 and the Committee recommends the full amount. The unobligated balance of prior year funds of \$46,028,000 and the receipts from rotation of stocks estimated at \$72,985,000 makes a total of \$640,513,000 available for obligation in 1956, which compares with \$719,212,252 estimated obligations for 1955. Materials in inventory or on order at June 30, 1956, are estimated at \$6,460,000,000, leaving \$3,304,000,000 to be procured in future years. The cost of purchasing, storing and rotating the stockpile during 1956 is estimated at \$31,284,000.

Strategic and critical materials (liquidation of contract authorization).—The Committee has approved the budget estimate of \$27,400,000 for this item which will finance the remaining contract authorization under the total original authorization of \$920,000,000.

Hospital facilities in the District of Columbia.—The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$1,610,000 to finance the project for

Georgetown University under the grant program for private hospital construction as authorized by Public Law 663 of the 83rd Congress.

The bill also provides an appropriation of \$9,700,000 to liquidate part of the contract authorization for the Hospital Center in the District of Columbia. This will leave a total unfinanced contract authority of \$5,300,000 remaining for liquidation in future appropriations.

United States postoffice and courthouse building, Nome, Alaska.—The bill provides \$1,000,000 for a new building in Nome, Alaska, to replace the present structure which has become unsound because of subsoil conditions caused by intermittent thawing and freezing. The amount provided is a reduction of \$200,000 in the request and is to finance the entire construction cost.

Lease-purchase of public buildings.—The bill contains language continuing the availability of funds presently authorized for lease-purchase contracts during 1956 as recommended in the Budget. Each project must be approved by the Bureau of the Budget and the Public Works Committees of the Senate and House of Representatives before it can be started under this program. The size of the program in the future is subject to limitations in appropriation Acts. It is understood that the 1956 program of recommended projects is being prepared and will be submitted later.

Abaca fiber program.—The bill contains a limitation of \$100,000 on administrative expenses for this program, which is \$35,000 less than the amount provided in 1955 and in the budget estimate. The original request for a \$3,500,000 appropriation for working capital was withdrawn in House Document No. 91 as the program is being reduced in size for 1956. The Committee recommends that the need for this program be reviewed to see if it cannot be liquidated.

HOUSING AND HOME FINANCE AGENCY

OFFICE OF THE ADMINISTRATOR

The Housing and Home Finance Administrator administers the slum clearance and urban renewal program, housing loans to educational institutions, and several smaller programs. The four constituent agencies, the Home Loan Bank Board and Federal Savings and Loan Insurance Corporation, the Federal National Mortgage Association, the Federal Housing Administration, and the Public Housing Administration administer other parts of the Government housing program.

Salaries and expenses, Office of the Administrator.—The bill provides an appropriation of \$4,300,000 for this purpose, which is an increase of \$331,500 over the appropriation for 1955 and a decrease of \$1,400,000 in the budget estimate.

In addition to appropriations for salaries and expenses in the Office of the Administrator the bill contains \$2,500,000 for a reserve of planned public works, \$2,000,000 for urban planning grants, and \$60,000,000 for grants for slum clearance and urban renewal. This makes total appropriations for this Office \$68,800,000, which is an increase of \$20,831,500 above the appropriations for 1955 and a decrease of \$9,500,000 from the budget estimates.

The Committee is greatly concerned over the lack of Congressional control over some of the loan and grant programs. During the past few years the Congress has lost control over the expenditure of ap-

proximately \$3.3 billion by granting Treasury authorizations and the right to make binding contracts before money is appropriated. It has also lost control over potential annual contributions payments aggregating in excess of \$13 billion. The Committee has therefore included language in the bill which will require projects to be approved by the legislative committees of the Senate and House of Representatives before a contract can be entered into. Such approval by the legislative committees recaptures in some degree the control lost by Congress over expenditures of public funds. The Administrator stated on page 1359 of the hearings that he would welcome Congress assuming responsibility in this field, and such approval is consistent with the procedure for the program for lease-purchase of public buildings under the General Services Administration, and is similar to sanctions required for military construction projects.

The language is inclusive for all advances, loans, contracts for capital grants, and contracts for annual contributions under the public housing program, and will merely require that proposed projects be submitted to the legislative committees for approval.

*Office of the Administrator, revolving fund (liquidating programs).—*The bill contains an administrative expense limitation of \$2,500,000 and a nonadministrative expense limitation of \$10,000,000, which are \$1,440,000 and \$10,000,000 under the amounts of the limitations in the 1955 bill and \$300,000 and \$3,000,000 under the limitations in the budget estimates for 1956 respectively. The appropriation bill last year established this revolving fund to stimulate the disposal and liquidation activities in a number of programs that had been in the process of liquidation for a number of years without making noticeable progress. It was expected that such liquidations would progress expeditiously and some progress has been made. The largest program remaining today is the War and Emergency Housing Program in process of liquidation which is administered by the Public Housing Administration. This program should be liquidated this year and it may be necessary for the Administrator to assume the liquidation activity to get the job completed. The Committee suggests that the Department of Defense be urged to cooperate by declaring properties surplus it does not need or taking over the properties that it requires and thus terminate this war housing program.

*Federal National Mortgage Association.—*The Committee recommends the budget estimate of \$3,950,000 for administrative expenses of this Association, which is \$712,000 above the amount of the limitation on administrative expenses in 1955. The limitation is, in effect, a ceiling on the expenditure of corporate funds that can be used for administrative purposes and no appropriation is required.

*Home Loan Bank Board and Federal Savings and Loan Insurance Corporation.—*These two items can be considered together inasmuch as they are in essence one program. The Committee recommends \$920,000 for administrative expenses of the Board and \$2,995,000 for expenses of its examining division. During hearings the Committee inquired about the adequacy of inspections of Federal and State-chartered insured institutions, and is concerned that inspections are being made only once every 16 months. This is entirely too long a period of time between inspections and the Committee has provided \$125,000 over the budget estimate to increase the frequency of such examinations to at least once in every 12 months if not more often.

For the Federal Savings and Loan Insurance Corporation the Committee recommends an increase from \$455,000 in 1955 to \$985,000 for 1956, which is \$485,000 over the budget estimate. A letter inserted in the hearings on page 1147 at the instigation of the Committee points out that the Corporation will receive the primary benefits of more frequent inspections and should logically bear the costs of the added inspections and the Committee action is based on such a suggestion.

The insurance fund is in excellent condition with a reserve of \$158 million and member institutions have reserves of \$1.9 billion. During this period of high building activity the Committee believes that the inspection activity should be increased, for while more frequent inspections may not prevent an institution from becoming insolvent such inspections will certainly help the institutions to detect at an earlier date any signs of insolvency.

Federal Housing Administration.—The bill authorizes use of \$5,900,000 of corporate funds for administrative expenses, which is an increase of \$275,000 over the 1955 authorization and is a decrease of \$750,000 in the request for 1956. For nonadministrative expenses the limitation has been established at \$33,000,000, an increase of \$1,440,000 over 1955.

During hearings the costs for administering the loan guaranty programs of the Federal Housing Administration were compared with those of the Veterans Administration and the FHA costs are clearly too high. It is suggested that the Administrator examine such costs and take such steps as are necessary to get them on a more realistic basis.

Public Housing Administration.—The Committee recommends \$8,000,000 for administrative expenses of this agency, a reduction of \$800,000 in the budget estimate and an increase of \$650,000 over the appropriation for 1955. The increase is to enable the Administration to examine the local housing authority budgets more carefully and effect such economies as are warranted. Some additional housing units are coming into operation which also justify the amount of increase recommended.

In connection with the plan of the Administrator of the Housing and Home Finance Agency to have offices for each of the several constituent agencies in the same cities, it was testified during the hearings that it would cost the Public Housing Administration an additional \$170,000 annually to establish an office at Philadelphia. The Committee believes in this instance that it is an unwarranted expenditure and requests that such a move not be made.

Annual contributions.—The amount of annual contributions recommended for 1956 is \$80,000,000, an increase of \$16,050,000 over 1955 and a reduction of \$7,000,000 in the budget estimate. The PHA is authorized to issue Treasury notes and obligations up to \$1.5 billion and the Government could be required to appropriate up to \$336,000,000 annually as payments on annual contributions contracts with local public housing authorities. As public housing units come into occupancy the Federal government is required by terms of the annual contributions contracts to guarantee the amortization costs of the projects. To the extent amortization costs cannot be supported with rents collected, the Federal government must make annual contributions. Often the costs of the program are not seen until several years after a public housing project is authorized and some time after the units of a project become occupied, and then it is too late to exercise

control over such obligations. The only control over contributions is through close supervision of the operating practices of individual housing authorities, and the authorizations of annual contributions contracts in the initial instance.

There is no new authorization in this bill for the construction of any new public housing units for the fiscal year 1956. However, in the President's Budget he states that he will send to Congress a request for 35,000 public housing units, but the Committee is advised by the House Committee on Banking and Currency which has jurisdiction over the matter that at the time of writing this report the President has not sent his housing request to the Congress.

INTERSTATE COMMERCE COMMISSION

The Committee in recommending the full budget estimate of \$11,975,000 for 1956, which is an increase of \$305,000 over the amount for 1955, recommends consolidated language for this item as proposed in the Budget, and has inserted a limitation in the bill earmarking the full budget amount of \$1,684,000, for railroad safety and locomotive inspection.

The Committee believes that if railroad safety and locomotive inspection activities can be consolidated administratively the Commission can do its job more efficiently and the amount of inspection that can be done will be increased with the same amount of money. The Committee directs that no reduction be made in the number of inspectors and that the same activities be financed from this item as have been financed from the appropriations for railroad safety and locomotive inspection in the past.

During hearings on the bill the Committee questioned the necessity of maintaining separate organizations for the Section of Certificates and the Section of Complaints of the Bureau of Motor Carriers and can see no apparent reason why the two sections cannot be consolidated into one organization and recommends that such a move be effected by the Commission without delay.

NATIONAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE FOR AERONAUTICS

Salaries and expenses.—The Committee recommends \$56,000,000 for this purpose, which is an increase of \$3,760,000 over the amount available in 1955 and a decrease of \$7,500,000 in the budget estimate. The amount in the bill will provide for approximately 7,631 employees as compared to 7,421 for 1955. New facilities are coming into operation at all of the laboratories and additional funds are required for 1956 over 1955.

Construction and equipment.—The estimates provide for construction of 13 different construction projects at three laboratories and one field station at an estimated cost of \$13,000,000 and the Committee has approved \$11,700,000 for such purposes. If the NACA will place the projects open for competitive bids and watch construction costs carefully the entire program should be accomplished within the amount provided.

NATIONAL CAPITAL HOUSING AUTHORITY

The bill contains the budget estimate for \$37,000 for operation of 112 low-rent housing projects and 30 nonresidential units under title I of the Alley Dwelling Act. Other operations of this housing authority are subject to the supervision of the Public Housing Administration in the same manner as public housing for other cities.

NATIONAL SCIENCE FOUNDATION

Salaries and expenses.—The Committee recommends the same amount for this purpose as in 1955 of \$12,250,000, a reduction of \$7,750,000 in the budget estimate. Appropriations for this agency have been increasing steadily each year and the Committee has denied the increase requested for 1956. In approving the amount contained in the bill the Committee has not reduced the amount for stipends from the amount contained in the Budget, but it has specifically denied \$75,000 for grants for foreign travel under the grant programs. The agency should also continue to keep its administrative costs at a minimum as required last year.

International geophysical year.—The bill provides an appropriation of \$10,000,000 for these studies, a decrease of \$1,000,000 in the estimate, which amount is intended to complete the funding of this program.

NATIONAL SECURITY TRAINING COMMISSION

Until the legislative committee acts on the subject matter of UMT the Committee has denied funds for this Commission. The Congress has rejected proposals for universal military training on a number of occasions and in view of that fact the Committee can see no further need for this Commission, which is concerned primarily with activities relating exclusively to the universal military training program. To continue this Commission longer with its small workload can only result in waste of public funds.

RENEGOTIATION BOARD

The Committee has included \$3,750,000 for the Board's activities in 1956, a reduction of \$500,000 in the budget estimate and \$750,000 below the appropriation for 1955. As a result of recent amendments to the basic act the workload for 1956 for this Board should be below that of previous years and the appropriation required can be reduced accordingly.

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

The bill provides \$4,875,000, which is \$125,000 more than was available in 1955 and is a decrease of \$122,000 in the budget estimate. The additional amount over 1955 is for an increase in field activities where the most important regulatory activities of the Commission are located.

SELECTIVE SERVICE SYSTEM

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$26,958,875 for this purpose in 1956, together with the unobligated balance of \$1,226,000 of prior year funds, making a total for 1956 of \$28,184,875. This is \$515,125 less than the budget estimates and \$818,188 less than the amount available in 1955. The small decrease is in national and state administration where the amount approved for national administration is the same as actual expenditures during 1954 and the amount for state headquarters has been reduced by \$324,414 under 1955. The full budget estimate of \$20,963,700 has been approved and earmarked in the bill for local boards.

VETERANS ADMINISTRATION

The committee recommends a total of \$4,463,126,000 for the Veterans Administration for the fiscal year 1956, as compared with a total of \$4,195,263,800 for the fiscal year 1955. The amount recommended is \$267,862,200 more than the 1955 appropriation and is \$10,756,000 above the budget estimate.

Appropriations for all hospital, insurance, and benefit programs are approved in full, and an additional \$16,885,000 over the budget estimate has been added in the bill to start the rebuilding of some of the older hospitals. The only reductions recommended in the Veterans Administration are in the item for administrative expenses in non-medical programs which is reduced by \$5,300,000, and in the item for grants to the Republic of the Philippines which is reduced by \$129,000. A table of the amounts in the bill for each item is as follows.

Veterans Administration appropriations for fiscal year 1956

Item	Appropriations, 1955	Budget estimates, 1956	Recommended in the bill for 1956
General operating expenses.....	\$167, 672, 300	\$160, 300, 000	\$155, 000, 000
Medical administration and miscellaneous operating expenses.....	14, 654, 000	15, 294, 000	15, 294, 000
Inpatient care.....	593, 992, 500	619, 000, 000	619, 000, 000
Outpatient care.....	82, 134, 000	82, 039, 000	82, 089, 000
Maintenance and operation of supply depots.....	1, 654, 000	1, 578, 000	1, 578, 000
Total, administrative appropriations.....	860, 106, 800	878, 261, 000	872, 961, 000
Compensation and pensions.....	2, 675, 000, 000	2, 800, 000, 000	2, 800, 000, 000
Readjustment benefits.....	542, 000, 000	627, 097, 000	627, 097, 000
Military and Naval insurance.....	4, 932, 000	4, 868, 000	4, 868, 000
National service life insurance.....	30, 570, 000	81, 300, 000	31, 300, 000
Servicemen's indemnities.....	30, 000, 000	40, 500, 000	40, 500, 000
Grants to the Republic of the Philippines.....	2, 175, 000	2, 629, 000	2, 500, 000
Hospital and domiciliary facilities.....	47, 000, 000	13, 815, 000	30, 000, 000
Major alterations, improvements, and repairs.....	3, 480, 000	3, 900, 000	3, 900, 000
Total, benefit appropriations.....	3, 335, 157, 000	3, 574, 109, 000	3, 573, 980, 000
Grand total, Veterans Administration.....	4, 195, 263, 800	4, 452, 370, 000	4, 463, 126, 000

General operating expenses.—The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$155,000,000 for administrative expenses for all programs except the medical program. Savings are being made in the operation of the insurance program, and the Committee has made a reduction of \$3,000,000 in the estimate of the amount that will be required. The remaining part of the reduction is in the request for funds for general administration and office services where the costs are too high.

The amount requested for administering the loan guaranty program appears to the Committee to be lower than an amount that can reasonably be expected to be required based on the high level of construction in the housing industry as testified to by both the Veterans Administration and the housing agencies. The amount for administrative expenses of the loan guaranty program has accordingly been increased by the Committee \$1,000,000 to make a total amount for such purpose \$15,150,000, and the amount has been earmarked in the language of the bill.

The bill also includes the language that has been requested which will permit \$300,000 to be used for a special study of the compensation and pensions program.

Inpatient care.—The bill provides the full amount of \$626,229,600 requested for the care and treatment of an average of 131,484 beneficiaries in VA hospitals, contract hospitals, and domiciliary facilities, including reimbursements estimated at \$7,229,600. This is an increase of \$25,102,600 over the amount available for such treatment in 1955 and is an additional 3,914 patients per day for 1956 over 1955. There are no new hospitals coming into operation during 1956 and the increase is to provide for the care of an increased number of patients.

Outpatient care.—The Committee has provided the full budget estimate of \$82,089,000, which includes \$11,500,000 for outpatient fee basis dental care. Substantial progress has been made in reducing the backlog in dental care and by the end of 1956 it will have been reduced from over 300,000 cases to an estimated 53,000.

Compensation and pensions, and readjustment benefits.—The Committee has recommended the full amount for these two items, which is \$2,800,000,000 for pensions and \$627,097,000 for readjustment benefit payments. Both amounts are greater than the appropriation for such purposes in 1955 and will finance compensation payments to veterans at the increased rates as provided in recent legislation, and will provide for benefits to the increased number of veterans who are coming out of service after serving in the Korean emergency.

The provisos that have been included in the bill for a number of years defining eligibility for dental care and preventing payment of gratuities to lending institutions under the loan guaranty program have been made permanent legislation.

Grants to the Republic of the Philippines.—The bill provides an appropriation of \$2,500,000 for this purpose, which is an increase of \$325,000 over the amount provided in fiscal 1955 including the amount in a recent supplemental appropriation, and is a decrease of \$129,000 in the budget estimate. Public Law 421 of the 83rd Congress extended the initial authorization for this program another five years and provided for a maximum grant of \$2,500,000 in calendar year 1956, and the committee has approved the same amount for the fiscal year.

Hospital and domiciliary facilities.—The Committee considered a budget estimate of \$13,815,000 for this item and has increased this amount to \$30,000,000. During hearings the Administrator testified that the Veterans Administration was currently making a survey of the hospital facilities to determine what hospitals should be replaced and which hospitals need extensive modernization. The results of the surveys are already startling. The Veterans Administration is ready to move now and requested \$20,000,000 of the Bureau of the Budget this year for the program, which was denied. The Committee is of the opinion there is no need for delaying this program because a great amount of work will have to be done. The whole purpose of the modernization of older hospitals is to bring the present plant up to date instead of building new and additional hospitals. Much money can be saved by modernizing rather than having a new hospital construction program.

The most urgently needed type of bed is for neuropsychiatric care. The Committee respectfully requests the Veterans Administration to give consideration to the essential needs of these neuropsychiatric hospitals such as Murfreesboro and others serving similar purposes all over the nation.

LIMITATIONS AND LEGISLATIVE PROVISIONS

The following limitations and legislative provisions not heretofore carried in connection with any appropriation bill are recommended:

On page 4, in connection with the Civil Service Commission:

The Civil Service Commission shall not impose a requirement or limitation of maximum age with respect to the appointment of persons to positions in the competitive service who are otherwise qualified: Provided, That no person who has reached his seventieth birthday shall be appointed in the competitive civil service on other than a temporary basis.

On page 9, in connection with the Federal Power Commission:

Provided, That of this appropriation not to exceed \$600,000 shall be available for surveys and studies (including publications and maps) relating to the electric power industry and for furnishing assistance and information relating to regulation and surveys thereof; not to exceed \$100,000 shall be available for surveys and studies (including publications and maps) relating to the natural gas industry and for furnishing assistance and information relating to regulation and surveys thereof; and not to exceed \$200,000 shall be available for investigations relating to Federal river development projects.

On page 20, in connection with the Housing and Home Finance Agency:

and the salary of a general counsel, but not in addition to staff otherwise authorized, which shall hereafter be at the salary rate of grade GS-18 so long as such position is occupied by the present incumbent;

On pages 21 and 22, in connection with the Housing and Home Finance Agency:

Provided further, That no funds available to the Housing and Home Finance Agency or its constituent agencies shall be available for any advance, loan, contract for a capital grant, or contract for annual contributions, under title I of the Housing Act of 1949, as amended (42 U. S. C. 1452, 1453), under sections 314, 701 and 702 of the Housing Act of 1954 (Public Law 560, approved August 2, 1954), under section 108 of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation Liquidation Act, as amended (40 U. S. C. 459), under title IV of the Housing Act of 1950, as amended (12 U. S. C. 1749), or under sections 9 and 10 of the Housing Act of 1937, as amended (42 U. S. C. 1409, 1410), unless any such proposed advance, loan, contract for a capital grant, or contract for annual contributions is approved by the Committees on Banking and Currency of the Senate and House of Representatives.

On page 28, in connection with the Veterans Administration:

(b) \$300,000 shall be available as the President may direct for a special study of the compensation and pensions program:

On page 31, in connection with the Veterans Administration:

Provided, That hereafter no part of any appropriation to the Veterans Administration shall be available for outpatient dental services and treatment, or related dental appliances with respect to a service-connected dental disability which is not compensable in degree unless such condition or disability is shown to have been in existence at time of discharge and application for treatment is made within one year after discharge: Provided further, That this limitation shall not apply to adjunct outpatient dental services or appliances for any dental condition associated with and held to be aggravating disability from such other service-incurred or service-aggravated injury or disease.

On page 32, in connection with the Veterans Administration:

Provided, That hereafter no part of any appropriation to the Veterans Administration shall be available, in connection with any loan authorized by title III of the Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944, as amended (38 U. S. C. 694-694n), for payment to the lender by the Administrator of Veterans Affairs, or for credit on the loan, of an amount equivalent to 4 per centum of the amount originally loaned, guaranteed or insured by the Veterans Administration:

On page 42, in connection with the Home Loan Bank Board:

Provided further, That members of the Federal Savings and Loan Advisory Council shall be entitled to reimbursement from the Board for transportation expenses incurred in attendance at meetings of such Council and may be paid not to exceed \$25 per diem in lieu of subsistence:

COMPLIANCE WITH RULE XIII—CLAUSE 3

The following is submitted in compliance with clause 3, of rule XIII:

PENDING BILL

On page 20, line 18, to page 21, line 1, in connection with the Housing and Home Finance Agency; Office of the Administrator:

Provided, That the clause under this head in the "Independent Offices Appropriation Act, 1955", relating to the Administrator's general supervision and coordination responsibilities, is amended to read as follows: "and the Administrator's general supervision and coordination responsibilities under Reorganization Plan Numbered 3 of 1947 shall hereafter carry full authority, where applicable, to promote economy, efficiency and fidelity in the operations of the Housing and Home Finance Agency":

EXISTING LAW

Public Law 428, 83d Congress, under the Housing and Home Finance Agency, Office of the Administrator:

and the Administrator's general supervision and coordination responsibilities under Reorganization Plan Numbered 3 of 1947 shall hereafter carry full authority to assign and reassign functions, to reorganize and to make whatever changes, including the reallocation and transfer of administrative expense funds and authority where applicable, necessary to promote economy, efficiency and fidelity in the operations of the Housing and Home Finance Agency:

ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

[Limitations on amounts of corporate funds to be expended]

Corporation or agency	Authorizations, 1955	Budget estimates, 1956	Recommended in bill for 1956	Bill compared with—	
				1955 authorizations	1956 estimate
Housing and Home Finance Agency:					
Housing loans to educational institutions-----	\$375, 000	\$575, 000	\$425, 000	+\$50, 000	—\$150, 000
Public facility loans-----	75, 000	75, 000	40, 000	—35, 000	—35, 000
Revolving fund (liquidating programs)-----	3, 940, 000	2, 800, 000	2, 500, 000	—1, 440, 000	—300, 000
Federal National Mortgage Association-----	3, 238, 000	3, 950, 000	3, 950, 000	+712, 000	-----
Home Loan Bank Board-----	775, 000	920, 000	920, 000	+145, 000	-----
Federal Savings and Loan Insurance Corporation-	455, 000	500, 000	985, 000	+530, 000	+485, 000
Federal Housing Administration-----	5, 625, 000	6, 650, 000	5, 900, 000	+275, 000	—750, 000
Public Housing Administration-----	¹ 7, 350, 000	¹ 8, 800, 000	¹ 8, 000, 000	+650, 000	—800, 000
Total, administrative expenses-----	21, 833, 000	24, 270, 000	22, 720, 000	+887, 000	—1, 550, 000

¹ Included in title I.

PERMANENT AND INDEFINITE ANNUAL APPROPRIATIONS

Object	Appropriations, 1955	Estimates, 1956	Increase (+) or decrease (-)
Federal Power Commission: Payments to States under Federal Power Act--	\$35, 137	\$35, 658	+ 521
General Services Administration: Expenses, Disposal of Surplus Real and Related Personal Property-----	3, 630, 000	6, 000, 000	+ 2, 370, 000
Total, permanent and indefinite appropriations-----	3, 665, 137	6, 035, 658	+ 2, 370, 521

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF APPROPRIATIONS FOR 1955, ESTIMATES FOR 1956, AND AMOUNTS
RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR 1956

Item	Appropriations, 1955	Budget estimates, 1956	Recommended in bill for 1956	Bill compared with—	
				1955 appropriation	1956 estimates
INDEPENDENT OFFICES					
CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION					
Salaries and expenses-----	\$15, 575, 600	\$16, 825, 000	\$16, 217, 500	+\$641, 900	—\$607, 500
Investigations of United States citizens for employ- ment by international organizations-----	1 400, 000	500, 000	(²)	—400, 000	—500, 000
Annuities, Panama Canal construction employees and Lighthouse Service widows-----	2, 354, 000	2, 170, 000	2, 170, 000	—184, 000	-----
Payment to the civil-service retirement and disability fund-----	-----	-----	250, 000, 000	+250, 000, 000	+250, 000, 000
Payment to the civil-service retirement and disability fund for increases in annuities-----	29, 623, 000	0	0	—29, 623, 000	-----
Administrative expenses, Federal Employees Life Insurance-----	-----	(³)	(⁴)	-----	-----
Total, Civil Service Commission-----	47, 952, 600	19, 495, 000	268, 387, 500	+220, 434, 900	+248, 892, 500
FEDERAL CIVIL DEFENSE ADMINISTRATION					
Operations-----	10, 025, 000	11, 600, 000	11, 000, 000	+975, 000	—600, 000
Federal contributions-----	5 12, 000, 000	12, 400, 000	12, 400, 000	+400, 000	-----

Emergency supplies and equipment-----	26, 000, 000	35, 300, 000	30, 000, 000	+4, 000, 000	+5, 300, 000
Total, Federal Civil Defense Administration-----	48, 025, 000	59, 300, 000	53, 400, 000	+5, 375, 000	+5, 900, 000
FUNDS APPROPRIATED TO THE PRESIDENT					
Disaster relief-----	0	10, 000, 000	2, 000, 000	+2, 000, 000	+8, 000, 000
FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION					
Salaries and expenses-----	6 6, 629, 400	6, 700, 000	6, 870, 000	+240, 600	+170, 000
FEDERAL POWER COMMISSION					
Salaries and expenses-----	7 4, 250, 000	4, 650, 000	4, 650, 000	+400, 000	-----
FEDERAL TRADE COMMISSION					
Salaries and expenses-----	4, 045, 000	4, 300, 000	4, 225, 000	+180, 000	+75, 000
GENERAL ACCOUNTING OFFICE					
Salaries and expenses-----	31, 981, 000	32, 100, 000	31, 981, 000	-----	+119, 000
GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION					
Operating expenses, Public Buildings Service-----	95, 960, 000	8 99, 231, 000	95, 960, 000	-----	+3, 271, 000
Emergency operating expenses-----	15, 647, 000	13, 400, 000	10, 000, 000	+5, 647, 000	+3, 400, 000

¹ And not to exceed \$500,000 of unobligated funds continued available.

² Unobligated balance of prior year appropriations continued available until June 30, 1956.

³ Not to exceed \$140,000 from the "Employees' Life Insurance Fund."

⁴ Not to exceed \$80,000 from the "Employees' Life Insurance Fund."

⁵ And in addition, reappropriation of not to exceed \$1,300,000.

⁶ And not to exceed \$150,000 of unobligated funds continued available; and includes amounts recommended in 2d supplemental appropriation bill, 1955.

⁷ Includes amounts recommended in 2d supplemental appropriation bill, 1955.

⁸ Estimate reduced \$169,000 in H. Doc. 95.

Comparative statement of appropriations for 1955, estimates for 1956, and amounts recommended in the bill for 1956—Con.

Item	Appropriations, 1955	Budget estimates, 1956	Recommended in bill for 1956	Bill compared with—	
				1955 appropriation	1956 estimates
INDEPENDENT OFFICES—Continued					
GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION—continued					
Repair, improvement, and equipment of federally owned buildings outside the District of Columbia-----	\$12, 000, 000	\$20, 000, 000	\$25, 000, 000	+\$13, 000, 000	+\$5, 000, 000
Operating expenses, Federal Supply Service-----	2, 660, 000	3, 120, 000	2, 890, 000	+230, 000	-230, 000
Expenses, general supply fund-----	12, 066, 800	12, 000, 000	12, 000, 000	-66, 800	-----
Operating expenses, National Archives and Records Service-----	5, 000, 000	5, 650, 000	5, 550, 000	+550, 000	-100, 000
Administrative operations-----	3, 789, 500	4, 450, 000	4, 000, 000	+210, 500	-450, 000
Refunds under Renegotiation Act-----	(⁹)	(¹⁰)	(¹⁰)	-----	-----
Strategic and critical materials-----	380, 000, 000	521, 500, 000	521, 500, 000	+141, 500, 000	-----
Strategic and critical materials (liquidation of contract authorization)-----	(¹¹)	27, 400, 000	27, 400, 000	+27, 400, 000	-----
Hospital facilities in the District of Columbia-----	0	1, 610, 000	1, 610, 000	+1, 610, 000	-----
Hospital facilities in the District of Columbia (liquida- tion of contract authorization)-----	4, 500, 000	9, 700, 000	9, 700, 000	+5, 200, 000	-----
United States Post Office and Courthouse, Nome, Alaska-----	0	1, 200, 000	1, 000, 000	+1, 000, 000	-200, 000
Additional court facilities-----	2, 970, 600	0	-----	-2, 970, 600	-----

Survey of Government Records-----	300, 000	0	-----	-----	-----
Abaca fiber program-----		(12)	-----	-----	-----
Administrative expenses-----	(13)	(13)	(14)	-----	-----
Buildings management fund-----	500, 000	0	-----	-----	-----
Total, General Services Administration-----	535, 393, 900	719, 261, 000	716, 610, 000	+181, 216, 100	-2, 651, 000
HOUSING AND HOME FINANCE AGENCY					
Office of the Administrator:					
Salaries and expenses-----	3, 968, 500	5, 700, 000	4, 300, 000	+331, 500	-1, 400, 000
Defense planning activities-----	0	100, 000	0	-----	-100, 000
Reserve of planned public works-----	1, 500, 000	8, 500, 000	2, 500, 000	+1, 000, 000	-6, 000, 000
Urban planning grants-----	1, 000, 000	4, 000, 000	2, 000, 000	+1, 000, 000	-2, 000, 000
Capital grants for slum clearance and urban renewal-----	39, 000, 000	60, 000, 000	60, 000, 000	+21, 000, 000	-----
Reimbursement to Federal Bureau of Investigation-----	500, 000	0	-----	-500, 000	-----
Public facility loans, revolving fund-----	¹⁵ 2, 000, 000	(15)	(16)	-2, 000, 000	-----
Total, Office of the Administrator-----	47, 968, 500	78, 300, 000	68, 800, 000	+20, 831, 500	-9, 500, 000

⁹ Unobligated balance of prior year appropriations continued available until June 30, 1956.

¹⁰ Unobligated balance of prior year appropriations continued available until expended.

¹¹ Not to exceed \$27,600,000 of prior year appropriations made available.

¹² Estimate of \$3,500,000 withdrawn by H. Doc. 91.

¹³ Administrative expense limitation of \$135,000.

¹⁴ Administrative expense limitation of \$100,000.

¹⁵ Administrative expense limitation of \$75,000.

¹⁶ Administrative expense limitation of \$40,000.

Comparative statement of appropriations for 1955, estimates for 1956, and amounts recommended in the bill for 1956—Con.

Item	Appropriations, 1955	Budget estimates, 1956	Recommended in bill for 1956	Bill compared with—	
				1955 appropriation	1956 estimates
INDEPENDENT OFFICES—Continued					
HOUSING AND HOME FINANCE AGENCY—continued					
Public Housing Administration:					
Administrative expenses-----	17 \$7, 350, 000	\$8, 800, 000	\$8, 000, 000	+\$650, 000	—\$800, 000
Annual contributions-----	63, 950, 000	87, 000, 000	80, 000, 000	+16, 050, 000	—7, 000, 000
Total, Public Housing Administration-----	71, 300, 000	95, 800, 000	88, 000, 000	+16, 700, 000	—7, 800, 000
Total, Housing and Home Finance Agency-----	119, 268, 500	174, 100, 000	156, 800, 000	+37, 531, 500	—17, 300, 000
INTERSTATE COMMERCE COMMISSION					
Salaries and expenses-----	0	11, 975, 000	11, 975, 000	+11, 975, 000	-----
General expenses-----	9, 816, 000	(18)	(18)	—9, 816, 000	-----
Defense transport activities-----	170, 000	(18)	(18)	—170, 000	-----
Railroad safety-----	974, 500	(18)	(18)	—974, 500	-----
Locomotive inspection-----	709, 500	(18)	(18)	—709, 500	-----
Total, Interstate Commerce Commission-----	11, 670, 000	11, 975, 000	11, 975, 000	+305, 000	-----
NATIONAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE FOR AERONAUTICS					
Salaries and expenses-----	19 51, 240, 000	63, 500, 000	56, 000, 000	+4, 760, 000	—7, 500, 000

Construction and equipment-----	4, 620, 000	13, 000, 000	11, 700, 000	+ 7, 080, 000	- 1, 300, 000
Total, National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics-----	55, 860, 000	76, 500, 000	67, 700, 000	+ 11, 840, 000	- 8, 800, 000
NATIONAL CAPITAL HOUSING AUTHORITY					
Maintenance and operation of properties-----	43, 000	37, 000	37, 000	- 6, 000	-----
NATIONAL SCIENCE FOUNDATION					
Salaries and expenses-----	12, 250, 000	20, 000, 000	12, 250, 000	-----	- 7, 750, 000
International Geophysical Year-----	2, 000, 000	11, 000, 000	10, 000, 000	+ 8, 000, 000	- 1, 000, 000
Total, National Science Foundation-----	14, 250, 000	31, 000, 000	22, 250, 000	+ 8, 000, 000	- 8, 750, 000
NATIONAL SECURITY TRAINING COMMISSION					
Salaries and expenses-----	55, 000	55, 000	0	- 55, 000	- 55, 000
RENEGOTIATION BOARD					
Salaries and expenses-----	4, 500, 000	4, 250, 000	3, 750, 000	- 750, 000	- 500, 000
SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION					
Salaries and expenses-----	4, 750, 000	4, 997, 000	4, 875, 000	+ 125, 000	- 122, 000
SELECTIVE SERVICE SYSTEM					
Salaries and expenses-----	29, 003, 063	28, 700, 000	²⁰ 26, 958, 875	- 2, 044, 188	- 1, 741, 125

¹⁷ Include \$400,000 contained in the Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1955.

¹⁸ Consolidated in above amount.

¹⁹ And not to exceed \$1,000,000 of unobligated funds continued available; and includes amounts recommended in 2d supplemental appropriation bill, 1955.

²⁰ And not to exceed \$1,226,000 of unobligated funds continued available.

Comparative statement of appropriations for 1955, estimates for 1956, and amounts recommended in the bill for 1956—Con.

Item	Appropriations, 1955	Budget estimates, 1956	Recommended in bill for 1956	Bill compared with—	
				1955 appropriation	1956 estimates
INDEPENDENT OFFICES—Continued					
VETERANS' ADMINISTRATION					
General operating expenses-----	\$167, 672, 300	\$160, 300, 000	\$155, 000, 000	—\$12, 672, 300	—\$5, 300, 000
Medical administration and miscellaneous operating expenses-----	14, 654, 000	15, 294, 000	15, 294, 000	+640, 000	-----
Inpatient care-----	²¹ 593, 992, 500	²² 619, 000, 000	²² 619, 000, 000	+25, 007, 500	-----
Outpatient care-----	82, 134, 000	82, 089, 000	82, 089, 000	—45, 000	-----
Maintenance and operation of supply depots-----	1, 654, 000	1, 578, 000	1, 578, 000	—76, 000	-----
Compensation and pensions-----	²³ 2, 675, 000, 000	2, 800, 000, 000	2, 800, 000, 000	+125, 000, 000	-----
Readjustment benefits-----	²³ 542, 000, 000	627, 097, 000	627, 097, 000	+85, 097, 000	-----
Military and naval insurance-----	4, 932, 000	4, 868, 000	4, 868, 000	—64, 000	-----
National service life insurance-----	30, 570, 000	81, 300, 000	81, 300, 000	+50, 730, 000	-----
Servicemen's indemnities-----	30, 000, 000	40, 500, 000	40, 500, 000	+10, 500, 000	-----
Grants to the Republic of the Philippines-----	2, 175, 000.	2, 629, 000	2, 500, 000	+325, 000	—129, 000
Hospital and domiciliary facilities-----	47, 000, 000	13, 815, 000	30, 000, 000	—17, 000, 000	+16, 185, 000

Major alterations, improvements, and repairs-----	3, 480, 000	3, 900, 000	3, 900, 000	+ 420, 000	-----
Total, Veterans Administration-----	4, 195, 263, 800	4, 452, 370, 000	4, 463, 126, 000	+ 267, 862, 200	+ 10, 756, 000
Total, title I-----	5, 112, 940, 263	5, 630, 790, 000	5, 845, 595, 375	+ 732, 655, 112	+ 205, 805, 375

²¹ And in addition \$7,134,500 from reimbursements for services performed for other Government agencies and individuals.
²² And in addition \$7,229,600 from reimbursements for services performed for other Government agencies and individuals.
²³ Includes amounts recommended in 2d supplemental appropriation bill, 1955.

Union Calendar No. 76

84TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. R. 5240

[Report No. 304]

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

MARCH 26, 1955

Mr. THOMAS, from the Committee on Appropriations, reported the following bill; which was committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union and ordered to be printed

A BILL

Making appropriations for sundry independent executive bureaus, boards, commissions, corporations, agencies, and offices, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1956, and for other purposes.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 That the following sums are appropriated, out of any money
4 in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for sundry inde-
5 pendent executive bureaus, boards, commissions, corpora-
6 tions, agencies, and offices, for the fiscal year ending June
7 30, 1956, namely:

1 TITLE I—INDEPENDENT OFFICES

2 CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION

3 Salaries and expenses: For necessary expenses, including
4 not to exceed \$29,000 for services as authorized by section
5 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a) ; not to
6 exceed \$10,000 for medical examinations performed for
7 veterans by private physicians on a fee basis; travel ex-
8 penses of examiners acting under the direction of the Com-
9 mission, and expenses of examinations and investigations
10 held in Washington and elsewhere; not to exceed \$100
11 for the purchase of newspapers and periodicals (excluding
12 scientific, technical, trade or traffic periodicals, for official
13 use) ; payment in advance for library membership in societies
14 whose publications are available to members only or to mem-
15 bers at a price lower than to the general public; not to
16 exceed \$65,000 for performing the duties imposed upon
17 the Commission by the Act of July 19, 1940 (54 Stat. 767) ;
18 reimbursement of the General Services Administration for
19 security guard services for protection of confidential files;
20 not to exceed \$443,000 for expenses of travel; and not
21 to exceed \$5,000 for actuarial services by contract, with-
22 out regard to section 3709, Revised Statutes, as amended;
23 \$16,217,500: *Provided*, That no details from any executive
24 department or independent establishment in the District of
25 Columbia or elsewhere to the Commission's central office in

1 Washington or to any of its regional offices shall be made dur-
2 ing the current fiscal year, but this shall not affect the making
3 of details for service as members of the boards of examiners
4 outside the immediate offices of the Commission in Washing-
5 ton or of the regional directors, nor shall it affect the making
6 of details of persons qualified to serve as expert examiners on
7 special subjects: *Provided further*, That the Civil Service
8 Commission shall have power in case of emergency to transfer
9 or detail any of its employees to or from its office or field
10 force.

11 No part of the appropriations herein made to the Civil
12 Service Commission shall be available for the salaries and
13 expenses of the Legal Examining Unit in the Examining
14 and Personnel Utilization Division of the Commission, estab-
15 lished pursuant to Executive Order 9358 of July 1, 1943,
16 or for the compensation or expenses of any member of a
17 board of examiners (1) who has not made affidavit that he
18 has not appeared in any agency proceeding within the pre-
19 ceding two years, and will not thereafter while a board
20 member appear in any agency proceeding, as a party, or in
21 behalf of a party to the proceeding, before an agency in which
22 an applicant is employed who has been rated or will be rated
23 by such member; or (2) who, after making such affidavit,
24 has rated an applicant who at the time of the rating is em-
25 ployed by an agency before which the board member has

1 appeared as a party, or in behalf of a party, within the pre-
2 ceding two years: *Provided*, That the definitions of
3 “agency”, “agency proceeding”, and “party” in section 2
4 of the Administrative Procedure Act shall apply to these
5 terms as used herein.

6 The Civil Service Commission shall not impose a re-
7 quirement or limitation of maximum age with respect to the
8 appointment of persons to positions in the competitive serv-
9 ice who are otherwise qualified: *Provided*, That no person
10 who has reached his seventieth birthday shall be appointed
11 in the competitive civil service on other than a temporary
12 basis.

13 No part of appropriations herein shall be used to pay the
14 compensation of officers and employees of the Civil Service
15 Commission who allocate or reallocate supervisory positions
16 in the classified civil service solely on the size of the group,
17 section, bureau, or other organization unit, or on the number
18 of subordinates supervised. References to size of the group,
19 section, bureau, or other organization unit or the number of
20 subordinates supervised may be given effect only to the
21 extent warranted by the workload of such organization unit
22 and then only in combination with other factors, such as the
23 kind, difficulty, and complexity of work supervised, the de-
24 gree and scope of responsibility delegated to the supervisor,

1 and the kind, degree, and value of the supervision actually
2 exercised.

3 Investigations of United States citizens for employment
4 by international organizations: For expenses necessary to
5 carry out the provisions of Executive Order No. 10422 of
6 January 9, 1953, as amended, prescribing procedures for
7 making available to the Secretary General of the United
8 Nations, and the executive heads of other international
9 organizations, certain information concerning United States
10 citizens employed, or being considered for employment by
11 such organizations, the unobligated balance of the appropri-
12 ation granted under this head in the "Independent Offices
13 Appropriation Act, 1955", shall remain available until
14 June 30, 1956: *Provided*, That this appropriation shall
15 be available for advances or reimbursements to the applicable
16 appropriations or funds of the Civil Service Commission and
17 the Federal Bureau of Investigation for expenses incurred
18 by such agencies under said Executive order: *Provided*
19 *further*, That members of the International Organizations
20 Employees Loyalty Board may be paid actual transportation
21 expenses, and per diem in lieu of subsistence authorized by
22 the Travel Expense Act of 1949 while traveling on official
23 business away from their homes or regular places of business,
24 including periods while en route to and from and at the place

1 where their services are to be performed: *Provided further*,
2 That nothing in sections 281 or 283 of title 18, United States
3 Code, or in section 190 of the Revised Statutes (5 U. S. C.
4 99) shall be deemed to apply to any person because of
5 appointment for part-time or intermittent service as a
6 member of the International Organizations Employees
7 Loyalty Board in the Civil Service Commission as established
8 by Executive Order 10422, dated January 9, 1953, as
9 amended.

10 Annuities, Panama Canal construction employees and
11 Lighthouse Service widows: For payment of annuities au-
12 thorized by the Act of May 29, 1944, as amended (48 U. S.
13 C. 1373a), and the Act of August 19, 1950 (64 Stat. 465),
14 \$2,170,000.

15 Payment to civil-service retirement and disability fund:
16 For financing the liability of the United States, created by
17 the Act approved May 22, 1920, and Acts amendatory
18 thereof (5 U. S. C., ch. 14), \$250,000,000, which amount
19 shall be placed to the credit of the "civil-service retirement
20 and disability fund".

21 Not to exceed \$80,000 of the funds in the "Employees'
22 Life Insurance Fund" shall be available for reimbursement
23 to the Civil Service Commission for administrative expenses
24 incurred by the Commission during the current fiscal year

1 in the administration of the Federal Employees' Group Life
2 Insurance Act.

3 FEDERAL CIVIL DEFENSE ADMINISTRATION

4 Operations: For necessary expenses, not otherwise pro-
5 vided for, in carrying out the provisions of the Federal Civil
6 Defense Act of 1950, as amended (50 U. S. C., App. 2251-
7 2297), including services as authorized by section 15 of the
8 Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a) ; reimbursement of
9 the Civil Service Commission for full field investigations of
10 employees occupying positions of critical importance from the
11 standpoint of national security; expenses of attendance at
12 meetings concerned with civil defense functions; reimburse-
13 ment of the General Services Administration for security
14 guard services; not to exceed \$1,000 for the purchase of
15 newspapers, periodicals, and teletype news services; and not
16 to exceed \$6,000 for emergency and extraordinary expenses
17 to be expended under the direction of the Administrator for
18 such purposes as he deems proper, and his determination
19 thereon shall be final and conclusive; \$11,000,000.

20 Federal contributions: For financial contributions to
21 the States, not otherwise provided for, pursuant to subsection
22 (i) of section 201 of the Federal Civil Defense Act of 1950,
23 as amended, to be equally matched with State funds,
24 \$12,400,000, to remain available until June 30, 1957.

1 Emergency supplies and equipment: For procurement
2 of reserve stocks of emergency civil defense materials as
3 authorized by subsection (h) of section 201 of the Federal
4 Civil Defense Act of 1950, as amended, \$30,000,000.

5 FUNDS APPROPRIATED TO THE PRESIDENT

6 DISASTER RELIEF

7 For expenses necessary to carry out the purposes of the
8 Act of September 30, 1950 (Public Law 875), as amended,
9 authorizing assistance to States and local governments in
10 major disasters, \$2,000,000, to remain available until ex-
11 pended: *Provided*, That not exceeding 2 per centum of the
12 foregoing amount shall be available for administrative
13 expenses.

14 FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION

15 Salaries and expenses: For necessary expenses in per-
16 forming the duties of the Commission as authorized by law,
17 including newspapers (not to exceed \$175), land and struc-
18 tures (not to exceed \$11,500), special counsel fees, im-
19 provement and care of grounds and repairs to buildings (not
20 to exceed \$16,000), services as authorized by section 15 of
21 the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a), purchase of
22 not to exceed four passenger motor vehicles, for replacement
23 only, in the event adequate vehicles cannot be obtained by
24 transfer from other departments or agencies, and not to
25 exceed \$65,000 for expenses of travel, \$6,870,000, of which

1 \$80,000 shall be available for such expenses as are neces-
2 sary to make a study of radio and television network broad-
3 casting.

4 FEDERAL POWER COMMISSION

5 Salaries and expenses: For expenses necessary for the
6 work of the Commission, as authorized by law, including not
7 to exceed \$250,000 for expenses of travel; purchase (one
8 for replacement only) and hire of passenger motor vehicles;
9 and not to exceed \$500 for newspapers; \$4,650,000, of
10 which not to exceed \$10,000 shall be available for special
11 counsel and services as authorized by section 15 of the Act
12 of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a), but at rates not
13 exceeding \$50 per diem for individuals: *Provided*, That
14 of this appropriation not to exceed \$600,000 shall be avail-
15 able for surveys and studies (including publications and
16 maps) relating to the electric power industry and for
17 furnishing assistance and information relating to regulation
18 and surveys thereof; not to exceed \$100,000 shall be avail-
19 able for surveys and studies (including publications and
20 maps) relating to the natural gas industry and for furnishing
21 assistance and information relating to regulation and sur-
22 veys thereof; and not to exceed \$200,000 shall be available
23 for investigations relating to Federal river development
24 projects.

1 FEDERAL TRADE COMMISSION

2 Salaries and expenses: For necessary expenses of the
3 Federal Trade Commission, including not to exceed \$500
4 for newspapers, services as authorized by section 15
5 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a), and not
6 to exceed \$144,250 for expenses of travel, \$4,225,000:
7 *Provided*, That no part of the foregoing appropriation
8 shall be expended upon any investigation hereafter pro-
9 vided by concurrent resolution of the Congress until
10 funds are appropriated subsequently to the enactment of such
11 resolution to finance the cost of such investigation: *Provided*
12 *further*, That no part of the foregoing appropriation shall
13 be available for a statistical analysis of the consumer's dollar.

14 GENERAL ACCOUNTING OFFICE

15 Salaries and expenses: For necessary expenses of the
16 General Accounting Office, including newspapers and
17 periodicals (not exceeding \$500), and services as authorized
18 by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C.
19 55a), \$31,981,000.

20 GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION

21 Operating expenses, Public Buildings Service: For
22 necessary expenses of real property management and related
23 activities as provided by law; repair and improvement of
24 public buildings and grounds in the District of Columbia and
25 area adjacent thereto, under the control of the General

1 Services Administration; repair and improvement of build-
2 ings operated by the Treasury and Post Office Departments
3 in the District of Columbia; furnishings and equipment;
4 rental of buildings in the District of Columbia; restoration of
5 leased premises; moving Government agencies (including
6 space adjustments) in connection with the assignment, allo-
7 cation, and transfer of building space; demolition of build-
8 ings; acquisition by purchase or otherwise and disposal by
9 sale or otherwise of real estate and interests therein; and not
10 to exceed \$163,500 for expenses of travel; \$95,960,000:
11 *Provided*, That of the foregoing amount \$7,500,000 shall be
12 available for repair and improvement of buildings in the
13 District of Columbia and area adjacent thereto: *Provided*
14 *further*, That the foregoing appropriation shall not be avail-
15 able to effect the moving of Government agencies from the
16 District of Columbia into buildings acquired to accomplish the
17 dispersal of departmental functions of the executive establish-
18 ment into areas outside of but accessible to the District of
19 Columbia.

20 Emergency operating expenses: For necessary emer-
21 gency expenses of the General Services Administration not
22 otherwise provided for, for operation, maintenance, protec-
23 tion, repair, alterations, and improvements of public buildings
24 and grounds (including furnishings and equipment) to the
25 extent that such buildings and grounds are under the control

1 of the General Services Administration for such purposes as
2 are provided for in Public Law 152, Eighty-first Congress, as
3 amended; rental of buildings or parts thereof in the District
4 of Columbia and elsewhere, including repairs, alterations, and
5 improvements necessary for proper use by the Government,
6 without regard to section 322 of the Act of June 30, 1932,
7 as amended (40 U. S. C. 278a) ; restoration of leased prem-
8 ises; moving Government agencies in connection with the
9 assignment, allocation, and transfer of building space; and
10 not to exceed \$13,400 for expenses of travel; \$10,000,000:
11 *Provided*, That of this amount, such sums as may
12 be determined by the General Services Administrator to
13 be necessary may be paid into other appropriations of the
14 General Services Administration only for purposes of account-
15 ing: *Provided further*, That no part of this appropriation
16 shall be available to effect the moving of Government agen-
17 cies from the District of Columbia to accomplish the dispersal
18 of departmental functions.

19 Repair, improvement, and equipment of federally owned
20 buildings outside the District of Columbia: For expenses
21 necessary for the repair, alteration, preservation, renovation,
22 improvement, equipment, and demolition of federally owned
23 buildings outside the District of Columbia, not otherwise pro-
24 vided for, including grounds, approaches and appurtenances,
25 wharves and piers, together with the necessary dredging

1 adjacent thereto; acquisition of land as authorized by title III
2 of the Act of June 16, 1949 (40 U. S. C. 297); not to
3 exceed \$100,000 for expenses of travel; and care and
4 safeguarding of sites acquired for Federal buildings;
5 \$25,000,000, to remain available until expended.

6 Operating expenses, Federal Supply Service: For neces-
7 sary expenses of personal property management and related
8 activities as provided by law; including not to exceed \$300
9 for the purchase of newspapers and periodicals; and not to
10 exceed \$46,600 for expenses of travel; \$2,890,000: *Pro-*
11 *vided*, That no functions budgeted under this appropriation
12 shall be transferred to or financed from any other appropri-
13 ation or fund.

14 Expenses, general supply fund: For expenses necessary
15 for operation of the general supply fund (except those au-
16 thorized by law to be charged to said fund), including con-
17 tractual services incident to receiving, handling, and shipping
18 warehouse items; not to exceed \$250 for purchase of news-
19 papers and periodicals; and not to exceed \$85,400 for
20 expenses of travel; \$12,000,000: *Provided*, That funds avail-
21 able to the General Services Administration for the current
22 fiscal year shall be available for the hire of passenger motor
23 vehicles: *Provided further*, That no functions budgeted under
24 this appropriation shall be transferred to or financed from
25 any other appropriation or fund.

1 Leased warehouse space temporarily in excess of operat-
2 ing requirements may be subleased to commercial organiza-
3 tions and the proceeds credited to the fund from which rental
4 payments are made during fiscal year 1956.

5 Operating expenses, National Archives and Records
6 Service: For necessary expenses in connection with Federal
7 records management and related activities as provided by
8 law; and not to exceed \$30,750 for expenses of travel;
9 \$5,550,000.

10 Administrative operations: For necessary expenses of
11 executive direction for activities under the control of the
12 General Services Administration, of administrative operations
13 for activities under regular appropriations for "Operating
14 expenses", and of processing and determining renegotiation
15 rebates; including not to exceed \$63,600 for expenses of
16 travel; and not to exceed \$250 for purchase of newspapers
17 and periodicals; \$4,000,000: *Provided*, That no functions
18 budgeted under this appropriation shall be transferred to or
19 financed from any other appropriation or fund.

20 Refunds under Renegotiation Act: For refunds under
21 section 201 (f) of the Renegotiation Act of 1951, the unobli-
22 gated balance of the appropriations granted under this
23 head for the fiscal years 1952, 1953, and 1954, shall remain
24 available until expended: *Provided*, That to the extent re-
25 funds are made from this appropriation of excessive profits

1 collected under the Renegotiation Act and retained by the
2 Reconstruction Finance Corporation, or its successors, or
3 any of its subsidiaries, the Reconstruction Finance Corpo-
4 ration, or its successors, or the appropriate subsidiary shall
5 reimburse this appropriation.

6 Strategic and critical materials: For necessary expenses
7 in carrying out the provisions of the Strategic and Critical
8 Materials Stock Piling Act of July 23, 1946, including
9 services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2,
10 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a), not to exceed \$4,000,000 for oper-
11 ating expenses, and not to exceed \$137,000 of such funds for
12 expenses of travel, \$521,500,000, to remain available until
13 expended: *Provided*, That any funds received as proceeds
14 from sale or other disposition of materials on account of the
15 rotation of stocks under said Act shall be deposited to the
16 credit, and be available for expenditure for the purposes, of
17 this appropriation: *Provided further*, That during the cur-
18 rent fiscal year, there shall be no limitation on the value of
19 surplus strategic and critical materials which, in accordance
20 with subsection 6 (a) of the Act of July 23, 1946 (50
21 U. S. C. 98e (a)), may be transferred to stockpiles estab-
22 lished in accordance with said Act: *Provided further*, That
23 no part of funds available shall be used for construction of
24 warehouses or tank storage facilities.

25 Strategic and critical materials (liquidation of contract

1 authorization) : For liquidation of obligations incurred pur-
2 suant to authority heretofore granted under this head, to
3 enter into contracts for the purpose of the Strategic and
4 Critical Materials Stock Piling Act of July 23, 1946,
5 \$27,400,000, to remain available until expended: *Provided*,
6 That this amount may be disbursed through the appropria-
7 tion "Strategic and critical materials" but shall be accounted
8 for separately therein.

9 Hospital facilities in the District of Columbia: For an
10 additional amount for expenses necessary in carrying out
11 the provisions of the Act of August 7, 1946 (60 Stat. 896),
12 as amended (65 Stat. 657), authorizing the establishment
13 of a hospital center in the District of Columbia, including
14 grants to private agencies for hospital facilities in said Dis-
15 trict, \$1,610,000, to remain available until expended:
16 *Provided*, That the limitation under this head in the Act
17 of July 15, 1952 (66 Stat. 644), as amended, on the
18 total amount to be provided for completion of grant projects,
19 is increased from "\$11,400,000" to "\$13,010,000".

20 Hospital facilities in the District of Columbia (liquidation
21 of contract authorization) : For payment of obligations in-
22 curred pursuant to authority provided under the head "Hos-
23 pital Center, District of Columbia", in the Independent
24 Offices Appropriation Act, 1949, to enter into contracts for
25 construction, \$9,700,000, to remain available until ex-

1 pende*d*: *Provided*, That this amount may be disbursed
2 through the appropriation “Hospital facilities in the District
3 of Columbia”, but shall be accounted for separately therein.

4 United States Post Office and Courthouse, Nome,
5 Alaska: For construction of a building in Nome, Alaska,
6 for use as a United States Post Office and Courthouse, pur-
7 suant to the provisions of the Public Buildings Act of May
8 25, 1926, as amended (40 U. S. C. 341), \$1,000,000, to
9 remain available until expended.

10 The appropriate foregoing appropriation to the General
11 Services Administration shall be credited with (1) cost of
12 maintenance, upkeep, and repair included as part of rentals
13 received from Government corporations pursuant to law
14 (40 U. S. C. 129); (2) reimbursements for services per-
15 formed in respect to bonds and other obligations under the
16 jurisdiction of the General Services Administration, issued by
17 public authorities, States, or other public bodies, and such
18 services in respect to such bonds or obligations as the Ad-
19 ministrator deems necessary and in the public interest may,
20 upon the request and at the expense of the issuing agencies,
21 be provided from the appropriate foregoing appropriation;
22 and (3) appropriations or funds available to other agencies,
23 and transferred to the General Services Administration, in
24 connection with property transferred to the General Services

1 Administration pursuant to the Act of July 2, 1948 (50
2 U. S. C. 451 ff), and such appropriations or funds may, with
3 the approval of the Bureau of the Budget, be so transferred.

4 During the current fiscal year, no part of any money
5 appropriated in this or any other Act shall be used during
6 any quarter of such fiscal year to purchase within the conti-
7 nental limits of the United States typewriting machines
8 (except bookkeeping and billing machines) at a price which
9 exceeds 90 per centum of the lowest net cash price, plus
10 applicable Federal excise taxes, accorded the most-favored
11 customer (other than the Government, the American Na-
12 tional Red Cross, and the purchasers of typewriting machines
13 for educational purposes only) of the manufacturer of such
14 machines during the six-month period immediately preceding
15 such quarter: *Provided*, That the purchase, utilization, and
16 disposal of typewriting machines shall be performed in ac-
17 cordance with the provisions of the Federal Property and
18 Administrative Services Act of 1949, as amended.

19 The aggregate of annual payments for amortization of
20 principal and interest thereon required by all purchase con-
21 tracts entered into during the fiscal year 1956 pursuant to
22 the Public Buildings Act of 1949 (63 Stat. 176), as
23 amended by the Public Buildings Purchase Contract Act
24 of 1954 (68 Stat. 518), shall not exceed the unused portion
25 of the \$5,000,000 limitation applicable prior to July 1,

1 1955, under section 411 (a) of the said Public Buildings
2 Act of 1949, as amended.

3 The unobligated balances of the funds made available
4 by section 1 (a) of the Act of June 14, 1946 (60 Stat.
5 257), the Second Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1950,
6 and the General Appropriation Act, 1951, for the acquisition
7 of sites and the preparation of drawings and specifications
8 for Federal public building projects outside the District of
9 Columbia, as authorized by title I of the Act of June 16,
10 1949 (63 Stat. 176), as amended, and by the Act of May
11 25, 1926 (44 Stat. 630), as amended, shall be available
12 also for expenses of preparation of drawings and specifica-
13 tions, by contract or otherwise, acquisition of sites where not
14 otherwise provided for, including soil investigations and tests,
15 and administrative expenses, for carrying out the purposes
16 of the Public Buildings Purchase Contract Act of 1954
17 (Public Law 519, Eighty-third Congress), approved July
18 22, 1954.

19 Abaca fiber program: Not to exceed \$100,000 of
20 funds available to the General Services Administration for
21 the abaca fiber program shall be available for administrative
22 expenses incident to the abaca fiber program, to be computed
23 on an accrual basis, and to be exclusive of the interest paid,
24 depreciation, capitalized expenditures, expenses in connection
25 with the acquisition, protection, operation, maintenance, im-

1 provement, or disposition of real or personal property relating
2 to the abaca fiber program, and expenses of services per-
3 formed on a contract or fee basis in connection with the
4 performance of legal services.

5 HOUSING AND HOME FINANCE AGENCY

6 OFFICE OF THE ADMINISTRATOR

7 Salaries and expenses: For necessary expenses of the
8 Office of the Administrator, including rent in the District
9 of Columbia; purchase of not to exceed twelve passenger
10 motor vehicles for replacement only; services as author-
11 ized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C.
12 55a) ; not to exceed \$169,325 for expenses of travel; ex-
13 penses of attendance at meetings of organizations concerned
14 with the work of the agency; and the salary of a general
15 counsel, but not in addition to staff otherwise authorized,
16 which shall hereafter be at the salary rate of grade GS-18 so
17 long as such position is occupied by the present incumbent;
18 \$4,300,000: *Provided*, That the clause under this head in
19 the "Independent Offices Appropriation Act, 1955", re-
20 lating to the Administrator's general supervision and coordi-
21 nation responsibilities, is amended to read as follows: "and
22 the Administrator's general supervision and coordination
23 responsibilities under Reorganization Plan Numbered 3 of
24 1947 shall hereafter carry full authority, where applicable,
25 to promote economy, efficiency and fidelity in the operations

1 of the Housing and Home Finance Agency”: *Provided fur-*
2 *ther*, That necessary expenses of inspections and of provid-
3 ing representatives at the site of projects being planned or
4 undertaken by local public agencies pursuant to title I of the
5 Housing Act of 1949, as amended, projects financed
6 through loans to educational institutions authorized by
7 title IV of the Housing Act of 1950, as amended, and
8 projects and facilities financed by loans to public agencies
9 pursuant to section 108 of the Reconstruction Finance
10 Corporation Liquidation Act, as amended (40 U. S. C.
11 459), shall be compensated by such agencies or institutions
12 by the payment of fixed fees which in the aggregate will
13 cover the costs of rendering such services, and expenses for
14 such purpose shall be considered nonadministrative; and for
15 the purpose of providing such inspections, the Administrator
16 may utilize any agency and such agency may accept reim-
17 bursement or payment for such services from such institu-
18 tions or the Administrator, and shall credit such amounts
19 to the appropriations or funds against which such charges
20 have been made, but such nonadministrative expenses shall
21 not exceed \$700,000: *Provided further*, That no funds
22 available to the Housing and Home Finance Agency or its
23 constituent agencies shall be available for any advance, loan,
24 contract for a capital grant, or contract for annual contribu-
25 tions, under title I of the Housing Act of 1949, as amended

1 (42 U. S. C. 1452, 1453), under sections 314, 701 and
2 702 of the Housing Act of 1954 (Public Law 560, approved
3 August 2, 1954), under section 108 of the Reconstruction
4 Finance Corporation Liquidation Act, as amended (40 U.
5 S. C. 459), under title IV of the Housing Act of 1950, as
6 amended (12 U. S. C. 1749), or under sections 9 and 10
7 of the Housing Act of 1937, as amended (42 U. S. C.
8 1409, 1410), unless any such proposed advance, loan, con-
9 tract for a capital grant, or contract for annual contributions
10 is approved by the Committees on Banking and Currency
11 of the Senate and House of Representatives.

12 Reserve of planned public works: For an additional
13 amount for advances to public agencies and for surveys
14 to carry out the purposes of section 702 of the Housing
15 Act of 1954, \$2,500,000.

16 Urban planning grants: For an additional amount for
17 grants to State, regional, and metropolitan area planning
18 bodies in accordance with the provisions of section 701
19 of the Housing Act of 1954, \$2,000,000.

20 Capital grants for slum clearance and urban renewal:
21 For an additional amount for payment of capital grants as
22 authorized by title I of the Housing Act of 1949, as
23 amended (42 U. S. C. 1453, 1456), \$60,000,000.

24 PUBLIC HOUSING ADMINISTRATION

25 Administrative expenses: For administrative expenses

1 of the Public Housing Administration, \$8,000,000, to be
2 merged with and expended under the authorization for such
3 expenses contained in title II of this Act.

4 Annual contributions: For the payment of annual con-
5 tributions to public housing agencies in accordance with sec-
6 tion 10 of the United States Housing Act of 1937, as amended
7 (42 U. S. C. 1410), \$80,000,000.

8 INTERSTATE COMMERCE COMMISSION

9 Salaries and expenses: For necessary expenses of the
10 Interstate Commerce Commission, including not to exceed
11 \$5,000 for the employment of special counsel; services as
12 authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5
13 U. S. C. 55a), at rates not to exceed \$50 per diem for indi-
14 viduals; newspapers (not to exceed \$200); purchase of not
15 to exceed twenty passenger motor vehicles for replacement
16 only; and not to exceed \$573,000 for expenses of travel;
17 \$11,975,000, of which (a) \$1,684,000 shall be available for
18 expenses necessary to carry out railroad safety and locomotive
19 inspection work, and (b) \$125,000 shall be available for
20 expenses necessary to carry out such defense mobilization
21 functions as may be delegated pursuant to law: *Provided*,
22 That Joint Board members and cooperating State commis-
23 sioners may use Government transportation requests when
24 traveling in connection with their duties as such.

1 NATIONAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE FOR
2 AERONAUTICS

3 Salaries and expenses: For necessary expenses of the
4 Committee, including one Director at not to exceed \$17,500
5 per annum so long as the position is held by the present
6 incumbent; contracts for the making of special investigations
7 and reports and for engineering, drafting and computing
8 services; equipment; not to exceed \$310,000 for expenses of
9 travel; maintenance and operation of aircraft; purchase of ten
10 passenger motor vehicles for replacement only; not to exceed
11 \$100 for newspapers and periodicals; uniforms or allowances
12 therefor, as authorized by the Act of September 1, 1954 (68
13 Stat. 1114) ; and services as authorized by section 15 of the
14 Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a) ; \$56,000,000.

15 Construction and equipment: For construction and
16 equipment at laboratories and research stations of the Com-
17 mittee, including the acquisition of not to exceed five hun-
18 dred acres of land, \$11,700,000, to remain available until
19 expended.

20 NATIONAL CAPITAL HOUSING AUTHORITY

21 Maintenance and operation of properties: For the main-
22 tenance and operation of properties under title I of the
23 District of Columbia Alley Dwelling Authority Act,
24 \$37,000: *Provided*, That all receipts derived from sales,
25 leases, or other sources shall be covered into the Treasury

1 of the United States monthly: *Provided further*, That so
2 long as funds are available from appropriations for the fore-
3 going purposes, the provisions of section 507 of the Housing
4 Act of 1950 (Public Law 475, Eighty-first Congress), shall
5 not be effective.

6 NATIONAL SCIENCE FOUNDATION

7 Salaries and expenses: For expenses necessary to carry
8 out the purposes of the National Science Foundation Act of
9 1950, as amended (42 U. S. C. 1861-1875), including
10 award of graduate fellowships; services as authorized by sec-
11 tion 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a), at
12 rates not to exceed \$50 per diem for individuals; hire of
13 passenger motor vehicles; not to exceed \$89,500 for ex-
14 penses of travel; not to exceed \$150 for the purchase of
15 newspapers and periodicals; and reimbursement of the Gen-
16 eral Services Administration for security guard services;
17 \$12,250,000, to remain available until expended.

18 International Geophysical Year: For necessary expenses
19 to carry out the purposes of the National Science Founda-
20 tion Act of 1950, as amended (42 U. S. C. 1861-1875),
21 as they pertain to the United States program for the Inter-
22 national Geophysical Year, including expenses of travel not-
23 withstanding any limitation contained in this Act, \$10,000,-
24 000, to remain available until June 30, 1960.

1 RENEGOTIATION BOARD

2 Salaries and expenses: For necessary expenses of the
3 Renegotiation Board, including expenses of attendance at
4 meetings concerned with the purposes of this appropriation;
5 hire of passenger motor vehicles; not to exceed \$94,500 for
6 expenses of travel; and services as authorized by section 15
7 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a), at rates
8 not to exceed \$50 per diem for individuals; \$3,750,000.

9 SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

10 Salaries and expenses: For necessary expenses, includ-
11 ing not to exceed \$500 for the purchase of newspapers; not
12 to exceed \$125,000 for expenses of travel; and services as
13 authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946
14 (5 U. S. C. 55a) ; \$4,875,000.

15 SELECTIVE SERVICE SYSTEM

16 Salaries and expenses: For expenses necessary for the
17 operation and maintenance of the Selective Service System,
18 as authorized by title I of the Universal Military Training
19 and Service Act (62 Stat. 604), as amended, including
20 services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2,
21 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a) ; purchase of twenty motor vehicles
22 for replacement only; not to exceed \$250 for the purchase of
23 newspapers and periodicals; not to exceed \$70,000 for
24 expenses of travel, National Administration, Planning, Train-
25 ing, and Records Management; not to exceed \$140,000 for

1 expenses of travel, State Administration, Planning, Training,
2 and Records Servicing; and \$75,000 for the National Selec-
3 tive Service Appeal Board, of which not to exceed \$3,875
4 shall be available for expenses of travel; \$26,958,875, to-
5 gether with not to exceed \$1,226,000 of the unobligated
6 balance of funds appropriated for this purpose in the "Inde-
7 pendent Offices Appropriation Act, 1955": *Provided*, That
8 of the foregoing amount \$20,963,700 shall be available for
9 registration, classification, and induction activities of local
10 boards: *Provided further*, That during the current fiscal year,
11 the President may exempt this appropriation from the pro-
12 visions of subsection (c) of section 3679 of the Revised
13 Statutes, as amended, whenever he deems such action to be
14 necessary in the interest of national defense.

15 Appropriations for the Selective Service System may be
16 used for the destruction of records accumulated under the
17 Selective Training and Service Act of 1940, as amended,
18 which are hereby authorized to be destroyed by the Director
19 of Selective Service after compliance with the procedures for
20 the destruction of records prescribed pursuant to the Records
21 Disposal Act of 1943, as amended (44 U. S. C. 366-380) :
22 *Provided*, That no records may be transferred to any other
23 agency without the approval of the Director of Selective
24 Service.

1 VETERANS ADMINISTRATION

2 General operating expenses: For necessary operating
3 expenses of the Veterans Administration, not otherwise pro-
4 vided for, including expenses incidental to securing employ-
5 ment for war veterans; purchase of thirty-one passenger
6 motor vehicles for replacement only; not to exceed \$3,300 for
7 newspapers and periodicals; and not to exceed \$2,731,000
8 for expenses of travel of employees; \$155,000,000, of which
9 (a) \$15,150,000 shall be available for such expenses as are
10 necessary for the loan guaranty program, and (b) \$300,000
11 shall be available as the President may direct for a special
12 study of the compensation and pensions program: *Provided*,
13 That no part of this appropriation shall be used to pay in
14 excess of twenty persons engaged in public relations work:
15 *Provided further*, That no part of any appropriation shall
16 be used to pay educational institutions for reports and
17 certifications of attendance at such institutions an allowance
18 at a rate in excess of \$1 per month for each eligible veteran
19 enrolled in and attending such institution.

20 Medical administration and miscellaneous operating ex-
21 penses: For expenses necessary for administration of the
22 medical, hospital, domiciliary, special service, construction
23 and supply, research, and employee education and training
24 activities; expenses necessary for carrying out programs of
25 medical research and of education and training of employees,

1 as authorized by law; not to exceed \$751,800 for expenses of
2 travel of employees paid from this appropriation, and those
3 engaged in training programs; not to exceed \$2,700 for
4 newspapers and periodicals; and not to exceed \$43,700 for
5 preparation, shipment, installation, and display of exhibits,
6 photographic displays, moving pictures, and other visual
7 educational information and descriptive material, including
8 purchase or rental of equipment; \$15,294,000.

9 Inpatient care: For expenses necessary for the main-
10 tenance and operation of hospitals and domiciliary facilities
11 and for the care and treatment of beneficiaries of the Veterans
12 Administration in facilities not under the jurisdiction of the
13 Veterans Administration as authorized by law, including the
14 furnishing of recreational articles and facilities; maintenance
15 and operation of farms; repairing, altering, improving or pro-
16 viding facilities in the several hospitals and homes under the
17 jurisdiction of the Veterans Administration, not otherwise
18 provided for, either by contract, or by the hire of temporary
19 employees and purchase of materials; purchase of ninety-
20 six passenger motor vehicles for replacement only; not
21 to exceed \$246,000 for expenses of travel of employees;
22 uniforms or allowances therefor as authorized by the
23 Act of September 1, 1954 (68 Stat. 1114); and aid to
24 State or Territorial homes in conformity with the Act ap-
25 proved August 27, 1888, as amended (24 U. S. C. 134) for

1 the support of veterans eligible for admission to Veterans Ad-
2 ministration facilities for hospital or domiciliary care;
3 \$626,229,600, including the sum of \$7,229,600 for reim-
4 bursable services performed for other Government agen-
5 cies and individuals: *Provided*, That allotments and trans-
6 fers may be made from this appropriation to the De-
7 partment of Health, Education, and Welfare (Public
8 Health Service), the Army, Navy, Air Force, and Interior
9 Departments, for disbursement by them under the various
10 headings of their applicable appropriations, of such amounts
11 as are necessary for the care and treatment of beneficiaries
12 of the Veterans Administration: *Provided further*, That the
13 foregoing appropriation is predicated on furnishing inpa-
14 tient care and treatment to an average of 131,484 benefi-
15 ciaries during the fiscal year 1956 excluding members in
16 State or Territorial homes, and if a lesser number is experi-
17 enced such appropriation shall be expended only in propor-
18 tion to the average number of beneficiaries furnished such
19 care and treatment.

20 Outpatient care: For expenses necessary for furnishing
21 outpatient care to beneficiaries of the Veterans Administra-
22 tion, as authorized by law, including purchase of ten passen-
23 ger motor vehicles for replacement only; uniforms or allow-
24 ances therefor as authorized by the Act of September 1, 1954
25 (68 Stat. 1114) ; and not to exceed \$170,000 for expenses

1 of travel of employees; \$82,089,000, of which not exceed-
2 ing \$11,500,000 shall be available for outpatient fee basis
3 dental care: *Provided*, That hereafter no part of any appro-
4 priation to the Veterans Administration shall be available
5 for outpatient dental services and treatment, or related dental
6 appliances with respect to a service-connected dental dis-
7 ability which is not compensable in degree unless such con-
8 dition or disability is shown to have been in existence at
9 time of discharge and application for treatment is made
10 within one year after discharge: *Provided further*, That this
11 limitation shall not apply to adjunct outpatient dental serv-
12 ices or appliances for any dental condition associated with
13 and held to be aggravating disability from such other service-
14 incurred or service-aggravated injury or disease.

15 Maintenance and operation of supply depots: For ex-
16 penses necessary for maintenance and operation of supply
17 depots, including not to exceed \$2,500 for expenses of travel
18 of employees, \$1,578,000.

19 Compensation and pensions: For the payment of com-
20 pensation, pensions, gratuities, and allowances (including
21 burial awards authorized by Veterans Regulation Numbered
22 9 (a), as amended, and subsistence allowances authorized
23 by part VII of Veterans Regulation 1 (a) as amended),
24 authorized under any Act of Congress, or regulation of the
25 President based thereon, including emergency officers' re-

1 tirement pay and annuities, the administration of which is
2 now or may hereafter be placed in the Veterans Adminis-
3 tration, and for the payment of adjusted-service credits as
4 provided in sections 401 and 601 of the Act of May 19, 1924,
5 as amended (38 U. S. C. 631 and 661), \$2,800, 000,000,
6 to remain available until expended.

7 Readjustment benefits: For the payment of benefits to
8 or on behalf of veterans as authorized by titles II, III, and
9 V, of the Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944, as
10 amended, and title II of the Veterans Readjustment Assist-
11 ance Act of 1952, as amended, and for supplies, equipment,
12 and tuition authorized by part VII and payments author-
13 ized by part IX of Veterans Regulation Numbered 1 (a),
14 as amended, \$627,097,000, to remain available until ex-
15 pended: *Provided*, That hereafter no part of any ap-
16 propriation to the Veterans Administration shall be avail-
17 able, in connection with any loan authorized by title
18 III of the Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944, as
19 amended (38 U. S. C. 694-694n), for payment to the
20 lender by the Administrator of Veterans Affairs, or for
21 credit on the loan, of an amount equivalent to 4 per centum
22 of the amount originally loaned, guaranteed or insured by
23 the Veterans Administration: *Provided further*, That no
24 right to any such payment shall accrue after September 1,
25 1953, but the foregoing proviso shall not apply with respect

1 to payments based on guarantees made, or certificates of
2 commitments issued, prior to said date or commitments for
3 loans made by the Veterans Administration.

4 Military and naval insurance: For military and naval
5 insurance, \$4,868,000, to remain available until expended.

6 National service life insurance: For the payment of bene-
7 fits and for transfer to the national service life insurance fund,
8 in accordance with the National Service Life Insurance Act
9 of 1940, as amended, \$81,300,000, to remain available until
10 expended: *Provided*, That certain premiums shall be cred-
11 ited to this appropriation as provided by the Act.

12 Servicemen's indemnities: For payment of liabilities un-
13 der the Servicemen's Indemnity Act of 1951, \$40,500,000,
14 to remain available until expended.

15 Grants to the Republic of the Philippines: For payment
16 to the Republic of the Philippines of grants in accordance
17 with the Act of July 1, 1948, as amended (50 U. S. C. App.
18 1991-1996), for expenses incident to medical care and
19 treatment of veterans, \$2,500,000.

20 Hospital and domiciliary facilities: For hospital and
21 domiciliary facilities, for planning and for extending, with
22 the approval of the President, any of the facilities under the
23 jurisdiction of the Veterans Administration or for any of
24 the purposes set forth in sections 1 and 2 of the Act approved
25 March 4, 1931 (38 U. S. C. 438j-k) or in section 101 of

1 the Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944 (38 U. S. C.
2 693a), to remain available until expended, \$30,000,000,
3 of which \$2,900,000 shall be available for preparation of
4 plans and specifications for rehabilitation of the neuro-
5 psychiatric hospital at Downey, Illinois.

6 Major alterations, improvements, and repairs: For all
7 necessary expenses of major alterations, improvements, and
8 repairs to regional offices, supply depots, and hospital and
9 domiciliary facilities, \$3,900,000, to remain available until
10 expended: *Provided*, That no part of the foregoing appro-
11 priation shall be used to commence any major alteration,
12 improvement, or repair unless funds are available for the
13 completion of such work; and no funds shall be used for
14 such work at any facility if the Veterans Administration is
15 reasonably certain that the installation will be abandoned in
16 the near future.

17 Not to exceed 5 per centum of any appropriation for
18 the current fiscal year for "Compensation and pensions",
19 "Readjustment benefits", "Military and naval insurance",
20 "National service life insurance", and "Servicemen's indem-
21 nities", may be transferred, to any other of the mentioned
22 appropriations, but not to exceed 10 per centum of the
23 appropriation so augmented.

24 Appropriations available to the Veterans Administra-
25 tion for the current fiscal year for salaries and expenses shall

1 be available for services as authorized by section 15 of the
2 Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a).

3 Appropriations available to the Veterans Administra-
4 tion for the current fiscal year for "Inpatient care" and
5 "Outpatient care" shall be available for funeral, burial, and
6 other expenses incidental thereto (except burial awards
7 authorized by Veterans Regulation Numbered 9 (a), as
8 amended), for beneficiaries of the Veterans Administration
9 receiving care under such appropriations.

10 No part of the appropriations in this Act for the Vet-
11 erans Administration (except the appropriation for "Hos-
12 pital and domiciliary facilities") shall be available for the
13 purchase of any site for or toward the construction of any
14 new hospital or home.

15 No part of the foregoing appropriations shall be avail-
16 able for hospitalization or examination of any persons except
17 beneficiaries entitled under the laws bestowing such benefits
18 to veterans, unless reimbursement of cost is made to the
19 appropriation at such rates as may be fixed by the Adminis-
20 trator of Veterans Affairs.

21 INDEPENDENT OFFICES—GENERAL PROVISIONS

22 SEC. 102. Where appropriations in this title are ex-
23 pendable for travel expenses of employees and no specific
24 limitation has been placed thereon, the expenditures for such
25 travel expenses may not exceed the amount set forth there-

1 for in the budget estimates submitted for the appropriations:
2 *Provided*, That this section shall not apply to travel per-
3 formed by uncompensated officials of local boards and appeal
4 boards of the Selective Service System.

5 SEC. 103. Where appropriations in this title are expend-
6 able for the purchase of newspapers and periodicals and no
7 specific limitation has been placed thereon, the expenditures
8 therefor under each such appropriation may not exceed the
9 amount of \$50: *Provided*, That this limitation shall not ap-
10 ply to the purchase of scientific, technical, trade, or traffic
11 periodicals necessary in connection with the performance of
12 the authorized functions of the agencies for which funds are
13 herein provided.

14 SEC. 104. No part of any appropriation contained in
15 this title shall be available to pay the salary of any person
16 filling a position, other than a temporary position, formerly
17 held by an employee who has left to enter the Armed Forces
18 of the United States and has satisfactorily completed his
19 period of active military or naval service and has within
20 ninety days after his release from such service or from hos-
21 pitalization continuing after discharge for a period of not
22 more than one year made application for restoration to his
23 former position and has been certified by the Civil Service
24 Commission as still qualified to perform the duties of his
25 former position and has not been restored thereto.

1 SEC. 105. Appropriations contained in this title, avail-
2 able for expenses of travel shall be available, when specifically
3 authorized by the head of the activity or establishment con-
4 cerned, for expenses of attendance at meetings of organiza-
5 tions concerned with the function or activity for which the
6 appropriation concerned is made.

7 SEC. 106. No part of any appropriations made available
8 by the provisions of this title shall be used for the purchase
9 or sale of real estate or for the purpose of establishing new
10 offices outside the District of Columbia: *Provided*, That this
11 limitation shall not apply to programs which have been ap-
12 proved by the Congress and appropriations made therefor.

13 SEC. 107. No part of any appropriation contained in this
14 title shall be used to pay the compensation of any employee
15 engaged in personnel work in excess of the number that
16 would be provided by a ratio of one such employee to one hun-
17 dred and thirty-five, or a part thereof, full-time, part-time,
18 and intermittent employees of the agency concerned: *Pro-*
19 *vided*, That for purposes of this section employees shall be
20 considered as engaged in personnel work if they spend half
21 time or more in personnel administration consisting of direc-
22 tion and administration of the personnel program; employ-
23 ment, placement, and separation; job evaluation and classifica-
24 tion; employee relations and services; training; wage ad-
25 ministration; and processing, recording, and reporting.

1 SEC. 108. None of the sections under the head “Inde-
2 pendent Offices, General Provisions” in this title shall apply
3 to the Housing and Home Finance Agency.

4 TITLE II—CORPORATIONS

5 The following corporations and agencies, respectively,
6 are hereby authorized to make such expenditures, within the
7 limits of funds and borrowing authority available to each such
8 corporation or agency and in accord with law, and to make
9 such contracts and commitments without regard to fiscal year
10 limitations as provided by section 104 of the Government
11 Corporation Control Act, as amended, as may be necessary
12 in carrying out the programs set forth in the Budget for the
13 fiscal year 1956 for each such corporation or agency, except
14 as hereinafter provided:

15 Office of the Administrator, housing loans to educational
16 institutions: Not to exceed \$425,000 shall be available for
17 all administrative expenses, which shall be on an accrual
18 basis, of carrying out the functions of the Office of the
19 Administrator under the program of housing loans to
20 educational institutions (title IV of the Housing Act of
21 1950, as amended, 12 U. S. C. 1749-1749d), but this
22 amount shall be exclusive of payment for services and facili-
23 ties of the Federal Reserve banks or any member thereof, the
24 Federal home-loan banks, and any insured bank within the
25 meaning of the Act creating the Federal Deposit Insurance

1 Corporation (Act of August 23, 1935, as amended, 12
2 U. S. C. 264) which has been designated by the Secretary of
3 the Treasury as a depository of public money of the United
4 States: *Provided*, That not to exceed \$19,000 shall be
5 available for expenses of travel.

6 Office of the Administrator, public facility loans: Not
7 to exceed \$40,000 of funds in the revolving fund established
8 pursuant to section 108 of the Reconstruction Finance Cor-
9 poration Liquidation Act, as amended (40 U. S. C. 459),
10 shall be available for administrative expenses, but this amount
11 shall be exclusive of payment for services and facilities of
12 the Federal Reserve banks or any member thereof, the Fed-
13 eral home-loan banks, and any insured bank within the
14 meaning of the Act creating the Federal Deposit Insurance
15 Corporation (Act of August 23, 1935, as amended, 12
16 U. S. C. 264) which has been designated by the Secretary
17 of the Treasury as a depository of public money of the United
18 States.

19 Office of the Administrator, revolving fund (liquidating
20 programs) : During the current fiscal year not to exceed
21 \$2,500,000 shall be available for administrative expenses
22 (including not to exceed \$183,200 for travel), but this
23 amount shall be exclusive of costs of services performed on a
24 contract or fee basis in connection with termination of con-

1 tracts and legal services on a contract or fee basis and of
2 payment for services and facilities of the Federal Reserve
3 banks or any member thereof, any servicer approved by the
4 Federal National Mortgage Association, the Federal home-
5 loan banks, and any insured bank within the meaning of
6 the Act of August 23, 1935, as amended, creating the
7 Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (12 U. S. C. 264)
8 which has been designated by the Secretary of the Treasury
9 as a depository of public money of the United States: *Pro-*
10 *vided*, That all expenses, not otherwise specifically limited
11 in connection with the programs provided for under this
12 head shall not exceed \$10,000,000, but this limitation shall
13 not apply to expenses (other than for personal services) in
14 connection with disposition of federally owned projects.

15 Federal National Mortgage Association: Not to exceed
16 \$3,950,000 shall be available for administrative expenses,
17 which shall be on an accrual basis, and shall be exclusive of
18 interest paid, expenses (including expenses for fiscal agency
19 services performed on a contract or fee basis) in connection
20 with the issuance and servicing of obligations, depreciation,
21 properly capitalized expenditures, fees for servicing mort-
22 gages, expenses (including services performed on a
23 force account, contract, or fee basis, but not including
24 other personal services) in connection with the acquisition,
25 protection, operation, maintenance, improvement, or disposi-

tion of real or personal property belonging to said Association or in which it has an interest, cost of salaries, wages, travel, and other expenses of persons employed outside of the continental United States, expenses of services performed on a contract or fee basis in connection with the performance of legal services, and all administrative expenses reimbursable from other Government agencies; and said Association may utilize and may make payment for services and facilities of the Federal Reserve banks and other agencies of the Government: *Provided*, That the distribution of administrative expenses to the accounts of the Association shall be made in accordance with generally recognized accounting principles and practices: *Provided further*, That not to exceed \$90,000 shall be available for expenses of travel: *Provided further*, That administrative expenses not under limitation for the purposes set forth in the budget schedules for the fiscal year 1956 shall not exceed \$150,000. .

Home Loan Bank Board: Not to exceed a total of \$920,000 shall be available for administrative expenses of the Home Loan Bank Board, and shall be derived from funds available to the Home Loan Bank Board, including those in the Home Loan Bank Board revolving fund and receipts of the Federal Home Loan Bank Administration, the Federal Home Loan Bank Board, or the Home Loan Bank Board for the current fiscal year and prior fiscal

1 years, and the Board may utilize and may make payment
2 for services and facilities of the Federal home-loan banks,
3 the Federal Reserve banks, the Federal Savings and Loan
4 Insurance Corporation, and other agencies of the Govern-
5 ment: *Provided*, That all necessary expenses in connection
6 with the conservatorship of institutions insured by the Fed-
7 eral Savings and Loan Insurance Corporation and all neces-
8 sary expenses (including services performed on a contract
9 or fee basis, but not including other personal services) in
10 connection with the handling, including the purchase, sale,
11 and exchange, of securities on behalf of Federal home-loan
12 banks, and the sale, issuance, and retirement of, or pay-
13 ment of interest on, debentures or bonds, under the Federal
14 Home Loan Bank Act, as amended, shall be considered as
15 nonadministrative expenses for the purposes hereof: *Pro-*
16 *vided further*, That not to exceed \$42,400 shall be available
17 for expenses of travel: *Provided further*, That members
18 of the Federal Savings and Loan Advisory Council
19 shall be entitled to reimbursement from the Board for
20 transportation expenses incurred in attendance at meetings
21 of such Council and may be paid not to exceed \$25 per diem
22 in lieu of subsistence: *Provided further*, That notwithstand-
23 ing any other provisions of this Act, except for the limita-
24 tion in amount hereinbefore specified, the administrative
25 expenses and other obligations of the Board shall be incurred,

1 allowed, and paid in accordance with the provisions of the
2 Federal Home Loan Bank Act of July 22, 1932, as amended
3 (12 U. S. C. 1421-1449) : *Provided further*, That the non-
4 administrative expenses for the examination of Federal and
5 State chartered institutions shall not exceed \$2,995,000.

6 Federal Savings and Loan Insurance Corporation: Not
7 to exceed \$985,000 shall be available for administrative
8 expenses, which shall be on an accrual basis and shall
9 be exclusive of interest paid, depreciation, properly cap-
10 italized expenditures, expenses in connection with liquida-
11 tion of insured institutions, liquidation or handling of assets
12 of or derived from insured institutions, payment of insur-
13 ance, and action for or toward the avoidance, termination,
14 or minimizing of losses in the case of insured institutions,
15 legal fees and expenses, and payments for administrative
16 expenses of the Home Loan Bank Board determined by said
17 Board to be properly allocable to said Corporation, and said
18 Corporation may utilize and may make payment for services
19 and facilities of the Federal home-loan banks, the Federal
20 Reserve banks, the Home Loan Bank Board, and other
21 agencies of the Government: *Provided*, That not to exceed
22 \$90,000 shall be available for expenses of travel:
23 *Provided further*, That notwithstanding any other provisions
24 of this Act, except for the limitation in amount hereinbefore
25 specified, the administrative expenses and other obligations

1 of said Corporation shall be incurred, allowed and paid in
2 accordance with title IV of the Act of June 27, 1934, as
3 amended (12 U. S. C. 1724-1730).

4 Federal Housing Administration: In addition to the
5 amounts available by or pursuant to law (which shall be
6 transferred to this authorization) for the administrative
7 expenses in carrying out duties imposed by or pursuant
8 to law, not to exceed \$5,900,000 of the various funds
9 of the Federal Housing Administration shall be avail-
10 able for expenditure, in accordance with the National
11 Housing Act, as amended (12 U. S. C. 1701): *Provided*,
12 That, except as herein otherwise provided, all expenses and
13 obligations of said Administration shall be incurred, allowed,
14 and paid in accordance with the provisions of said Act:
15 *Provided further*, That not to exceed \$300,000 shall be
16 available for expenses of travel: *Provided further*, That
17 funds available for expenditure shall be available for
18 contract actuarial services (not to exceed \$1,500); and
19 purchase of periodicals and newspapers (not to exceed
20 \$500): *Provided further*, That expenditures for non-
21 administrative expenses classified by section 2 of Public
22 Law 387, approved October 25, 1949, shall not exceed
23 \$33,000,000.

24 Public Housing Administration: Of the amounts avail-
25 able by law for the administrative expenses of the Public

1 Housing Administration in carrying out duties imposed by
2 law including funds appropriated by title I of this Act not
3 to exceed \$8,000,000, shall be available for such expenses,
4 including not to exceed \$500,000 for expenses of travel,
5 purchase of not to exceed four passenger motor vehicles for
6 replacement only; and expenses of attendance at meetings
7 of organizations concerned with the work of the Adminis-
8 tration: *Provided*, That necessary expenses of providing
9 representatives of the Administration at the sites of non-
10 Federal projects in connection with the construction of such
11 non-Federal projects by public housing agencies with the
12 aid of the Administration, shall be compensated by such
13 agencies by the payment of fixed fees which in the aggregate
14 in relation to the development costs of such projects will
15 cover the costs of rendering such services, and expenditures
16 by the Administration for such purpose shall be considered
17 nonadministrative expenses, and funds received from such
18 payments may be used only for the payment of necessary
19 expenses of providing representatives of the Administration
20 at the sites of non-Federal projects: *Provided further*, That
21 all expenses of the Public Housing Administration not
22 specifically limited in this Act, in carrying out its duties
23 imposed by law, shall not exceed \$1,820,000.

24 CORPORATIONS—GENERAL PROVISIONS

25 SEC. 202. No part of the funds of, or available for ex-

1 penditure by, any corporation or agency included in this title
2 shall be used to pay the compensation of any employee
3 engaged in personnel work in excess of the number that
4 would be provided by a ratio of one such employee to one
5 hundred and thirty-five, or a part thereof, full-time, part-
6 time, and intermittent employees of the agency concerned:
7 *Provided*, That for purposes of this section employees shall
8 be considered as engaged in personnel work if they spend
9 half-time or more in personnel administration consisting of
10 direction and administration of the personnel program;
11 employment, placement, and separation; job evaluation and
12 classification; employee relations and services; training;
13 committees of expert examiners and boards of civil-service
14 examiners; wage administration; and processing, recording,
15 and reporting.

16 TITLE III—GENERAL PROVISIONS

17 SEC. 301. No part of any appropriation contained in
18 this Act, or of the funds available for expenditure by any cor-
19 poration included in this Act, shall be used to pay the salary
20 or wages of any person who engages in a strike against the
21 Government of the United States or who is a member of an
22 organization of Government employees that asserts the right
23 to strike against the Government of the United States, or who
24 advocates, or is a member of an organization that advocates,
25 the overthrow of the Government of the United States by

1 force or violence: *Provided*, That for the purposes hereof
2 an affidavit shall be considered prima facie evidence that the
3 person making the affidavit has not contrary to the provisions
4 of this section engaged in a strike against the Government of
5 the United States, is not a member of an organization of Gov-
6 ernment employees that asserts the right to strike against the
7 Government of the United States, or that such person does
8 not advocate, and is not a member of an organization that
9 advocates, the overthrow of the Government of the United
10 States by force or violence: *Provided further*, That any
11 person who engages in a strike against the Government of
12 the United States or who is a member of an organization of
13 Government employees that asserts the right to strike against
14 the Government of the United States, or who advocates, or
15 who is a member of an organization that advocates, the over-
16 throw of the Government of the United States by force or
17 violence and accepts employment the salary or wages for
18 which are paid from any appropriation or fund contained in
19 this Act shall be guilty of a felony and, upon conviction, shall
20 be fined not more than \$1,000 or imprisoned for not more
21 than one year, or both: *Provided further*, That the above
22 penalty clause shall be in addition to, and not in substitution
23 for, any other provisions of existing law.

24 SEC. 302. No part of any appropriation contained in
25 this Act, or of the funds available for expenditure by any

1 corporation or agency included in this Act, shall be used for
2 publicity or propaganda purposes designed to support or
3 defeat legislation pending before the Congress.

4 SEC. 303. This Act may be cited as the “Independent
5 Offices Appropriation Act, 1956”.

Union Calendar No. 76

84TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. R. 5240

[Report No. 304]

A BILL

Making appropriations for sundry independent
executive bureaus, boards, commissions, cor-
porations, agencies, and offices, for the fiscal
year ending June 30, 1956, and for other
purposes.

By Mr. THOMAS

MARCH 26, 1955

Committed to the Committee of the Whole House on
the State of the Union and ordered to be printed

Digest of CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS

OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF BUDGET AND FINANCE
(For Department Staff Only)

Issued March 30, 1955
For actions of March 29, 1955
84th-1st, No. 56

CONTENTS

Adjournment.....10	Farm economy.....17	Reclamation.....11,27
Agricultural appropriations.....25	Fees and charges.....5	Seed.....21
Alaska.....8,26	Foreign trade.....20	Statehood.....26
Appropriations.....3,5,25	Forestry.....19	Surplus commodities.....1
Banking and currency.....15	Fungible goods.....2	Tariffs.....13
C.C.C.....1,2	Imports.....16	Textiles.....16
Commodity exchange.....2	Loans.....15	Trade agreements.....13
Drought relief.....23	farm.....28	Treaties.....6,24
Economic report.....14	Loyalty Day.....4	Water pollution.....18
Export-Import Bank.....15	Monopolies.....7	Water resources.....8
Exports.....1	Onions.....2	Wheat.....21
Family-size farms.....12	Perishable commodities...2	Wildlife.....22
	Price supports.....12	

HIGHLIGHTS: House passed bills to: Include onions under CEA; protect fungible goods purchasers from CCC claims. House committee reported bill to permit use of private stocks in exports under Public Law 480. Senate committee ordered reported Colo. reclamation project bill.

HOUSE

Committee

1. SURPLUS COMMODITIES. The Agriculture Committee reported without amendment S. 752, to amend the Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act (Public Law 480, 83rd Cong.), so as to eliminate the requirement that privately owned stocks exported thereunder be replaced from CCC stocks (H. Rept. 309) (p. 3335).
2. COMMODITY EXCHANGE; CCC CLAIMS. Passed without amendment H. R. 122, to include onions within the provisions of the Commodity Exchange Act (pp. 3307-8); and H. R. 1831, to amend the CCC Charter Act in order to protect innocent purchasers of fungible goods converted by warehousemen from CCC claims (pp. 3307, 3310-1).
Rep. O'Hara, Ill., inserted a Chicago Potato Jobbers Association letter favoring a study "into the general question of a futures market in perishables with the thought of the possible enactment of further legislation covering the subject" (p. 3308).
3. APPROPRIATIONS. The "Daily Digest" states that the Rules Committee "refused to grant a rule waiving points of order against H. R. 5240, the independent offices appropriation bill for 1956" (p. D263).
4. LOYALTY DAY. Passed without amendment H. J. Res. 184, to designate the 1st day of May 1955 as Loyalty Day (p. 3307).
5. FEES AND CHARGES. Received an American Bar Association resolution "urging the repeal of title V, entitled 'Fees and Charges' of the Independent Offices Appropriation Act" (p. 3336).

6. TREATIES. Received a Knights of Columbus (Long Island, N. Y.) petition expressing support of the Bricker amendment to limit the President's treaty-making powers (p. 3336).
7. MONOPOLIES. Passed without amendment H. R. 3659, to increase the maximum fine which may be imposed upon conviction for each count of an indictment in a criminal suit for violation of the Sherman Antitrust Act from \$5,000 to \$50,000 (pp. 3320-30), after rejecting amendments by Rep. Patman to increase further the maximum fine in the case of violations by corporations (pp. 3327-9).
8. WATER RESOURCES. The Interior and Insular Affairs Committee ordered reported with amendment H. R. 3990, to authorize the Interior Department to investigate water resources projects in Alaska (p. D262).
9. RUBBER. Rep. Philbin claimed that the Rubber Producing Facilities Disposal Commission violated Public Law 205, 83rd Cong., when it accepted a lump-sum proposal from one company for certain facilities instead of a proposal enumerating the amount proposed to be paid for each facility to be purchased (pp. 3330-1).
10. RECESS. Agreed to H. Con. Res. 103, providing that when the two Houses adjourn on Monday, Apr. 4, they stand adjourned until Wed., Apr. 13 (p. 3334).

SENATE

11. RECLAMATION. The Interior and Insular Affairs Committee ordered reported with amendments S. 500, to authorize the Colo. River reclamation project (p. D260).

ITEMS IN APPENDIX

12. PRICE SUPPORTS; FAMILY-SIZE FARMS. Rep. Burdick inserted his letter explaining why he supported "full parity and the family-type farmer" (pp. A2218-9).
13. TRADE AGREEMENTS; TARIFFS. Rep. Lane inserted Prof. Seymour E. Harris' (Harvard Univ.) letter suggesting safeguards to H. R. 1 (the trade agreements bill) which would protect industries which experience much unemployment against tariff reductions (p. A2223).
14. ECONOMIC REPORT. Rep. Klein inserted Geo. Meany's, pres., AFL, statement discussing and criticizing the President's economic report and stating that "timidity rather than bold leadership is the outstanding characteristic of the report" (pp. A2199-201).
15. EXPORT-IMPORT BANK. Rep. Multer inserted a Nat'l Foreign Council Trade letter criticizing certain statements made by the Hoover Commission in their report on lending agencies and requesting "that appropriate steps be taken to correct the erroneous impression conveyed by this report . . ." (pp. A2208-9).
16. TEXTILES; IMPORTS. Rep. Lane inserted a Textile Workers Union of America statement discussing problems confronting the textile industry due to loss of export markets and displacement by imports (pp. A2202-10).

22. ATOMIC ENERGY. Sen. Anderson inserted and discussed several press releases on the establishment of a panel on the impact of the peaceful uses of atomic energy and outlining the scope of the panel's duties (pp. 3454-6).
23. RECESSED until Fri., Apr. 1 (p. 3465). Agreed to H. Con. Res. 103, providing that when the two Houses adjourn on Mon., Apr. 4, they stand adjourned until Wed., Apr. 13 (p. 3446).

HOUSE

24. EXPERIMENT STATIONS. Both Houses received from this Department a proposed bill to consolidate and codify the existing laws relating to State agricultural experiment stations (pp. 3383, 3389).
25. TAXATION. Agreed, 386 to 8, to the conference report on H. R. 4259, to extend for 1 year the existing corporate normal-tax rate and excise-tax rates (pp. 3364-7). This bill will now be sent to the President.
26. SURPLUS COMMODITIES. Rep. Marshall stated that the Secretary "has not used the authority he has under existing law to dispose of Commodity Credit stocks" and inserted a newspaper article discussing sales of wheat and cotton to foreign countries (pp. 3337-8).
27. APPROPRIATIONS. Passed with amendment H. R. 5240, the independent offices appropriation bill for 1956 (pp. 3338-63, 3368-73).
The provision to prohibit CSC from imposing a requirement or limitation of maximum age in connection with certain positions in the competitive service, was stricken on a point of order raised by Rep. Rees, Kans. (pp. 3357-8).
Agreed to an amendment by Rep. Yates providing that no part of any appropriation contained in this bill shall be used to pay the salary of any employee who allocates positions in the classified civil service with a requirement of maximum age for such positions (pp. 3368-9).
Rejected an amendment by Rep. O'Hara, Ill., to increase by \$2,750,000 the funds for salaries and expenses for the National Science Foundation (pp. 3360-1).
28. FLOOD CONTROL. The Public Works Committee ordered reported H. R. 3878, authorizing \$15,000,000 for flood emergency preparation, flood fighting and rescue operations, repair or restoration of any flood-control work threatened or destroyed by flood, etc. (p. D270).
29. WATER RESOURCES; ELECTRIFICATION; RECLAMATION. Received Oreg. Legislature resolutions favoring adequate funds to match State funds for continuing cooperative water resources investigations and for maintenance and operation of Columbia River development facilities (p. 3385).

ITEMS IN APPENDIX

30. ROADS. Sen. Byrd inserted Comptroller General Campbell's testimony before the Senate Public Works subcommittee outlining and suggesting certain amendments to S. 1160, the administration's highway bill (pp. A2229-30).
31. TRADE AGREEMENTS. Rep. Smith (Miss.) inserted Albert Gore's address urging passage of H. R. 1, a bill to extend the reciprocal trade program for three years (pp. A2237-8).

12. APPROPRIATIONS. Received from the President a revision of a proposed supplemental appropriation, involving an increase of \$3,234,377, in the amount necessary for payment of claims for damages, audited claims, and judgments; to the Appropriations Committee (p. 3389). (S. Doc. 25).
13. REPORT. Received the report of the activities of the Justice Department for the fiscal year 1954 (p. 3389).
14. TAXATION; TARIFF; TRADE AGREEMENTS. Received an Idaho State Legislature resolution urging an excise tax on imports of wool, and certain minerals "that will permit the domestic mining and wool-growing industries to maintain an adequate mobilization base for national security;" that Congress be given the responsibility to act on Tariff Commission's recommendations rather than the executive department; and that the Trade Agreements Act be allowed to expire on June 12, 1955 (pp. 3389-90).
15. WATER UTILIZATION. Sen. Kerr inserted a Tulsa Bd. of Commissioners' resolution urging the appropriation of funds to construct the Oologah Reservoir on the Verdigris River, Okla., and the reservation to the city of Tulsa of storage space in that reservoir (p. 3396).
16. FOREIGN AID. Sen. Lehman inserted and commended a Church Peace Union resolution endorsing continued support by the U. S. for the United Nations expanded technical assistance program (pp. 3396-7).
17. HEALTH. Sen. Malone submitted an amendment he intends to propose to S. 886, to improve the health of the people by encouraging the extension of voluntary prepayment health service plans, etc. (p. 3416).
18. TRADE AGREEMENTS. Sen. Watkins spoke in support of his amendment, in the nature of a substitute, (submitted on Feb. 25) ^{to H. R. 1} and inserted a number of letters from industry spokesmen endorsing this amendment (pp. 3452-4).
Sen. Humphrey (for himself and Sen. Kennedy) submitted amendments intended to be proposed to H. R. 1 and stated that the amendments would "make some accommodation and provide special consideration for industries which may...suffer some adversity because of the national trade policy" (pp. 3416-9).
Sen. Bridges (for himself and Sen. Pastore) submitted amendments intended to be proposed to H. R. 1 and stated that "they would bring the entire program into balance, by offering fair recourse to domestic businesses when injury is grave" (pp. 3456-7).
19. TREATIES; WATERSHEDS; RECLAMATION; FORESTRY. Received Wyo. Legislature memorials and various petitions favoring the Bricker amendment to limit the President's treaty power; a commission similar to the Upper Colo. River Basin Commission for other regional watersheds lying partly in Wyo.; the Colo. reclamation project; recognition of the rights and laws of Wyo. relating to control, etc., of waters within its boundaries; and opposing "any form of Federal, regional, or watershed authority" and the 160-acre limitation on farms on Federally financed reclamation projects (pp. 3391-3).
20. WEED CONTROL; MINERALS; WATER RESOURCES. Received Wyo. Legislature memorials favoring Federal participation in the noxious weed control program in Wyo.; equitable treatment of surface owners of lands where the U. S. owns the mineral rights; and Federal funds for stream measurement, ground water investigations, etc. (pp. 3393-5).
21. ROAD PROGRAM. Sen. Byrd inserted a number of newspaper editorials discussing his opposition to the \$10 billion highway building program recommended by the Clay Committee (pp. 3422-4).



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No. 57

House of Representatives

The House met at 12 o'clock noon.

The Chaplain, Rev. Bernard Braskamp, D. D., offered the following prayer:

O Thou God of all majesty and mercy, whose eternal glory and goodness are manifested unto us in the beauty and splendor of the spring season, together we render unto Thee the tribute of praise and thanksgiving.

Grant that in these days of crisis and confusion we may spend more time in waiting upon Thee, seeking divine guidance, and yielding ourselves in renewed consecration to the glorious task of establishing peace on earth and good will among men.

We pray that our beloved country may be worthy of being used by Thee in giving moral and spiritual leadership to the great enterprise of building a world order that has in it the brotherly spirit.

May we never lose faith in the possibility of bringing in that blessed day of peace, for the Lord of hosts is with us and the God of righteousness is our refuge and strength.

Hear us in the name of the Prince of Peace. Amen.

THE JOURNAL

The Journal of the proceedings of yesterday was read and approved.

DISPOSAL OF COMMODITY CREDIT CORPORATION STOCKS ABROAD

(Mr. MARSHALL asked and was given permission to extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD and to include an article from the Washington Post of today.)

Mr. MARSHALL. Mr. Speaker, as a member of the Committee on Appropriations, I am pleased to note in the Washington Post of March 30, 1955, a news item appearing on page 1, written by Staff Reporter Aubrey Graves, that the Secretary of Agriculture announces the sale of 600,000 tons of wheat and 160,000 bales of cotton to Yugoslavia, Turkey, Chile, Peru, and Pakistan. This is an indication that the wise advice given by the distinguished chairman, the gentleman from Mississippi, JAMIE WHITTEN, is being heeded. Of course, the Secretary could sell these commodities for dollars.

It is an indication also that the Secretary may at last no longer be sitting on his set-asides. That will be good news for my farmer neighbors.

The Secretary may talk all he wants about the so-called rigid price-support program affecting exports, but I, too, say the record speaks for itself. That record based on facts presented by the Secretary's own Department clearly indicates he has not used the authority he has under existing law to dispose of Commodity Credit stocks.

It is interesting to note that he is quoted as saying that the amount appropriated for the Department programs for 1956 is "satisfactory to us." He also is quoted as saying that he believes more money was voted than the Department could use. To substantiate this point he called attention to the fact that the Department would be unable to use \$75 million worth of milk in the free-lunch program.

Mr. Speaker, our Committee on Appropriations did not increase this item over the budget request of \$50 million. The Secretary appears to be confused with the bill, H. R. 12, now being considered by the House Committee on Agriculture, not the House Committee on Appropriations.

It would be interesting had the Secretary informed the reporter concerning the per capita income of 1953 of \$914 and of 1954 of \$918. The explanation he gives is that there are fewer farmers, which could hardly be cited as a great accomplishment of the Eisenhower administration. The realized net per capita income for 1953 was \$949. It was estimated that \$35 was sold from previous inventory. That is where the Secretary gets his figure of \$914 per capita income for 1953, by subtracting the \$35 from the \$949.

It is also interesting to note that the net per capita income for 1954 was \$903. It is estimated that farmers are carrying approximately \$15 in inventory which may be at some future time sold. Adding \$15 to \$903, we get \$918, the figure which the Secretary uses with great pride showing a slight increase of per capita income.

Mr. Speaker, I have a high regard for the policies of the Washington Post and

for that reason I have every reason to believe that this paper will fulfill its obligation of giving to readers the correct information.

Mr. Speaker, I include the above-mentioned article from the Washington Post at this point in the RECORD:

BENSON TELLS OF SURPLUS SOLD ABROAD—WHEAT AND COTTON ARE DISPOSED OF IN LARGE LOTS—MORE DEALS PENDING

(By Aubrey Graves)

Agriculture Secretary Ezra T. Benson announced yesterday the sale of 600,000 tons of wheat and 160,000 bales of cotton to Yugoslavia, Turkey, Chile, Peru, and Pakistan.

In return for these surplus commodities, which the Commodity Credit Corporation bought for \$145 million under price-support programs, the Government will receive \$107 million, payable in the currencies of the purchasing countries.

Sales of another \$150 million worth of other CCC stocks to still other countries, the Secretary added, are well along toward completion, and negotiations are in various stages of progress looking to similar disposal of another \$200 million worth of goods.

These foreign-trade developments were Benson's answer to recent Democratic criticism that he has been dragging his feet in disposing of \$7 billion worth of excess food and fiber now in Government hands.

"Records," he said, "will show that the Department is moving vigorously to dispose of surpluses in overseas markets. * * * Exports for the first 8 months of fiscal year 1955 are already 15 percent ahead of the same period a year ago."

The Democratic-controlled House Appropriations Committee charged last week that Benson was not pushing foreign sales because he wanted to discredit rigid high-support prices. His policies, Democrats declared, had driven 55,000 southern farm families off their farms, "with no homes and limited employment possibilities."

All this, the Secretary said yesterday, constituted "a diversionary move to hide the real issue—that the old rigid program fails to meet the needs of the farmer. The criticism stems from the fact that I refuse to ignore facts, and, instead, obey the law."

The various production control programs "are working real hardships on farmers," Benson conceded. "But such controls are inseparable from the rigid support programs" with which his critics have been identified.

"We were 10 years too late, in my judgment, in moving from a wartime to a peacetime program."

Under the mandatory high-price props established in wartime to stimulate produc-

tion, the Nation's basic crops were supported at 90 percent of parity. The flexible system, pushed through by the Eisenhower administration and put into effect this year, allows supports ranging from 82.5 to 90 percent of parity. In 1956 unless Congress acts, they can fall as low as 75 percent.

While he resented some of the comments in the committee report and during debate on the House floor, the Secretary said that, by and large, the money appropriated to run Department programs for fiscal 1956 is "satisfactory to us."

He noted that no serious cuts had been made in any vital program. In some instances he believed more money had been voted than the Department could use.

For instance, he expressed doubt that \$75 million worth of milk could be used in the free-lunch program. Fifty million dollars was provided for that purpose in the current budget, but probably not all of this will be used.

Benson reported that the farmer's share of the consumer's food dollar is now 43 percent, compared with 38 percent in 1939, 40 percent in 1940, and 53 percent in 1945 (during wartime).

While conceding that total farm income had fallen off during the last few years, the Secretary pointed out that per capita farm income increased slightly last year, to \$918. In 1953 it was \$914. There were fewer farmers in 1954 than in 1953, he explained.

SPECIAL ORDERS GRANTED

Mr. WILLIAMS of New Jersey asked and was given permission to address the House for 45 minutes on tomorrow, following the legislative program and any special orders heretofore entered.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts asked and was given permission to address the House for 10 minutes today, following the legislative program and any special orders heretofore entered.

CORRECTION OF ROLL CALL

Mr. SILER. Mr. Speaker, on roll call No. 32 on yesterday I am recorded as being absent. I was present and answered to my name. I ask unanimous consent that the RECORD and Journal be corrected accordingly.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Kentucky?

There was no objection.

PERSONAL ANNOUNCEMENT

Mrs. FRANCES P. BOLTON. Mr. Speaker, may I state that I was absent yesterday due to a death in my family, so I did not answer the roll calls.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. POWELL. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that any of my colleagues who so desire may extend their remarks in the Appendix of the RECORD immediately following my remarks in eulogy of the late Walter White.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York?

There was no objection.

INDEPENDENT OFFICES APPROPRIATION BILL, 1956

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House resolve itself into the

Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the consideration of the bill (H. R. 5240) making appropriations for sundry independent executive bureaus, boards, commissions, corporations, agencies, and offices, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1956, and for other purposes; and pending that motion, Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that general debate be limited to 2 hours, the time to be equally divided and controlled by the gentleman from California [Mr. PHILLIPS] and myself.

The motion was agreed to.

Accordingly the House resolved itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the consideration of the bill H. R. 5240.

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself such time as I may require.

Mr. Chairman, we bring to you today what is left of the independent offices. This bill carries appropriations of \$5,845,595,375 and covers some 16 or 17 agencies. There is some legislation in the bill. Historically the independent offices bill has carried legislation through the years and it is the understanding of the committee there will be a point of order made against some of the legislation. If so, the point will be good and when that language goes out, I do not see anything in the bill to give anybody the slightest bit of trouble. We, of your committee, have certainly not had any trouble. On the Democratic side there has been peace and harmony, and certainly on the Republican side under the leadership of our distinguished and very able ranking minority member, the gentleman from California [Mr. PHILLIPS]. It has been a pleasure to work with him and the members of the minority.

Mr. Chairman, there are 3 or 4 items in this bill, which perhaps may deserve special pointing out to the membership of the House generally. Not that it is going to give you any trouble, but we think it ought to be specifically pointed out. There are some 3 or 4 instances in this bill where your committee has thought it in the best interests of the country and the taxpayers to increase the amounts recommended in the budget. Of course, in most instances, there have been decreases in the budget. A sizable increase is one of \$250 million for the retirement fund in the Civil Service Commission.

A study of this fund has been going on for some 18 months. That study has been completed now for perhaps 6 months. There are no funds in this year's budget for the Federal contribution toward that retirement fund, while at the same time the Federal employees have contributed 6 percent of their salaries to that fund, which totals in the neighborhood of \$190 million.

However, in the President's budget message he said that he intended sometime during this session of the Congress to send up a budget estimate in the neighborhood of \$216 million. The committee saw fit to put \$250 million in this bill. It was testified by Chairman Philip Young of the Civil Service Commission that in order to get the fund on an actuarially sound position, it would take about \$772 million a year, feder-

ally appropriated funds. In other words, the fund is actuarially short today \$10,600,000,000. In the fund today there is approximately \$5.6 billion. Last year the fund paid out to beneficiaries of the fund \$480 million. It is estimated this year you will pay out to beneficiaries from that fund approximately \$487 million.

It should be pointed out that during this time, last year and this year, Federal employees every month have had deducted from their paychecks 6 percent, and their total contributions, to use round figures, is about \$194 million this year, as was true of last year.

Mr. MASON. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. THOMAS. I am delighted to yield to my distinguished friend from Illinois.

Mr. MASON. Why is the fund at present actuarially unsound?

Mr. THOMAS. That is a good question, and I am glad the gentleman asked it. It stems from two causes. In the first place, the Federal Government has not kept up with its part of the load every year. No. 2, there has been added year after year hundreds of beneficiaries who have not paid their part. We call them "free riders." The "free riders" and the Federal Government's failure to contribute each year its part makes the fund unsound. I do not think that will give anybody any trouble. It is a debt that the Federal Government is going to have to pay. Whether we get the fund on a sound actuarial basis or whether we contribute what is withdrawn every year, it will have to be paid. Either way is satisfactory to me individually, and I expect it would be satisfactory to the membership of the House. But the point is that there is some legislation pending before the legislative committee which has jurisdiction, and your subcommittee urges that distinguished committee to get together and bring to this House a bill taking one road or the other.

Mr. SCHWENGEL. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. THOMAS. I yield to the gentleman from Iowa.

Mr. SCHWENGEL. I would like to ask the gentleman a question. He referred to the free riders. I would like to know if the gentleman could tell us briefly who those free riders are.

Mr. THOMAS. Yes; if you will give us time to go back to the record, we can dig them out.

Mr. SCHWENGEL. Just in a general way.

Mr. THOMAS. The year before last the legislative committee added a group that took from the fund—I forget the exact amount—maybe \$25 million or \$30 million by way of increased annuities for retired Federal employees; in other words, they retired at a certain annuity and it was increased by the Congress, and that increase was taken from this fund without any offset being added. That has been going on—it is nothing new—it has been going on for 20 or 25 years.

Mr. SCHWENGEL. The gentleman says there is a \$10-billion deficiency in this fund now?

Mr. THOMAS. Ten billion six hundred million dollars.

Mr. SCHWENGEL. In a 10-year period?

Mr. THOMAS. No; today.

Mr. SCHWENGEL. And the employees are contributing 6 percent of their salaries?

Mr. THOMAS. Those classified employees who are under the retirement system are paying it every month; it is deducted from their paychecks.

Mr. SCHWENGEL. In other words, we guarantee certain benefits.

Mr. THOMAS. That is right.

Mr. SCHWENGEL. And that is not considered in the national debt as such.

Mr. THOMAS. It is a matter of book-keeping. It certainly is an obligation, a contractual obligation; and I venture to say there is not a man on this floor who is going to deny that, and there is no one here who wants to wipe it out.

Mr. SCHWENGEL. It does not come under the general limitations of the national debt? This is over and above the figure we usually refer to as the national debt?

Mr. THOMAS. I cannot give you an exact answer on that question. As a matter of fact, we went into it quite extensively at one time. When you get the General Accounting Office and the Treasury working on the problem you get two different approaches. What the answer is, I do not know, and I doubt if the Treasury knows either.

Mr. MILLER of Nebraska. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. THOMAS. I yield.

Mr. MILLER of Nebraska. I presume that the Committee on Appropriations as well as the legislative committee may be giving some thought to putting this on a pay-as-you-go basis. I was hoping that some day we might reach the point where that could be possible.

Mr. THOMAS. I think the legislative committee has it on their agenda and as soon as time permits they are going to consider it. I am sure they will come up with a satisfactory answer, as they usually do.

I would like to call the attention of the House to a table on page 3 of the report, and I hope you will all turn to that table for it is by far the most important table in the report and tells more than all the words in the report combined. It shows the employment situation in these old-line agencies. Over the period of the last 10 years it shows that the high number of employment was 289,257 employees. During the last 10-year period these agencies have reduced the number of employees—and that includes the fiscal year 1956—to 235,539. I think that is a compliment to these agencies, yet in a good many instances the Congress has increased the duties of many of them. Yet with increased duties and with a 15 to 20 percent decrease in employees, they have carried on and have done a very fine job. I think that is quite a compliment to the employees in these agencies and they deserve a great deal of credit.

I want to point out one more significant fact to the membership of the House. These agencies have been cut just about to the point where they cannot be cut any lower and still carry on

their functions. All in all, they have done a fine job.

The big money item in this bill is in the Veterans' Administration. I hope that the membership will turn to the bill and read it carefully. It has been broken down into component parts. The administrative costs have been set out in one paragraph, and that carries hundreds of items; then the medical administrative cost is carried in a separate appropriating paragraph; then the medical, hospital, and domiciliary care are carried in a separate paragraph; then there are the various benefit and insurance programs, and so forth, and they are carried in separate paragraphs.

I would like to announce to the House that the medical program for in-patient care and out-patient care and for administrative costs of the whole medical program have not been cut 1 red cent. That cost for in-patient care has increased \$25 million this year over last year, and you have brought into use and occupancy during this fiscal year some 4,000 additional beds that you did not have last year.

Mr. TEAGUE of Texas. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. THOMAS. I yield to the gentleman from Texas.

Mr. TEAGUE of Texas. I think it should be pointed out to the House it is true that the Appropriations Committee did not cut 1 cent, but it should also be pointed out that the Bureau of the Budget cut the requests of the Veterans' Administration by \$8 million on the basis that the cost of groceries is going to go down the next year. I hope that will be true, but certainly if the cost of groceries does not go down it will be necessary to appropriate another \$8 million for the Veterans' Administration.

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Chairman, it is never my policy to defend the Bureau of the Budget, because I do not think they need any defense at my hands. Mr. Rowland Hughes, Director of the Bureau of the Budget, is one of the many outstanding men in the Government service. While he is modest, even shy, he does a tremendously good job. To say that that very able and distinguished man is cutting out groceries for the veterans is a little bit misleading. As I say, I am not defending his action, I was not present, I do not know what was in their minds, but out of the many hundreds of items in an appropriation of this size a mere \$8 million is not very much.

Mr. TEAGUE of Texas. I certainly did not intend to leave the impression with the Members of the House that Mr. Hughes was taking food away from the veterans; but I read your hearings and in those hearings the Veterans' Administration said that they were cutting off that amount of money because they thought the price of rations was going to go down. Of course, that is only an estimate on Mr. Hughes' part.

Mr. THOMAS. I did not want to leave the impression that the gentleman was taking that tack, either. I hope they do not tinker with the type of food in the Veterans' Administration hospitals, because I will let you in on a little secret. Our committee visits a good many hospitals every year, and we like to go out in the kitchen and get a meal

now and then, and frankly, I think it is as fine a food as I have ever tasted, and with their dietitians, they certainly do a fine, fine job.

Now, there is one very small cut in the Veterans' Administration, to use round figures, of about \$5.3 million. It figures about a 3 1/3 percent cut on general administrative expense. Those costs do not touch the medical program in any way, including medical administration. It cuts general administration expense for the insurance programs and general administration. Not a dime is taken from the actual benefits to the veterans, and no one wants to do that.

Mr. TEAGUE of Texas. Mr. Chairman, I wish to compliment the Appropriations Committee for increasing the funds for renovation and repair of some of the older Veterans' Administration hospitals. The state of maintenance and repair of these hospitals has been a matter of concern to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs for some time.

In January of this year the Committee on Veterans' Affairs initiated an investigation to develop factual information on the state of maintenance and repair of Veterans' Administration hospitals. The information gathered by the committee was printed on March 15, 1955, as House Committee Print No. 27. In its investigation the committee found that the Veterans' Administration has nearly 1,800 buildings in use for hospital and medical purposes. Three hundred and forty-one of these buildings were constructed during the period 1880 to 1900. Three hundred and fifty-five buildings were constructed between 1900 and 1920, and 1,035 buildings were constructed between 1920 and 1940. Many of the larger Veterans' Administration hospitals are of temporary-type construction, and were transferred to the Veterans' Administration from the Department of Defense following World War II. The Veterans' Administration Mount Alto Hospital in Washington, D. C., is in a converted girls' school, and the hospitals at Coral Gables, Fla., and Oakland, Calif., are converted hotels.

The committee's investigation disclosed that there are 56 Veterans' Administration hospitals which will require major modernization. Detailed estimates on the cost of this program are not available at this time; however, it is apparent that the modernization program for these 56 hospitals will cost in excess of \$150 million. The following hospitals have been found to be in need of major renovation or modernization: Alexandria, La.; American Lake, Wash.; Aspinwall, Pa.; Bath, N. Y.; Battle Creek, Mich.; Bay Pines, Fla.; Bedford, Mass.; Biloxi, Miss.; Bronx, N. Y.; Canandaigua, N. Y.; Chillicothe, Ohio; Coatesville, Pa.; Columbia, S. C.; Coral Gables, Fla.; Danville, Ill.; Dayton, Ohio; Des Moines, Iowa; Downey, Ill.; Fort Harrison, Mont.; Fort Howard, Md.; Fort Lyon, Colo.; Fort Meade, S. Dak.; Gulfport, Miss.; Hines, Ill.; Hot Springs, S. Dak.; Kecoughtan, Va.; Knoxville, Iowa; Lexington, Ky.; Long Beach, Calif.; Los Angeles, Calif.; Lyons, N. J.; Marion, Ind.; Mountain Home, Tenn.; Murfreesboro, Tenn.; Newington, Conn.; Northampton, Mass.; North Little Rock, Ark.; Northport, N. Y.; Oteen, N. C.;

Outwood, Ky.; Perry Point, Md.; Portland, Oreg.; Roanoke, Va.; Roseburg, Oreg.; St. Cloud, Minn.; Salt Lake City, Utah (general, medical, and surgical); Sheridan, Wyo.; Tucson, Ariz.; Tuscaloosa, Ala.; Tuskegee, Ala.; Waco, Tex.; Wadsworth, Kans.; Walla Walla, Wash.; Whipple, Ariz.; White River Junction, Vt.; Wood, Wis.

Some of the Veterans' Administration hospitals were found to be in such a poor state of repair or so poorly planned and arranged that large expenditures for modernization are not justified. In these cases, replacement sometime in the future will be necessary. The hospitals in need of replacement are as follows: Augusta, Ga.; Cleveland, Ohio; Coral Gables, Fla.; Downey, Ill.; Vaughan, Hines, Ill.; Jackson, Miss.; Long Beach, Calif.; Martinsburg, W. Va.; Memphis, Tenn.; Nashville, Tenn.; Oakland, Calif.; Oteen, N. C.; Richmond, Va.; Temple, Tex.; Washington, D. C.; Wood, Wis.

The committee found that there has been an expansion of beds and medical facilities at many Veterans' Administration hospitals without a corresponding expansion of service facilities, such as laundries, heating facilities, mess facilities, and quarters for the hospital staff. The Veterans' Administration initiated a program of safety and fire prevention several years ago; however, much of that program remains to be done. The committee's report identifies fire prevention projects which will cost in excess of \$9 million. Unless action is taken to accelerate from the present plan of action, some of these projects would not be completed before fiscal year 1958 or 1959.

It has been estimated that the plant facilities of Veterans' Administration hospitals are worth more than \$2½ billion. A very minimum amount has been spent during the past few years to protect this plant investment. I am very happy to see that the Appropriations Committee recognizes this need and has increased the appropriation item for major repair and replacement. The Bureau of the Budget, acting under general directions issued by the administration, rejected the Veterans' Administration request for expansion of this appropriation item and approved \$13,815,000 for modernization and rehabilitation hospital buildings. The Appropriations Committee has acted to restore the amount requested by the Veterans' Administration and has raised the amount to \$30 million. In doing so, the report states that priority attention is to be given to repair and renovation of neuropsychiatric hospitals, and the report specifically directs that \$2.9 million be allocated to begin renovation of the VA neuropsychiatric hospital at Downey, Ill. The committee is certainly correct when it states that there is a great amount of work to be done and that there is no need for delaying this program.

In testimony before the Appropriations Committee, the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs, Mr. H. V. Higley, stated that a long-range plan is now being developed with the Bureau of the Budget for the next 6 or 8 years which would permit an orderly solution of this problem. The Administrator has cor-

rectly warned that piecemeal legislation and appropriations in this field will be wasteful.

In conducting its investigation the Committee on Veterans' Affairs was concerned with renovation and repair which if not done would, first, cause the quality of patient care to suffer; second, significantly increase overall operational cost or per diem cost; third, accelerate the deterioration of the facility at an abnormal rate; or, fourth, a combination of the above factors which would have an overall detrimental effect on the medical-care program. It is believed that a long-range renovation and replacement program based on these factors will result in an economic handling of the Federal Government's obligation to care for veterans. The Committee on Veterans' Affairs is happy that its efforts in this field have been useful. We are pleased that our investigation was completed in time to be made available to the Appropriations Committee for the guidance of that committee in acting on this important part of the Veterans' Administration budget.

The hearings before the Independent Offices Appropriations Subcommittee included the recommendations of the Hoover Commission and there was considerable discussion before the committee concerning the recommendations of the Hoover Commission. The Commission on Organization of the Executive Branch of the Government was created pursuant to Public Law 108, approved July 10, 1953. Through various task forces it has studied the operation, organization, and policies of the Government in certain broad areas of Government function.

The Task Force on Federal Medical Services consisted of 15 doctors, including the Chairman. The Staff Director of the task force was also a doctor. The task force included in its study the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, the Department of Defense, and the Veterans' Administration. It is considered significant that the membership of the task force did not include persons with specialized knowledge in the field of veterans' affairs. The recommendations of the task force are published and circulated despite the fact that the Commission on Organization of the Executive Branch, composed of prominent citizens and members of the executive and legislative branches of the Government, superimposes its judgment on the recommendations of the task force to the extent that certain recommendations of the task force are omitted or modified by the Commission.

The title of the reports of the Task Force and the Commission, "Medical Service," implies that the scope of the inquiry would be restricted to medical matters; however, recommendations in the reports include such items as comments on disability allowances for veterans and codification of laws and regulations relating to veterans' benefits. There follows the text of the recommendations of the Commission relating to the veterans' medical program and comment concerning the recommendations:

RECOMMENDATION NO. 1

In order to effect the above responsibilities, the President should appoint a Federal Advisory Council of Health, to be comprised of members of the medical professions together with lay members of distinguished records in fields other than the medical profession, and to serve at the will of the President. The Council should have a small staff but should depend upon other agencies of the Government for information.

In recommending the creation of a Federal Advisory Council of Health, it is not clear where this Council is expected to succeed where others have failed. A Federal Board of Hospitalization was created in 1921 and, after a number of years of relative inactivity, ceased to function. In 1942, the Board was reactivated within the Bureau of the Budget to advise the Director of the Budget with respect to Federal hospital programs. In 1948, the Board was terminated. Since 1948, general responsibility for coordinating Federal hospital construction and operating programs has been exercised by the Bureau of the Budget.

During the 83d Congress, bills were considered by the Committee on Veterans' Affairs to create a Federal Board of Hospitalization, which had as its purpose the coordination of Federal medical activities with reports to be made to the Executive and the Congress. The Bureau of the Budget made the following comment concerning such a Board:

Inasmuch as existing agencies within the Executive Office of the President are now dealing effectively with the coordination of hospital construction and utilization programs, it is our opinion that the establishment of a Federal Board of Hospitalization is unnecessary. Accordingly, the Bureau of the Budget recommends against favorable consideration.

After hearing extensive testimony on the subject, the Committee on Veterans' Affairs terminated its hearings without favorable action on the proposal.

The success of a commission or council such as the proposed Federal Advisory Council of Health would be greatly influenced by the amount of support and interest given its activities by the President and the vigor and personality of its members. Aside from these two intangibles, there appears to be no significance to the recommendation for a Federal Advisory Council of Health not previously considered by the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

RECOMMENDATION NO. 5

That the Administrator of the Veterans' Administration consider the recommendations made by the task force as to closing of certain hospitals and obtain the advice of the proposed Federal Advisory Council of Health on these recommendations; that all hospitals determined to be surplus be closed immediately."

The task force listed 19 hospitals which it recommended be closed because these hospitals "have such a small bed capacity, are so poorly located, or have such a low rate of bed utilization that their continued operation is uneconomic and ineffective."

It is noted that the Commission did not give an unqualified endorsement to the recommendation of the task force,

but recommended that the Administrator consider the recommendation and seek the advice of the proposed Advisory Council of Health. It is noted that most of the hospitals recommended for closing are practically new, 5 being 4 years old, 4 being 5 years old, and 2 being 6 years.

The 19 hospitals recommended for closing are mainly general medical and surgical hospitals; however, these hospitals do have about 175 beds for mental patients. The Veterans' Administration is progressing with a plan which permits the utilization of the closed wards for mental patients in general medical and surgical hospitals and relieves the load on facilities in NP hospitals where active psychiatric care is available. Closing of the 19 hospitals as recommended would eliminate 175 NP beds badly needed for the care of the mentally disabled.

Four of the hospitals recommended for closing are located at Miles City, Mont., Minot and Fargo, N. Dak., and Sioux Falls, S. Dak. If these hospitals were closed, veterans in North Dakota would be required to travel hundreds of miles either to Minnesota or western Montana for treatment. Although the level of occupancy and per diem patient cost of operation of Veterans' Administration hospitals is significant, there is some obligation to provide an opportunity for medical care to all veterans of the Nation, regardless of their location.

RECOMMENDATION NO. 6

(a) That all present outstanding authorizations and appropriations for construction of additional veterans' general hospitals be rescinded except for those now under construction or under contract.

(b) That the Veterans' Administration dispose of by sale or otherwise any hospital which, in its judgment, can no longer be operated effectively and economically; and that the proposed Federal Advisory Council of Health on behalf of the President review the manner in which the hospital facilities of the Veterans' Administration are being used and make recommendations for disposal or more economical utilization of the hospital plants.

The recommendation of the Commission that outstanding authorizations and appropriations for construction of additional Veterans' Administration general hospitals be rescinded except for those now under contract or under construction in practical effect means that construction of the Veterans' Administration hospital to replace the antiquated Mount Alto Hospital in Washington, D. C., would be revoked. Adherence to this recommendation would preclude replacement of 16 Veterans' Administration hospitals now scheduled for long-range replacement. Eleven of these hospitals are of temporary World War II construction, nearing the end of their period of usefulness, 2 are converted hotels, 1 is a converted girls' school, and 1 has buildings over 60 years old.

It is not clear whether the recommendation is also intended to preclude major renovation projects, which in many instances replace major buildings and facilities. A modernization program now under study involves 55 Veterans' Administration hospitals and probably would require in excess of \$150 million. Most of the hospitals being considered for major renovations have reached the

point where failure to make timely repairs will accelerate the deterioration of these facilities at an abnormal rate.

RECOMMENDATION NO. 7

That the statement of a veteran of his inability to pay for hospitalization for non-service-connected disabilities should be subject to verification; and that the Veterans' Administration be authorized to collect in case such a statement is not substantiated.

The Commission stated that the greatest of all problems in the administration of medical care for veterans are the non-service-connected cases. It could have been said with accuracy that an even greater problem is involved in determining service connection or service aggravation for diseases and injuries. If the procedures for determining service connection could be considered thoroughly accurate, the view of the Commission regarding care of veterans with non-service-connected cases might be more nearly justified. The fact is that determination of service connection is extremely difficult in many cases.

First of all, it is dependent upon documentary proof, such as records of examination, clinical records, statements by doctors, and lay affidavits of persons having firsthand knowledge of a veteran's disability. In those instances where records are destroyed, it becomes impossible to establish documentary proof of a disability or disease due to service in the Armed Forces. Medical records are practically nonexistent for the groups of veterans serving in the Spanish-American War and Philippine Insurrection, and they are very inadequate in the case of many World War I veterans. Generally, medical records were much better kept during World War II, but in certain areas where military reversals were suffered, such as the Philippines and north Africa or the Ardennes Forest in France, a great many medical records were lost and, in addition, many medical records were lost in naval disasters, and generally records are incomplete where a few individuals were detailed to special duty and were required to obtain their medical care from a source outside their own unit. The result is that it is impossible to establish service connection for many bona fide cases.

Another area of difficulty in determining service connection arises as a result of lack of medical knowledge as to cause and effect of disease and injury. Service connection is established based on known medical facts and is withheld in those areas where medical science provides no positive answer. In an effort to deal fairly with veterans, certain periods of presumption have been established, but the fact remains that little is known about the relation between strenuous periods of military service and disease, particularly mental disease. There is no way to establish a direct relationship between service and disease where no actual disease was incurred in service but where the veteran rendered strenuous service under extremely adverse weather conditions, lost weight, and deteriorated generally in physical condition. There are many such instances where it appears that a general weakening of physical condition resulting directly from

strenuous military service weakened the veteran's general health and resistance to the extent that he became susceptible to some ordinary disease after his separation from service. In these instances, it is impossible to establish service connection.

The discussion of the Task Force and the Commission on the subject of care of veterans with non-service-connected disabilities emphasizes the amount of cost involved in the care of such patients and points out that on an average day in 1954, 65,000 out of the total of 109,000 occupied beds in the Veterans' Administration were occupied by non-service-connected cases. The Task Force and the Commission failed to recognize that a substantial part of the 65,000 non-service-connected patients are hospitalized for mental disabilities, tuberculosis, and other serious long-term chronic diseases, such as cancer, polio, paralysis heart disease, etc. In testimony before the Veterans' Affairs Committee, spokesmen for the American Medical Association and other medical groups have not raised objection to the care of indigent veterans with mental disabilities and tuberculosis in Veterans' Administration hospitals. It has been recognized that the problem of care of this type of patient is public in nature and that State, municipal, and private facilities cannot care for the load now being carried by the Veterans' Administration. It has also been recognized that certain other serious long-term chronic diseases are so costly and expensive that they exceed the earning capacity of most individuals and that care of this class of patient inevitably becomes a public charge. A relatively small percentage of the veterans being treated in Veterans' Administration hospitals are there for short-term medical and surgical treatment.

The patient load of 108,000 patients in Veterans' Administration hospitals on a specified day in 1952 was analyzed. Of these, 0.6 percent were nonveterans—United States Armed Forces personnel, humanitarian cases, and so forth, 35.6 percent were veterans receiving care for service-connected disabilities; 11.4 percent were veterans discharged from a military service for disabilities incurred in line of duty or veterans in receipt of compensation for service-connected disabilities who are receiving care for other disabilities; 52.4 percent were other war veterans treated for non-service-connected disabilities.

There appears to be little basis for objecting to care of 47.6 percent of the patient load of 108,000, since this group was composed of humanitarian cases, Armed Forces personnel, veterans receiving care for service-connected disabilities, and veterans in receipt of compensation for service-connected disabilities who were receiving care for non-service-connected disabilities. The main criticism raised by the Commission relates to the war veterans receiving treatment for non-service-connected disabilities, or 52.4 percent of the patient load of 108,000 patients.

This group can be subdivided as follows:

Thirty-one and eight tenths percent—patients with conditions chronic in nature, such as mental disease, tuberculosis, multiple sclerosis, paralysis, heart disease, and so forth.

Twenty and six-tenths percent—patients with presumed nonchronic conditions.

The group of 20.6 nonchronic or 23,306 may be analyzed as follows:

Eight and five-tenths percent, or 9,184, were in receipt or had applied for a Veterans' Administration nonservice pension for a permanently and totally disabling nonservice condition. In other words, a veteran may have been admitted for a specific ailment, but at the same time was considered totally disabled. In addition, this class of veterans are in the very lowest income group, since to be eligible for a non-service-connected pension the income must be less than \$1,400 a year for a single person or \$2,700 for a person with dependents. More than half of these veterans were being treated for chronic conditions such as cardiovascular disease, cancer, neurological disease, or arthritis.

One and one-hundredths percent, or 1,198 patients, admitted as nonchronic, non-service-connected cases, had made a claim for a service-connected disability. This claim was pending an adjudication, and experience shows that a substantial percentage of these claims are successful.

This leaves about 10.8 percent, or 11,656 patients, which might be termed "non-chronic." Generally, the period of hospitalization for this class of patient is relatively short.

It seems obvious that in considering the problem of medical care of non-service-connected cases that a distinction should be drawn between the various types of cases, since the general responsibility and obligation of the public and the Federal Government are quite different in the various types of cases. It can be safely said that regardless of the source of care for a great many of the non-service-connected cases being cared for in Veterans' Administration hospitals, the expense involved must be borne by a public agency, either Federal, State, county, or charitable. The recommendation of the Commission for more definite criteria as to inability to pay seems to be more for application to the small group of about 10 percent which are hospitalized for non-service-connected disabilities on a short-term basis.

The Commission was not disposed to endorse the novel recommendation of the task force that treatment of veterans with non-service-connected disabilities in Veterans' Administration hospitals be limited to a period of 3 years after discharge. It is understandable that such a procedure could not be supported by the Commission, since there appears to be no justification for such an arbitrary approach to the problem.

RECOMMENDATION NO. 8

That veterans having service-connected disabilities but making application for treatment of non-service-connected disabilities be required to sign a statement of inability to pay (VA Form 10-P-10, together with its addendum).

At the present time, a veteran with a service-connected disability may secure hospital treatment for a non-service-connected disability without signing a statement of inability to pay. The Commission proposes to place the disabled veteran on the same status with the veteran with no service-connected disability and apparently without distinction as to the degree and nature of the veteran's service-connected disability, the responsibility of the Federal Government for rehabilitation of the disabled veteran, and without regard to the extra sacrifices of the individual.

RECOMMENDATION NO. 9

That the veteran should assume a liability to pay for care of his non-service-connected disability if he can do so at some reasonable time in the future. Such a debt should be without interest. Congress should pass appropriate laws providing for the collection of such obligations.

The proposal that a debt be established for the treatment of non-service-connected disabilities is unrealistic. In other instances where grants-in-aid are made by the Government to individuals, businesses, and corporations, no such procedure is followed. It might be just as reasonable to propose that persons in receipt of unemployment compensation, welfare payments, and other such payments from the Federal Government should execute a note and repay the funds received if their fortunes improve in the future.

The Commission report comments on the procedure of Veterans' Administration in collecting payments due the veteran as a result of the veteran's coverage by health insurance. The Commission's report seems to imply that the Veterans' Administration is delinquent, since it does not bill insurance companies where policies specifically exclude payments for medical services rendered to veterans in veterans' facilities. The Committee on Veterans' Affairs made an extensive inquiry into the question of reimbursement for medical services from private insurers and concluded that the Veterans' Administration's procedures were adequate. It does not appear that any purpose would be served by continually billing private insurance companies for services which are specifically excluded from their policies.

It is the obligation of the Veterans' Administration to offset expenses incurred in treating non-service-connected veterans by obtaining reimbursement where medical or health insurance exists. The fact that most of the larger insurance companies offering coverage for health and accident preclude payment to the Federal Government in their policies has no bearing on the relation of the veteran to his Government and his need for medical care. This is a matter of contract between two private interests. Insurance representatives appearing before the Committee on Veterans' Affairs have pointed out that the clause restricting payment to veterans receiving care in public facilities could be removed with the result that the increased costs incurred would be reflected in increased premiums. Obviously, where the veteran's needs are covered by insurance, this

should be taken into account in considering the ability of the veteran to pay.

RECOMMENDATION NO. 10

That outpatient care, whether prior to or following hospitalization, be furnished to indigent veterans with non-service-connected disabilities. (This does not include neuropsychiatric cases prior to hospitalization.) Such patients should also assume a liability to pay for their care if they can do so at some reasonable time in the future.

The Commission has recommended expansion of outpatient care by the Veterans' Administration prior to and following hospitalization. It is believed that this recommendation is aimed at reducing the length of stay in hospitals or eliminating the necessity for hospital care. It is doubtful that an expansion of outpatient care would make any material change in the hospital load for veterans; however, it would result in a substantial increase in costs.

RECOMMENDATION NO. 11

That the Veterans' Administration emphasize its program of medical care and rehabilitation services for the aging veteran eligible for care, in order to reduce the number of chronic bed cases.

It is understood that the Veterans' Administration is doing research in the field of medical care and rehabilitation for aging veterans. The Veterans' Administration has recognized that the care of aged veterans will become an increasing problem as the typical age groups of World War II veterans reach upper levels. It is believed that some of the hospitals which the Commission has recommended for closing could be utilized for the care of older veterans who, while not requiring full-time medical and hospital care, do require occasional medical observation and nursing care. A program of intermediate care, particularly for the aged, probably would serve to shorten the length of hospital stay and such care could be furnished at a lower per diem cost.

RECOMMENDATION NO. 12

That the medical-care functions of Veterans' Administration regional offices be consolidated with, and where practicable physically located within nearby Veterans' Administration hospitals.

The Veterans' Administration apparently concurs with the recommendation of the Commission that outpatient clinics in Veterans' Administration regional offices be consolidated with nearby Veterans' Administration hospitals. These consolidations have been attempted in a number of instances, with indifferent success. In other cases, they have apparently been successful. One or two examples have come to the attention of the committee where it is believed that such a consolidation, even though it may be more convenient for Veterans' Administration medical personnel, will actually result in a substantial reduction in service to the veteran, at no saving to the Government.

RECOMMENDATION NO. 13

(a) That the responsibility and authority to establish and maintain medical criteria for disability, both initial and continuing, should be transferred from the Compensation and Pension Branch of the Department of Veterans' Benefits, to the Department of Medicine and Surgery.

(b) That the Department of Medicine and Surgery should also develop and maintain a mechanism for review of disability allowances based on the possibility of increase or decrease in disabilities.

The responsibility for creating realistic medical criteria for the measurement of disabilities, commonly referred to in Veterans' Administration as a "rating schedule," was in the Department of Medicine and Surgery at one time. It was removed from that section, since presumably it did not operate satisfactorily there.

The recommendation by the Commission implies that the development of medical criteria or rating schedules and their application is being done without adequate medical advice. As a matter of fact, doctors participate in the development of the rating schedule, all examinations for ratings are made by medical personnel, a doctor participates in the adjudication board which makes the finding of disability, and a doctor is also a member of the Board of Veterans' Appeals, which considers contested cases on review. The facilities of the Department of Medicine and Surgery are available for diagnostic study and medical recommendation.

Allegations come from various sources from time to time that the Veterans' Administration rating schedule is not realistic and that it is not based on current medical knowledge. It is difficult to analyze the merit of these contentions, except to say that there is no record of critical analysis of this type coming from a reliable source being filed with the Committee on Veterans' Affairs on which it might conclude that the rating schedule requires major revision.

The Commission has commented that there is a need for periodic reevaluation of disability claims, and this is true. It should be the objective of the Veterans' Administration to pay all that is just under existing law and regulations and withhold payments not due. It is pointed out, however, that substantial reviews of this kind must be supported by large appropriations from the Congress if they are to be successful. It is believed that this matter deserves further consideration by the Committee on Veterans' Affairs and the Appropriations Committee. Recent audits conducted by the General Accounting Office as to the accuracy of ratings by the Veterans' Administration have disclosed that approximately the same number of errors were made in one regional office causing the veteran a loss in compensation due as were made in favor of the veteran.

RECOMMENDATION NO. 14

That all laws relating to veterans or veterans' benefits, and in particular to medical treatment and domiciliary-care benefits, be consolidated and enacted into a single, all-inclusive, comprehensive code; and that all existing rules, regulations, and Executive orders relating to veterans and veterans' benefits be brought together in one volume.

The Commission's observation concerning the need for consolidation and enactment into a single all-inclusive comprehensive code of all existing rules, regulations, Executive orders, and laws relating to veterans and benefits of vet-

erans are certainly appropriate. The Committee on Veterans' Affairs, in cooperation with the Committee on the Judiciary, is working on such a project at the present time. H. R. 3805 and H. R. 3806 were introduced on February 8, 1955, and are now under consideration by the committee.

The hearings before the Independent Offices Appropriations Subcommittee included a reference to the percentage of patient load in Veterans Administration hospitals which have service-connected disabilities and the percentage having non-service-connected disabilities. The Veterans' Administration witness was asked to state the percentage of service-connected and non-service-connected veterans in Veterans' Administration hospitals and stated that about 38 percent are service-connected and 62 percent are non-service-connected cases. It was then pointed out that the Hoover Commission report uses a figure of 83 percent non-service-connected cases and 17 percent service-connected cases. The Veterans' Administration witness confirmed the accuracy of the Hoover Commission figures but offered no further explanation for the disparity between the two figures.

The facts are that about 37.6 percent of the patients in VA hospitals on any given day are receiving care for service-connected disabilities and 61.6 percent are receiving care for non-service-connected disabilities. If an analysis is made of the patients discharged from Veterans' Administration hospitals, a different figure is obtained. Sixteen and nine-tenths percent of patients discharged have been treated for service-connected disabilities and 83.1 percent for non-service-connected disabilities.

The reason for these differences may be found in the general differences between the diagnostic composition of the patients in hospital at any one time and the diagnostic composition of the group of patients discharged from hospital during a year. This difference, in turn, arises from the differences in the turnover rate among the various diagnostic groups.

For example: Of the patients in hospital at any one time 14 percent are tubercular, 57 percent are neuropsychiatric, 29 percent are general medical and surgical, but on the average the tubercular patients are replaced about 1.5 times a year, neuropsychiatric patients are replaced about 1.1 times a year, general medical and surgical patients are replaced about 11.7 times a year.

Therefore, among the discharges, 5 percent are tubercular, 14 percent are neuropsychiatric, and 81 percent are general medical and surgical. Since, as a result of difference in turnover rate, the proportion of general medical and surgical patients is higher among the discharges—81 percent—than among the patients in hospital at any one time—29 percent—and since the percent of general medical and surgical patients who are treated for service-connected disabilities is lower than for either tubercular or neuropsychiatric patients the overall ratio of service-connection is lower among the discharges—16.9 per-

cent—than among the patients in hospital at any one time—37.6 percent.

Each of these series of percentages is correct; they, however, describe different aspects of the Veterans' Administration hospital patient load. The series of percentages which are based on patients in hospital describe the manner in which bed capacity is used. The series based on the discharges describes the patients who leave hospital.

It appears to me that this explanation is necessary if an accurate evaluation of the patient load in Veterans' Administration hospitals as distributed between service-connected and non-service-connected patients is to be made. It appears to me that the percentage distribution between the two classes of patients obtained from an analysis of a particular day of operation is more accurate for the purpose of determining the distribution of medical care and expenditures between the two classes of patients.

The language appearing on lines 3 through 14, inclusive, on page 31 of the bill, the so-called outpatient dental rider, is a perfect example of how not to legislate. In each and every case the rider has been hastily considered and has caused undue administrative difficulties for the Veterans' Administration and confused the veterans of World War II and Korea as to their rights under this dental program.

I would like to sketch the background of this particular piece of legislation on an appropriation bill—matter specifically barred by the rules of the House and I commend the Committee on Rules for its refusal to permit the waiving of points of order on this bill.

The second independent offices appropriation bill, 1954, H. R. 5690—Public Law 149, 83d Congress—as reported to the House on June 11, 1953, carried the following proviso in regard to outpatient dental care provided by the Veterans' Administration:

Provided, That no part of this appropriation shall be available for outpatient dental care and treatment, or related dental appliances, when the dental condition or disability being treated is not compensable, unless such condition or disability is shown to have been in existence at time of discharge and application for treatment is made within 1 year after separation from service, or 1 year after the enactment of this act, whichever is later: *Provided further*, That when any such noncompensable dental condition or disability has once been corrected, additional care and treatment therefor may not be provided.

During the debate on the bill on June 17, 1953, the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. Ford], offered a substitute for this language which was somewhat more liberal than the provision voted by the Appropriations Committee. This amendment was carried after a brief debate and provided as follows:

Provided, That no part of this appropriation shall be available for outpatient dental services and treatment, or related dental appliances with respect to a service-connected dental disability which is not compensable in degree unless such condition or disability is shown to have been in existence at time of discharge and application for treatment is made within 2 years after separation from active service, or 1 year after

enactment of this act, whichever is later: *Provided*, That this limitation shall not apply to adjunct outpatient dental services or appliances for any dental condition associated with and held to be aggravating disability from some other service-incurred or service-aggravated injury or disease.

When the Senate Appropriations Committee reported the bill on July 8, 1953, the proviso regarding outpatient dental treatment had been amended to read as follows:

Provided, That no part of this appropriation shall be available for outpatient dental services and treatment, or related dental appliances with respect to a service-connected dental disability which is not compensable in degree unless such condition or disability is shown to have been in existence at time of discharge and application for treatment is made within 1 year after enactment of this act: *Provided*, That this limitation shall not apply to adjunct outpatient dental services or appliances for any dental condition associated with and held to be aggravating disability from some other service-incurred or service-aggravated injury or disease.

The effect of this proviso as reported in the Senate, as passed by the Senate on July 10, 1953, and accepted by the conferees was to materially tighten existing criteria regarding entitlement to outpatient dental care. From information obtained from the Veterans' Administration it appeared that one result was to bar the great majority of the veterans of the Spanish-American War from getting outpatient dental treatment, as provided for in Public Law 791 of the 81st Congress. In addition, it excluded certain cases of veterans in training under Public Law 16 of the 78th Congress, as amended and extended, which provides for education and training for service-connected disabled veterans of both World War II and Korea. Under that law a man undergoing training under the provisions of Public Law 16 would otherwise be entitled to outpatient dental treatment to avoid interruption of his training without any requirement that the outpatient dental care be for a service-connected condition. The committee reported H. R. 6412 on July 23, 1953, to meet this situation. This measure became Public Law 494, 83d Congress, July 15, 1954.

When H. R. 8583, independent offices appropriation bill, 1955, was reported on March 26, 1954, it contained the following proviso:

Provided, That no part of this appropriation shall be available for outpatient dental services and treatment, or related dental appliances with respect to a service-connected dental disability which is not compensable in degree unless such condition or disability is shown to have been in existence at time of discharge and application for treatment is made within 1 year after discharge or by July 27, 1954, whichever is later: *Provided*, That this limitation shall not apply to adjunct outpatient dental services or appliances for any dental condition associated with and held to be aggravating disability from some other service-incurred or service-aggravated injury or disease.

The above language was stricken from the bill on a point of order. The following amendment submitted as a limitation was rejected on March 31, 1954:

Provided, That no part of this appropriation shall be available for outpatient dental services and treatment, or related dental appliances with respect to a service-connected dental disability which is not compensable in degree where such condition or disability is not shown to have been in existence at time of discharge, and application for treatment is made within 1 year after discharge or by July 27, 1954, whichever is later.

The Senate Committee on Appropriations approved the following proviso which was adopted by the Senate on May 19, 1954:

Provided, That no part of this appropriation shall be available for outpatient dental services and treatment, or related dental appliances with respect to a service-connected dental disability which is not compensable in degree unless such condition or disability is shown to have been in existence at time of discharge and application for treatment is made within 1 year after discharge or by March 31, 1955, whichever is later: *Provided further*, That this limitation shall not apply to adjunct outpatient dental services or appliances for any dental condition associated with and held to be aggravating disability from such other service-incurred or service-aggravated injury or disease.

This amendment was reported in disagreement by the conference committee. The House on June 16, 1954, agreed to concur in the Senate amendment with an amendment which set the date at December 31, 1954, leaving the remainder of the rider unchanged. This was approved by the Senate on June 17, 1954.

It will be noted from the above history that Appropriations Committee had full warning and knowledge of the fact that the rider as passed in Public Law 428, would eliminate the outpatient dental care for Spanish-War veterans and trainees under Public Law 16, 78th Congress, the Vocational Rehabilitation Act. Spokesmen for the Appropriations Committee has said not once, but several times that they intended to exempt these two groups, but they did not provide for such an exemption in 1954 nor have they done so this year. It was necessary for the Committee on Veterans' Affairs in the 83d Congress to sponsor and have enacted Public Law 494 which granted the exemptions for these groups which the then Appropriations Subcommittee Chairman said he had no objection to. But in the present Appropriation Bill, the Committee has made the same error and these two groups are once again subject to the provisions of the rider.

This is a perfect example, Mr. Chairman, of the folly of legislating by appropriation. The Committee on Veterans' Affairs, last week unanimously reported a bill sponsored by the Gentleman from Louisiana [Mr. Long] which will provide exactly the sort of control which most people admit is needed in this field. This bill, however, was reported after hearings had been held and all interested parties given an opportunity to be heard and present their suggestions. That, Mr. Chairman, I submit is the way the Congress is supposed to legislate. The Appropriations does not have jurisdiction over the substantive law of the various agencies though some members of the great committee apparently still

persist in thinking only; that committee can act.

The Veterans' Administration operates five big programs. It has 172 hospitals and hospitalizes 107,000 patients each day. It has 2.6 million people on its pension and compensation rolls. It has nearly 6½ million insurance policies in force worth about \$45 billion. It has over 3 million loans outstanding and a contingent liability of over \$10 billion for these loans and has a half-million veterans going to school at Government expense. These tremendous programs affect the lives and welfare of nearly every family in the United States. Our main job is to see that they operate properly and that the veteran receives maximum benefit for the dollars expended.

I would like to comment on some of the problems that confront us in the operation of our existing veterans' programs. The administration of the compensation and pension program needs improvement. We had about 15 million World War II veterans discharged in a period of a year following World War II. The Veterans' Administration attempted to handle millions of claims in a period of a few years and rated many veterans on the basis of medical records furnished by the Department of Defense. It has never been possible to conduct a proper review of all the World War II claims. At one time it was expected that a majority of compensation cases would be reexamined and re-rated. The Appropriations Committee has curtailed the budget of the Veterans' Administration to the extent that a relatively small number of cases have been reexamined. I am not proposing reexamination as an undercover economy move. I am proposing reexamination so that those veterans not entitled to compensation may be removed from the rolls and those that are entitled to more may be increased. The General Accounting Office studied a thousand cases in one regional office and found over 200 errors. There were about as many errors of overpayment as there were of underpayment. Most of the corrections made by the Veterans' Administration occur in the Board of Veterans' Appeals, where cases are brought under careful examination upon appeal. In fairness to all concerned, we need to do more on the review program.

We have taken steps to prevent the accumulation of large estates for certain classes of insane veterans. We still have this same problem for veterans in Federal prisons and certain other Federal institutions. It is a difficult problem, but certainly it is rather foolish to continue to pay disability allowances to a ward of the Government over long periods of time when he has no family and then upon his death allow a very large sum of money to revert to a distant relative or to the State in which he lives.

I am sure that you all agree that the most serious problem confronting the veterans' medical program is care of the mentally disabled. I just received a list last week indicating that there are 326

unavailable neuropsychiatric beds in VA hospitals. Most of these beds are in places where it is difficult to recruit personnel. I believe that the VA has not exercised the imagination and initiative that they could have in utilizing these beds. We have insisted in 1 or 2 hospitals in Texas that they move mentally dilapidated patients who are not responsive to treatment into these beds. The presence of a psychiatrist is not necessary. In most instances, the only personnel needed are more nurses and attendants. The manner of a neuropsychiatric hospital where psychiatrists are available reports that for each patient of this type that can be moved from this hospital, that 3 or 4 acute cases can be treated in 1 year. I believe that if the Veterans' Administration would follow such a plan that several thousands of these incompetent, helpless patients could be moved from active neuropsychiatric hospitals to these vacant beds in the smaller general medical and surgical hospitals, thus free thousands of beds for treatment of acute cases. I expect to insist on more action on the part of Veterans' Administration along this line.

Mr. MASON. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. THOMAS. I yield to the gentleman from Illinois.

Mr. MASON. Then that cut simply means more efficient administration, and that is all?

Mr. THOMAS. That is right. We think Mr. Higley is doing a fine job, and more power to him. He has only been there a year and a half, and we think he has done a fine job, and I think the longer he stays the better job he is going to do.

Mr. Chairman, as I said before, I do not think there is anything controversial in this bill. The other members of this committee have worked long and hard, and they know as much about it as I do, and more, too, and I am not going to take any more time.

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. THOMAS. I yield to the gentleman from Iowa.

Mr. GROSS. On page 5 of the bill and page 3 of the report I notice that unobligated moneys are made available for the screening of employees of international organizations. Is that correct?

Mr. THOMAS. Yes.

Mr. GROSS. I wonder if the gentleman's committee went into this business of the 11 employees of the United Nations who were fired and paying them some \$180,000. I wonder if he ascertained where the funds were to be made available with which to pay these employees.

Mr. THOMAS. I will say to my distinguished friend that was a little over and beyond our jurisdiction in this particular bill. I certainly want to commend the gentleman for the fine and effective work he has done from time to time bringing out that point, but those funds come from a different source and are not in this bill. This item is to pay the cost of actually doing the work

of screening, and the salaries are in another bill. Had they been in here, I expect we would have called the gentleman in and received the benefit of his advice on the subject.

Mr. GROSS. But the gentleman is providing money for screening employees of international organizations?

Mr. THOMAS. And if you notice, we gave them a sizable cut.

Mr. GROSS. I do not know about that. The amount of money is not set forth that you are giving them. But I still think it would be very wise on the part of this subcommittee, in dealing with an appropriation of this kind, to find out where the funds were derived from to pay these 11 employees.

Mr. THOMAS. May I ask my distinguished friend to use his influence for the good of this House, with our very able chairman, the gentleman from Missouri, and I will guarantee you we will go into it and give results that will be very pleasing to my distinguished friend.

Mr. GROSS. I will be delighted to.

Mr. BATES. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. THOMAS. I yield to the gentleman from Massachusetts.

Mr. BATES. I have a question I would like to address to the gentleman. It has to do with contact offices. The gentleman recalls that each year we had a fight on the floor with reference to contact offices. I also see from the report they make no mention of it whatsoever. Can the gentleman give us any information as to the contact offices?

Mr. THOMAS. There are approximately 1,500 contact employees at a cost of \$9 million; in addition to county organizations, veterans' post organizations, and your city and your county has a paid employee doing the same thing. But there is money in here for just 1,500, I think, at a total cost of \$9 million.

Mr. BATES. Is that about the same as it was a year ago?

Mr. THOMAS. Yes. We did not touch it.

Mr. RHODES of Arizona. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. THOMAS. I am glad to yield.

Mr. RHODES of Arizona. I should like to ask a question with reference to the appropriation for the Securities and Exchange Commission. The committee, I think very wisely, allowed \$125,000 more for the appointment of personnel in field offices, than was appropriated last year. However, the bill contains a limitation on travel of \$125,000, which is the same as the limitation contained in the bill last year.

Is it not true that the presence of more employees in the field offices will require more expenses for travel?

Mr. THOMAS. Not necessarily. The big load is in the city of New York. There they have the largest field office, and that is where a great amount of the work is done. Also, a great amount of work is done in San Francisco and in Chicago where they have some of the exchanges. Generally, I might say, the committee cut most of the agencies back to the travel figure of last year. I do not think there is a man on this floor

who gets on an airplane or a train who does not realize that too large a portion of the traveling public is represented by Federal personnel.

There is pending, and we hope it will pass, some proposed legislation increasing travel per diem from \$9 to \$13. We are hoping that with that increase we can hold this travel to where it was last year. But if it is necessary to increase it, we are going to do it. We do not want to hurt anybody.

Mr. RHODES of Arizona. If the gentleman will yield further for one other question, there is an item of \$28,640 which the Bureau of the Budget estimated for overall Government statistics. It is my understanding that the Bureau of the Budget asked the Securities and Exchange Commission to participate in the preparation of certain Government statistics. Does the gentleman know whether this item was cut out completely or whether it was transferred to some other agency?

Mr. THOMAS. We have a little trouble with Government publications and Government statistics every year. The Department of Labor has some. Securities and Exchange has some. Congress has some. It is all over the lot. I hope that we can cut down on this matter of Government statistics. After all, a handful of people may read it. I doubt if there are half a dozen Members on the floor of Congress who ever read or study these statistical studies.

Mr. RHODES of Arizona. That brings me to the next item upon which the gentleman touches, that is, the printing of the decisions of the Securities and Exchange Commission. I understand they have not been printed since 1949, which of course not only makes it very difficult for some of the field offices who administer the law but makes it very difficult for practitioners who have cases before the Commission to know what the law might be.

Mr. THOMAS. Of course, the decisions are all printed individually as they come out, but this is to compile them all in a great big volume and have them handy, to the tune of \$80,000.

Mr. AYRES. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. THOMAS. I yield to the gentleman from Ohio.

Mr. AYRES. I know the gentleman is familiar with the housing boom that is going on in our country today.

Mr. THOMAS. Yes.

Mr. AYRES. In fact, we have more GI applications pending in the various regional offices than we have ever had in the history of the program.

Mr. THOMAS. I am glad my distinguished friend brought that up. He is not only a fine veteran himself but he does a lot of able and effective work on these matters.

Mr. AYRES. Would the gentleman rather have me complete my charge before he says how nice I am?

Mr. THOMAS. When I get through the gentleman will withdraw his charge.

Mr. AYRES. I am not so sure of that, but the gentleman is very persuasive and I might be tempted.

Mr. THOMAS. I will let the gentleman be the judge. If he is not satisfied, we will satisfy him, because he deserves to be satisfied.

Mr. AYRES. I appreciate the compliment.

Mr. THOMAS. The gentleman is right. This is a banner year by the guess of all the experts. They come up with a figure of not less than 1,300,000 housing starts. The Veterans' Administration is the No. 2 builder. The No. 1 builder is the home-loan banks, with its 34,000 building and loan associations. They do 37 percent of the entire construction. The Federal Housing Administration is No. 3. We have always felt that they were No. 1, but they are No. 3.

Getting down to the gentleman's point, the Veterans' Administration came before us and asked for only \$14,500,000 to process all these VA applications for housing, less than they had last year. We pointed out to them, "Why, your workload is going to be on the increase." We forced on them \$1 million more than they asked for and to be sure they got it we earmarked it for them. Does that satisfy the gentleman?

Mr. AYRES. I was not going to criticize the gentleman for the amount of money he had in the appropriation. He has stated previously that Mr. Higley, the Administrator, was doing a superb job. I agree with that, in most of the fields under his jurisdiction. But there is no justification for a delay of 3 to 6 months on a GI loan application, and that is about the situation throughout the country today.

Mr. THOMAS. We agree with the gentleman, and that is exactly the reason we gave them \$1 million more than they asked for. It is inexcusable.

Mr. AYRES. With the experience the gentleman has had here in Congress and the fine work he has done, what would be his suggestion to those of us who are responsible to the veteran for getting his loan through more rapidly as to what we should do in order to correct this situation if money is not the problem?

Mr. THOMAS. I think the additional money will do it, plus maybe a little bit of increase in efficiency. When you go back to your good district, you talk to the boys in the home mortgaging section of the Veterans' Administration and ask them to see if they cannot push up the tempo on the approval of these loans.

Mr. AYRES. Here is where the inconsistency occurs. We hear from the administrator in the field that he cannot handle the loans any faster because he does not have the personnel. The Administrator here in Washington is saying that they have plenty of personnel, the only thing we can do then is to draw the conclusion that the Administrator here in Washington is wrong.

Mr. THOMAS. I am not sure they will tell you they have all the personnel they need. When we, in the committee, decided to put the extra million dollars in the bill and earmark it for them, I think the gentlemen in charge of the home program were very pleased and thought that they could cut down on that backlog, and I believe they will. I think they will do the job.

Mr. AYRES. You feel you gave them more than they actually wanted to operate the program?

Mr. THOMAS. That is right.

VA CONFUSION ON HOUSING

Mr. EDMONDSON. Mr. Chairman, I want to join the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. AYRES] in his expression of concern over the apparent confusion in the Veteran's Administration on the subject of the housing program.

I understand that the hearings before the subcommittee reflect that VA officials were unaware that any bills are pending to extend the direct-loan program, although several bills have been pending since the first month of the session. The President's budget message should certainly have justified a VA request for funds for this needed program, in the absence of pending bills on the subject.

It is also difficult to understand VA failure to seek additional personnel to deal with a heavy backlog on GI housing loans, but the hearings reflect a complete failure to meet Department responsibility on this matter, although estimates for 1955 and 1956 point to an even larger backlog ahead.

Apparently this subcommittee is taking better care of veterans' housing needs than are the responsible officials of the VA, and this is a matter for some concern at this stage in our important veterans' housing program.

Mr. KEATING. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. THOMAS. I yield.

Mr. KEATING. The gentleman from Texas will be delighted, I am sure, to hear that I rise for the purpose of commending him and his fine committee.

Mr. THOMAS. May I interject a few words to say that our friend, the gentleman from New York, in his usual good natured and amiable way, pushes us around, but we are glad to have you help us.

Mr. KEATING. The second noteworthy feature of my remarks at the moment is I commend you for forcing the Federal Power Commission to take some money that they did not ask for. I refer particularly to the fact that their budget estimate did not contain anything for the salary of a chief engineer who has been serving as United States representative on the International Joint Commission, which adjudicates these controversies arising between the Government of the United States and Canada. As I understand it, you have included the salary of such an engineer in the bill, and are instructing the Commission so far as the legislature has the power to do so, to continue to provide the International Joint Commission with a representative and one who, as I gather from your report, looks with favor on the protection of properties of United States citizens along the Great Lakes.

Mr. THOMAS. That certainly ought to be his job. Our distinguished colleague the gentleman from New York [Mr. OSTERTAG] has personal knowledge of that item, and certainly it ought to be the duty of the member who is furnished to the Commission by the Federal Power Commission to look after our interests.

Mr. KEATING. I am very happy that my colleague the gentleman from New York [Mr. OSTERTAG] was so alert in calling the attention of the subcommittee to that fact. I want to express to the subcommittee my gratitude for what they have done because this has been an extremely serious matter to all the property owners along the shores of Lake Ontario. Undoubtedly the gentleman's committee has heard a good deal about it. But it is essential not only that there be an engineer there from the Federal Power Commission but that he have in mind the protection of the interests of our own property owners. There has been altogether too much in this International Joint Commission—altogether too much, in my judgment, of domination by our Canadian friends. The present engineer representing the Federal Power Commission has been very alert and diligent in seeing to it that the interests of our own country are protected. This is such an extremely important matter to our people in my area that I wanted to thank the gentleman for what his committee have done and to tell them that it is deeply appreciated in the area I come from.

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Chairman, let me thank our distinguished friend the gentleman from New York for his very effective work. He is filled with good, old, common horseshoe, and we are glad to cooperate with him.

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. THOMAS. I yield to the gentleman from Iowa.

Mr. GROSS. I notice about three-quarters of page 18 is devoted to the procedure of purchasing typewriters within the continental limits of the United States. How about the purchase of typewriters beyond the continental limits of the United States? Do the same procedures apply?

Mr. THOMAS. I do not think we buy any outside of the United States. That is one of the purposes of the language, to see that we get them at rock-bottom prices.

Mr. GROSS. I hope the gentleman is correct. I hope we are buying them cheap.

Mr. McDONOUGH. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. THOMAS. I yield to the gentleman from California.

Mr. McDONOUGH. I appreciate the remarks of the gentleman concerning the increase in the amount allowed for veterans' loans. Does that apply to the administration of FHA loans?

Mr. THOMAS. They are two separate and distinct items, but we take care of that in the same way. We gave them about \$7½ million more than they had last year, which is quite a sizable increase.

Mr. McDONOUGH. Two million seven hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

Mr. THOMAS. No; \$750,000 now, because we gave them a deficiency about 30 days ago of \$5 million, and we added about \$2½ million on top of that.

Mr. McDONOUGH. The reason I raise the question is the demand for processing these loans.

Mr. THOMAS. Oh, I know it is tremendous in your district, and we hope this money will get the job done.

Mr. McDONOUGH. In other words, you believe the amount of money allowed should provide the personnel to take care of these loans?

Mr. THOMAS. There is no question about it in my mind.

Mr. METCALF. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. THOMAS. I yield to the gentleman from Montana.

Mr. METCALF. I have received several telegrams, of which the following is an example:

I hear all attempts to obtain extension of outstanding FNMA 1-for-1 commitment have been rejected. We need legislation extending the FNMA 1-for-1 commitment. It is vital to our industry.

This is signed by a housing contractor.

Could you explain why that was rejected?

Mr. THOMAS. We cannot do any legislating. The gentleman knows it. Just before we adjourned last year there was a bill passed and FNMA really got a reorganization. For all practical purposes FNMA is a private corporation, and it is hoped to be privately owned outside of the \$92 million the Treasury advances. The rest of it is all private capital. What the legislative committee will do I do not know.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. THOMAS. I yield to the gentleman from Massachusetts.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. With reference to the money for prosthetic appliances for veterans, there will be no doubt about their getting the money, will there?

Mr. THOMAS. We usually put something in the report or in the bill itself requesting the Veterans' Administration not to reduce the expenditures in this fund. Perhaps there is no better money spent in the whole budget than that money.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. I know the gentleman has always felt that way. If I am not mistaken, you cut the appropriation with regard to the Republic of the Philippines about \$100,000. Is that correct?

Mr. THOMAS. Yes. That is purely a guess on two parts. We did not know how many veterans were going to be there, and we were not quite satisfied as to the actual cost.

They have a brand-new hospital that we bought and paid for. It is a lovely hospital. It will not be in full operation for another 6 or 8 months. We think they have ample funds to take care of it. If they do not, we will be around and see the gentlewoman and we can all get together.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. I am delighted. I think it is money that is very well spent. I am delighted that you have appropriated the money you have for hospitals generally, and I am sure you found the gentleman from Tennessee [Mr. EVINS] very helpful.

Mr. THOMAS. Oh, he is a wonderful man. He is a wheel horse on this committee.

Mr. BONNER. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. THOMAS. I yield to the gentleman from North Carolina.

Mr. BONNER. On page 5, Disaster Relief. Is it to be understood that these loans cover all individual cases that might happen throughout the States, or will the committee pay attention to individual bills that may be introduced and passed by the Congress?

Mr. THOMAS. This, of course, is the President's emergency fund, as we call it. There has probably been more money spent from it than ever before, but if we have a few more droughts and hurricanes we will have to come back and get several million dollars more for it. There is no attempt to limit, if that is the gentleman's question.

Mr. BONNER. That is the question.

Mr. THOMAS. I thank the gentleman for the question. Certainly there is no attempt to limit.

Mr. O'HARA of Illinois. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. THOMAS. Certainly.

Mr. O'HARA of Illinois. In view of the importance of the work being done by the National Science Foundation I am surprised to find that you have so materially reduced the figures in the budget estimate. I wonder if the gentleman could explain it to us in a general way.

Mr. THOMAS. Yes; I think so. We gave them exactly the same amount of money they had last year. They wanted an increase, in round figures, of \$7 million more than they had last year to do two things: Subsidize research studies in colleges and universities; and to increase from 750 approximately to 900 the number of students they were going to send to college for further education.

We just figured they were traveling too far and too fast. I am sure if the gentleman will let me read some figures he will agree with me. These are grants to universities for specific studies.

Mr. O'HARA of Illinois. The gentleman is always gracious.

Mr. THOMAS. This is in biology alone:

Alabama Polytechnic Institute for genetic biology, \$18,000.

University of Alabama, for molecular biology, \$13,000.

University of Arizona, for environmental biology, \$8,300.

To the California Institute of Technology, for regulatory biology, \$8,500.

To the University of California, for developmental biology, \$20,700; for genetic biology, \$7,000; for molecular biology, \$41,000; and another item to the same institution for regulatory biology of \$7,050, and one for systematic biology, \$18,750.

Now, let us go to the next one in the same State:

The Kaiser Foundation, for regulatory biology, \$13,400.

To Stanford University, for environmental biology, \$7,100.

To summarize this, there are about 159 such contracts and about 80 percent of them are for biology. Does not the gentleman think we are going a little heavy in biology this year?

Mr. O'HARA of Illinois. I appreciate the helpfulness of the gentleman in win-

ning my argument for me. The National Science Foundation has to do with basic science, and we have got to build up in our America the reservoir of knowledge in that field. Certainly many of these things might seem unimportant as the gentleman reads them, and to those who may not be familiar with the province of basic science as differentiated from applied science. Does not the gentleman concede that the National Science Foundation is engaged in very fundamental and basic research of the utmost importance?

Mr. THOMAS. I concede that the Federal Government is interested, and this committee is very favorable toward research.

Let me point out to the gentleman that this Government this year is spending \$2,041,000,000 for scientific research.

Mr. O'HARA of Illinois. Yes, but if it were not for the contribution of scientific research we would not have any billions to spend.

Mr. THOMAS. We are agreed about that; it is very, very fundamental, but, after all, \$2 billion is a very sizable proportion of our budget. This is a coordinating agency. Does the gentleman understand that?

Mr. O'HARA of Illinois. Yes.

Mr. THOMAS. It does not have a single laboratory.

Mr. O'HARA of Illinois. Is the gentleman familiar with basic science? Or is he thinking more of applied science?

Mr. THOMAS. We are thinking of both.

Mr. O'HARA of Illinois. How can we make progress unless we increase our knowledge of basic science? I love the gentleman so much I am sorry that on this occasion I must wholeheartedly disagree with him.

Mr. THOMAS. Well, we will not fall out over that, because, after all, our ideas are one and the same: We are both for furthering the cause of science in this country, and this committee certainly has done it.

Mr. O'HARA of Illinois. And the gentleman from Texas is one of the great Americans of our time, even if he is a little off on science.

Mr. PHILLIPS. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself 27 minutes.

Mr. Chairman, for some reason, whenever this bill comes to the floor I think of the floor leader of the California Senate during the years I served in that body who, in reply to various comments and criticisms invariably said: "Well, you elected me to keep you out of trouble."

I think that the Appropriations Committee, and perhaps this subcommittee, which has had before it as high as 30 agencies of the Government, has the job of taking the authorizations which we ourselves enact on this floor and translating them into an efficient and satisfactory method of spending the money. In the 9 years I have come to the floor as a member of this subcommittee, it has seemed to me that effective work has been done by the quiet persistent process of asking the representatives of the agencies to explain in detail how the money was spent, how they want to spend it in the successive year. I recall

several reorganizations which have been effected through the interest of this committee. I recall several retirements, Mr. Chairman, which have taken place a little ahead of the intended time, which have been encouraged by this committee. I have also in mind extensions of the work of some of the agencies and the service they give which again have been encouraged by this committee.

As the chairman of the committee said—and it is a pleasure to serve under him as chairman—this year we have three members on the committee, the gentleman from Texas who just spoke, the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. YATES] and myself who have served there for several years. We have four very able and active new Members, the gentleman from Tennessee [Mr. EVINS], the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. BOLAND], the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. VURSELL], and the gentleman from New York [Mr. OSTERTAG]. They have found what we had already found, that this is a technical and detailed job. I for one have appreciated the support of my side of the table, as I know the gentleman from Texas has appreciated the work and support of his side of the table.

As the gentleman from Texas said, Mr. Chairman, this is about as nearly a noncontroversial bill as an appropriations bill can be in any year. There were only 2 matters, and both of those were referred to, on which there might have been a discussion, 1 of which I do not fully agree with. I have not agreed with it in preceding years, but not on the basis of money, Mr. Chairman; on the basis of policy, a policy which I think definitely must in the near future be reviewed by the proper legislative committee. That is the problem of what sort of a policy we shall have for the retirement fund of the civil service.

Now, let us take, Mr. Chairman, three types of retirement funds. There would be the retirement fund of a private industry, the XYZ industry. That fund must necessarily be invested in sound securities satisfactory for any trust, for the very practical reason that the XYZ industry might decide to close its doors. Therefore the retirement funds that have been contributed by the employees on the one side and the employer on the other side must be protected. Then there are State agencies or quasi-governmental agencies that have retirement funds. I have in mind especially States themselves, which put their money into Federal securities, because that is a higher type of security, and they must maintain a fund.

When you come to the Federal Government I do not believe you, Mr. Chairman, or any Member of this body thinks the Federal Government is going out of business. I do not think there is any higher type of security in which to put the money than our own, actually the operations of the Federal Government.

What has happened? When this money is paid in year after year by the employees they think this is going—and I emphasize, Mr. Chairman, the word "think"—they think this is going into a trust fund to be held for their benefit. What happens to the money, Mr. Chair-

man? The employees' money is taken by the Federal Government and put into the Treasury. The trust funds, of which there are 10, as we all know, are given an IOU, and the money is then spent for the deficit expenses of the Government.

Now, where you spend money for deficit expenses which has been taken in to be put into a trust fund, you are in effect creating a fallacious situation. We do not have a trust fund. In fact, we are spending the money for something for which the people would have been taxed and should have been taxed. Had they been taxed, and were this put into the bill year after year as the exact amount of money that the Federal Government is responsible for, then we might be a little more cautious, Mr. Chairman, in the liberality in which we add people to retirement funds, vote increases to retirement funds, expand the expenses of Government, knowing that here is an amount of money we can spend without the people seeing it.

So, Mr. Chairman, we have to face the fact. As the gentleman from Texas said, this fund is some \$5.6 billion below what it should be on the Federal side. If we are going to bring it to actuarial soundness, we have to appropriate about \$770 million a year for 10 years, and all we have done this year is to put in a token payment of a quarter of a billion dollars—\$250 million.

Now, my conviction has been for years that we should not attempt on the Federal level to create and hold an actuarially sound fund, because the money is being used for a purpose for which it was not appropriated nor gathered from the taxpayers and employees; that we should use the workers' contributions as they come in; that we should appropriate each and every year the amount of money required as it is needed and in that way avoid this double taxation which is the inevitable result of the present system.

Now, so much for that.

Mr. REES of Kansas. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. PHILLIPS. I yield to the gentleman from Kansas.

Mr. REES of Kansas. As I understand, this fund the gentleman is talking about is not actuarially sound; is it?

Mr. PHILLIPS. That is correct.

Mr. REES of Kansas. And according to the gentleman's statement, it will be less sound if we continue to pay these retirees as we are obligated and want to do.

Mr. PHILLIPS. Increasingly so.

Mr. REES of Kansas. As it stands now, I believe the gentleman is telling the House that this account would be actuarially sound if we add about \$5.5 billion. Is that right?

Mr. PHILLIPS. That is right; \$5.6 billion if put in at once.

Mr. REES of Kansas. But there is an amount of about at least \$5 billion earmarked for retirement funds now.

Mr. PHILLIPS. A little more than that—\$9 billion.

Mr. REES of Kansas. Nine billion dollars I should have said. It is earmarked, at least, even though it is used for some other purpose.

Mr. PHILLIPS. That is correct. It is nothing, as the gentleman knows, but a

paper figure. The people will have to be taxed again to get that \$9 billion whenever we actually need it.

Mr. REES of Kansas. What I am getting at is this. The people of this country ought to be permitted to know in some way, and this includes the people who participate in this fund especially, that we are just short \$5 billion in that fund.

Mr. PHILLIPS. That is correct.

Mr. REES of Kansas. In other words, if we are going to do what you would do in respect to life insurance or any other organization, we would have to appropriate \$5 billion to make the thing even.

Mr. PHILLIPS. That is correct.

Mr. REES of Kansas. So we are just short \$5 billion now.

Mr. PHILLIPS. That is correct.

Mr. REES of Kansas. In this bill today you are not even contributing the share that you are supposed to contribute to take care of the expenses. In other words, put it this way. You are not contributing in this appropriation bill as much as the employees are paying in for 1 year, are you?

Mr. PHILLIPS. That is correct. The gentleman has presented the whole picture to the House.

Mr. REES of Kansas. So, the problem is continually growing larger.

Mr. PHILLIPS. I wish the gentleman's committee would hold hearings on it and make some decision as to how we should meet this situation. We would be very glad to help. All we can do is to point out where we are.

Mr. REES of Kansas. Except that the gentleman's committee can take into consideration the funds that are being paid in by Government employees and discuss the question of matching those funds; and if the committee is not doing that, will the gentleman please tell us why?

Mr. PHILLIPS. We are not doing it because the funds simply accumulate. The funds are not used for the retirement system; that is, the funds that we would appropriate. They are used to pay the deficit expenses of Government, thus creating a deception upon the people.

Mr. REES of Kansas. What would the gentleman do with the funds?

Mr. PHILLIPS. I would appropriate each year the amount necessary to appropriate for retirement.

Mr. REES of Kansas. Then you would not have any money at all in any fund.

Mr. PHILLIPS. Eventually the gentleman is right. Of course, we would always have a safe margin in the fund, as the gentleman knows.

Mr. REES of Kansas. That is correct.

Mr. PHILLIPS. But, figuratively speaking, the gentleman is right. The Government would pay in the amount needed for that year. That would be an honest way to treat it from the standpoint of the employee.

Mr. REES of Kansas. Then you would not have what we call a retirement fund, would you?

Mr. PHILLIPS. We do not have one now. We only think we have.

Mr. REES of Kansas. Except we are using it for some other purpose.

Mr. PHILLIPS. That is correct.

Mr. REES of Kansas. But we have it earmarked, do we not?

Mr. PHILLIPS. No. We have deceived the people, because we have told the people that we are creating a trust fund when, in effect, we use it for the deficit financing of the Government, and we will have to go back to the people at some future time and tax them again, instead of now.

Mr. REES of Kansas. The people of this country ought to know that they are \$5 billion in debt to the people who have retired from the Government.

Mr. PHILLIPS. I think they know it. I have talked to the representatives of retirement funds, and I think most of them agree with the position that I have taken.

I thank the gentleman from Kansas who has always been very helpful and very much interested in this subject.

Mr. REES of Kansas. I thank the gentleman for his kindness.

Mr. MASON. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. PHILLIPS. I yield.

Mr. MASON. I want to call the attention of the gentleman to the fact that the social-security fund is in exactly the same position as the fund for civil-service employees. The social-security fund is supposed to have \$18 billion in it, and it has not a penny in it, only the I O U's of the Government and when they have to pay those, they must tax again the children or the children's children of those who are beneficiaries.

Mr. PHILLIPS. I question very much if the people would have voted that \$18 billion and the \$9 billion the gentleman from Kansas [Mr. REES] was talking about, if they had realized the situation, that this was merely an evasion, on the part of the Government, of taxes which should have been imposed upon them.

Mr. MASON. That is right.

Mr. PHILLIPS. I do not think they would have voted it. I thank both these gentlemen very much.

Mr. Chairman, I pass now to 1 other point; there were 2, 1 of which might have been a controversy at issue, but that has been removed from controversy by the Committee on Rules.

Mr. McDONOUGH. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. PHILLIPS. I yield.

Mr. McDONOUGH. To go back for a moment to the matter of the retirement fund, do I understand the gentleman's description of the situation as it is now means that we should put in the fund enough to meet the entire obligations of all those employees of the Government who may retire each year, plus the amount necessary to meet the requirements if all employees should retire in 1 year?

Mr. PHILLIPS. The answer to the first half of the question of the gentleman from California is "Yes," and to the second half "No."

Mr. McDONOUGH. Then do I understand that there is not enough money in the fund to meet the requirements for retiring employees for the next year?

Mr. PHILLIPS. The gentleman has reversed his question. There always would be enough to meet any retire-

ments within any reasonable period, a year or more. But there would not be in the fund an amount of \$14 billion or \$15 billion lying unused. It is actually not there. It is represented only by I O U's from the Treasury, the actual cash money having been used in deficit financing and to avoid that much further deficit or further taxation.

Mr. McDONOUGH. Then, as I understand it, the purpose of the gentleman and his committee is to keep the fund in a liquid condition to meet all obligations without having a great surplus of funds lying here idle?

Mr. PHILLIPS. There has been no question about that. We have kept it in that condition, but we do so by not appropriating as much money as we probably should appropriate, under the terms of the act. I think the matter should be surveyed by the appropriate legislative committee and some determination made.

Mr. REES of Kansas. Let us nail it down in this way. Under the present law, we feel we have an understanding that whatever funds have been paid in by a retiree will be matched and also paid into the Treasury by the Government of the United States.

Mr. PHILLIPS. That is correct.

Mr. REES of Kansas. We have not carried out that agreement.

Mr. PHILLIPS. No; it is not quite that way.

Mr. REES of Kansas. That is almost it.

Mr. PHILLIPS. Here is the situation. We have that understanding. We still have it. There is no change in it. Nobody is proposing a change in it. The question is simply whether you want us to pay it in cash now and let it be used for some other purpose or pay it in as we go along. We will pay that much money and probably more in the long run, because there are a lot of people getting what my distinguished chairman from Texas calls a free ride. They have not put in their equivalent part of the fund. They are getting a free ride. The taxpayers will pay it. Nobody is saying we will not pay our equivalent or more. It is a question of when we pay it.

Mr. REES of Kansas. I agree we will pay some time, but we should have been paying it as we go along or adopt some other procedure or policy in dealing with this important problem.

Mr. PHILLIPS. If we were paying as we go along, the gentleman knows the money would not have been there when we needed it in the future.

Mr. McDONOUGH. Was there any discussion during the committee hearings and consideration of the retirement fund concerning the possibility of using the reserve funds for investment in FHA guaranteed mortgages?

Mr. PHILLIPS. No, there was no such discussion that I recall. Offhand I would have to check the law. I am not sure that would be a proper investment. I am now informed it is legal, so that is all right.

Mr. YOUNGER. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. PHILLIPS. I yield to the gentleman from California.

Mr. YOUNGER. Is it not true there are two types of retirement funds, one actuarially sound by contributions, the other by a taxing body which has the power to tax? Actuarially where it is not necessary to be sound because each of your taxing bodies levies a sufficient amount of taxes each year to meet the requirements of the retirements that year?

Mr. PHILLIPS. The gentleman is correct and has expressed my opinion very accurately and very well. Will the gentleman discuss that with the gentleman from Kansas and convince him also that that is the proper method to handle this?

Mr. Chairman, I have one other matter I want to take up, and that is the matter of the repair and rehabilitation of veterans' hospitals.

I want, first, to say that a small agency, the ICC, about which we have spoken very critically in the past, has put itself upon a reorganized and efficient basis, and as a result you will see, Mr. Chairman, there was no cut in the budget.

The Veterans' Administration also has made remarkable progress, in my opinion, in the past 2 or 3 years. I happen to have a very high opinion personally of the present Administrator, Mr. Higley. I think he is one of the most able we have ever had in the history of the agency, and I think he is to be congratulated.

We have reached to all intents and purposes a saturation point in the general area of G. M. and S. hospitals. We need NP hospitals. We are building them. We have been a little delayed by some unexpected handicaps, but the money has been available.

Now we come to the question of the old hospitals which need to be repaired. While the budget did not ask for any money, the Veterans' Administration had asked the Budget Bureau for money which had not been allowed. The chairman recommended, and we all supported, an appropriation of \$30 million which appears on page 34 of the bill. So, when the present survey is completed, the money will be available for immediate starts. The committee has indicated its interest in the rehabilitation of the NP hospital at Downey, Ill., and at Murphreesboro, Tenn. I know from personal observation that the hospital in the Washington area, that is the District of Columbia area, at Mount Alto, should be one of those at the head of the list. There is a problem of where it shall be located. I am also aware from information brought to me that the hospital in Bath, N. Y., in the territory represented by the gentleman from New York [Mr. COLE] is in very great need of certain repairs.

Mr. COLE of New York. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. PHILLIPS. I yield.

Mr. COLE of New York. I have been anxious to discuss this point with the gentleman from California because one of the veterans' facilities is in my district, in my home town, and is an old one. It was a State institution, for Civil War Veterans and was turned over to the Federal Government about 30 years

ago. It is now approaching a condition where it must be replaced. There has been a recreation building at that facility that has been condemned for a year and a half and therefore not available for use by the veterans. I have endeavored to persuade the Veterans' Administration to include the replacement of that building in its fiscal 1956 construction program. The Veterans' Administration recognizes the need, but denies the urgency. I have discussed the matter and have had correspondence with the gentleman from California and the gentleman from Texas [Mr. THOMAS] and I rise to inquire if it is possible that replacement of this recreation building might be included in the additional \$16 million which the committee has granted the Veterans' Administration for the purpose of replacing the older Veterans' Administration facilities.

Mr. PHILLIPS. I think it is a very necessary improvement myself. I think that the gentleman overlooks one extremely good argument, in my opinion, and that is it is largely a hospital for older veterans and that is a group of hospitals where we do need further facilities and the improvement of existing facilities.

Mr. COLE of New York. May I ask the gentleman just one further brief question as to whether his statement of the urgency of this item for the facility at Bath is generally approved by the other members of his committee?

Mr. PHILLIPS. I have not consulted the other members of the committee officially, but I am sure from the conversations around the table, and those whom I have consulted here today and the others, that they would be of exactly the same state of mind as the gentleman from New York.

Mr. COLE of New York. Will the gentleman permit me to make inquiry of the gentleman from Texas as to whether he has any expression of opinion on this question? I do not desire to embarrass the gentleman, but I would like to just have an indication for the benefit of the Veterans' Administration as to the attitude of the Committee on Appropriations on this particular point.

Mr. THOMAS. If the gentleman from New York is asking me my personal opinion, I might say I do not know anybody for whom I would like to do a little something in any way that we can than the gentleman from New York. We understand that institution will cost about a half million dollars. It is over 50 years of age and it is very high on the veterans' priority list for correction. I hope the VA can do it for our distinguished friend, "STUB" COLE.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from California has expired.

Mr. PHILLIPS. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself 2 more minutes to answer questions by these gentlemen.

Mr. AYRES. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. PHILLIPS. I yield to the gentleman from Ohio.

Mr. AYRES. The gentleman heard the statement made by the gentleman from Texas [Mr. THOMAS] to the effect that the Veterans' Administration stated

it had ample funds to operate the GI loan program, and through your committee you gave them a million dollars more than they requested.

Mr. PHILLIPS. That is correct.

Mr. AYRES. Did you feel that the loan program, based on the testimony you heard, is being handled as rapidly as it should be?

Mr. PHILLIPS. On the basis of the testimony before our committee, I was under the impression that it was. What the gentleman says is very interesting. We should look into it, but certainly it is our belief that we have given them enough money to carry out effectively the program in which the gentleman is interested.

Mr. AYRES. The Subcommittee on Housing of the Committee on Veterans' Affairs is going to make an investigation into the matter within the next few weeks, and I would appreciate the gentleman taking our report and impressing upon the Veterans' Administration that possibly they made a mistake in their testimony before your committee.

Mr. PHILLIPS. I thank the gentleman.

Mr. HOLMES. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. PHILLIPS. I yield to the gentleman from Washington.

Mr. HOLMES. A few minutes ago the gentleman was discussing matters of money in this bill for the renovation of veterans' hospitals.

Mr. PHILLIPS. That is correct.

Mr. HOLMES. Could the gentleman expand on that statement a little further?

Mr. PHILLIPS. We have had a program of building hospitals for the Army, the Navy, and the Air Force, Public Health, and so on, private hospitals with public funds, and veterans' hospitals. We have to make use of these hospitals, because while we have in some areas veterans' hospitals filled to 86 percent, the whole hospitalization of the area may be only 50 percent of the capacity and we have to make use of all existing hospitals. The next step is to study the veterans' hospitals, and those that should not be repaired, eliminated, or replaced, and to repair the hospitals in the best way possible and make the best use of the hospitals we have.

Mr. HOLMES. The moneys provided in this bill for the Veterans' Administration and renovation of those older hospitals that need renovation—how is that handled by the Veterans' Administration?

Mr. PHILLIPS. The VA has a regular section that handles it; building, renovating, and repairing hospitals.

Mr. HOLMES. They have recommended with relation to a hospital in Walla Walla, Wash., that it would come under the funds that you are appropriating here.

Mr. PHILLIPS. There is a survey going on for that purpose.

Mr. LANHAM. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. PHILLIPS. I yield to the gentleman from Georgia.

Mr. LANHAM. I call attention to a hospital facility in Georgia. It is not in my district. It is in the district of

the distinguished dean of our delegation, Mr. VINSON.

Mr. PHILLIPS. Is this Dublin?

Mr. LANHAM. That is correct.

Mr. PHILLIPS. I am familiar with it.

Mr. LANHAM. It is one of the finest hospital facilities I have ever seen, and it is filled to only about one-third capacity.

Mr. PHILLIPS. I can answer that. It is one of the finest hospitals I have ever seen. It was built for the Navy. Congress gave it to the Veterans' Administration. It has everything but patients. In the last few years an effort has been made to use it for the aged and infirm. I have visited the hospital myself and I think the manager is doing a magnificent job there.

Mr. LANHAM. I understand it is not used to one-third of its capacity. There are plenty of patients in Georgia and Florida that ought to be in that hospital. The gentleman from California has been misinformed as to the lack of patients. It is a mistake to talk about building more hospitals when we have that facility and many others that should be utilized.

Mr. PHILLIPS. I thank the gentleman. My reference to the lack of patients had to do with occupancy. I agree that patients could be taken to Dublin from the area immediately surrounding.

Mr. THOMAS. May I ask the distinguished gentleman from California to give me 10 minutes?

Mr. PHILLIPS. I will yield the gentleman 5 minutes now. I think we can supply the other 5 minutes later.

Mr. THOMAS. I yield to the gentleman from Texas [Mr. KILDAY] such time as he may require.

Mr. KILDAY. Mr. Chairman, this bill contains a provision under which it would be necessary to report new housing projects to the committees of the House and of the Senate. This is another example of the increasing number of instances in which Congress is attempting to take over at least a portion of the administration of the laws which we pass.

Under existing law, all real estate acquisitions and disposals by the military departments must be submitted to the Committees on Armed Services of the House and Senate, and the department must come into agreement with those committees before acquiring or disposing of real estate. When we passed the Lease-Purchase Act, a somewhat similar provision was included. In the 1954 amendments to the Atomic Energy Act, a provision was included under which certain contracts must be filed with the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy for a period of 30 days during which Congress is in session, before the contracts can become effective.

Last week, we had protracted debate in the House on the question of approval or disapproval of the proposal for the sale of the rubber producing facilities. The provisions of the Atomic Energy Act resulted in the Dixon-Yates contract being filed with that committee, hearings held on it, and opposing action taken by the committee, in the 84th Congress, as compared to the action taken in the

83d Congress. This experience should be sufficient to prove to all of us that it is not practical for the Congress to administer laws which it passes. A similar intrusion by the Executive upon the legislative powers would be very seriously resented by us. In addition, we are not so organized as to discharge properly the responsibility which we assume by provisions of this character. I realize that the present Housing Act has stripped Congress of effective control over the projects to be undertaken. The condition of the Housing Act may give semblance of the desirability to institute some congressional control. However, the method proposed of submitting projects to the committees of Congress is an evil equally as great, if not greater, than the evils sought to be controlled.

It has never been made clear exactly what character of proceeding the submission of these projects to committees is intended to be. If they constitute a step in the administration of a law we have passed, the function belongs in the executive department and not in the legislative department. If it is intended to be a legislative action, surely we cannot delegate that legislative function to the committees of the two Houses of Congress. If it is a legislative function, it must necessarily be handled by the two Houses of Congress, rather than their committees.

I sincerely hope that this provision of the bill before us will be eliminated.

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Chairman, I yield 10 minutes to the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. YATES], a member of the committee.

Mr. YATES. Mr. Chairman, I should like first to express my gratification with having had the privilege of serving under the very able and very eloquent gentleman from Texas [Mr. THOMAS] as chairman of the subcommittee, and with having been able to serve with the ranking minority member of the committee, the distinguished gentleman from California [Mr. PHILLIPS]. It was a pleasure, too, to be associated with my other friends on the majority side, Mr. EVINS and Mr. BOLAND, and with Mr. VURSELL and Mr. OSTERTAG on the minority side. This has been a very stimulating session.

I believe the bill we are reporting today is a good bill. It does not carry the drastic cuts that have marked this committee's activities in previous years. It gives recognition to the fact that the administrative agencies of government need funds with which to carry on their operations. This bill gives them funds in accordance with the requests made by the Bureau of the Budget. In many instances, particularly in the case of the regulatory agencies, I cannot escape the feeling that the Bureau of the Budget did not allow adequate funds to permit these agencies to carry on in accordance with the intention of the original legislation. I fear the public interest will not be protected.

Most of the agencies implied their fear, if they failed to state it directly, that our committee were bound by the order of the administration to carry on their operations economically. There is nothing wrong with this purpose, but they

have gone much too far. I believe the Federal Power Commission needs more funds and should pay more attention to natural gas regulation. I think the cut went too far in the case of the Securities and Exchange Commission, even though the entire amount that was requested by the Securities and Exchange Commission was granted by the Bureau of the Budget.

I want at this time to make reference to the point of order which I propose to make later in the reading of the bill for amendment. The gentleman from Texas and the gentleman from California have both stated that there will be no controversy in this bill as a result of the action of the Rules Committee denying the rule yesterday. I appeared yesterday before the Rules Committee in opposition to the proviso and I was pleased when the committee refused to grant the rule.

I shall move to strike out on point of order, the language found at the bottom of page 21, which proposes to compel the Administrator of the Housing and Home Finance Agency and the constituent agencies under his jurisdiction to come to the Banking and Currency Committees of the House and the Senate before any advance loans, contracts for capital grant, contracts for annual contributions may be expected. Public housing is controversial. But this amendment goes for beyond public housing, although that, too, is included. For example, the slum clearance and urban rehabilitation programs are slowed down by this language. College housing is another program that would be affected. Advance planning is another program that would suffer by the provision.

So when the time comes that the bill is read for amendment I propose to make a point of order to that provision to strike it out of the appropriation bill.

Many of my friends have asked me about the Federal public-housing program. You will recall that when the independent offices bill left the House last year there were approximately 35,000 housing units in the pipeline, the pipeline consisting of the number of valid annual contributions contracts that had been entered into by the Government and local housing authorities. It now appears that that number is actually 36,252. The Public Housing Administration will construct during this fiscal year only 15,000 of those units. The remaining 21,252 are yet to be approved for construction.

Of that number San Francisco has 1,698 units which are held in abeyance, Chicago 3,394 units which are held in abeyance, Baltimore has something like 683 units which are held in abeyance, Detroit 3,874, St. Louis 1,534, New York 675, Columbus 524, Cleveland 992, and Washington 1,067. The total of these is 14,441. The balance of the approximately 21,000 units are scattered throughout the remaining municipalities of the country.

As of this time, there has been not one unit of public housing approved under the Housing Act of 1954. The limitations that were imposed on public housing in that law have been so stringent that not one project has yet been approved, and

the race is on to see whether by June 30, 1955, any units of public housing will have been approved. The proviso that was added to the Housing Act of 1954 was to the effect that contracts for construction of the 35,000 units could be entered into during fiscal 1955.

Those of us who come from the large metropolitan communities have seen the needs of our communities for good housing held up year after year because of road blocks located by appropriations, riders, and by lip service only by many in positions of authority. We have seen our slum programs held up because of relocation which is perhaps the great need of every good slum-clearance program, want desperately for the administration to take effective action to revive the public-housing program. Without it, we are set back indefinitely.

Mr. AYRES. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. YATES. I yield to the gentleman from Ohio.

Mr. AYRES. The present Commissioner of Public Housing is the former mayor of my city of Akron. I think he has done a splendid job in that capacity. From the experience the gentleman from Illinois has had in the public housing field, does he not feel that there perhaps was a deliberate attempt on the part of those who are against public housing to see it come as close to being killed as possible?

Mr. YATES. Right now I think public housing is moribund. I think the gentleman to whom you have referred, the former mayor of Akron, has tried his best to keep the program moving. However, the restrictions and limitations that were placed in the act have pretty well tied his hands. From the estimate I have been able to obtain from the Public Housing Administration, of the 35,000 units which were authorized in the Housing Act of 1954, it is anticipated that not more than 13,000 units, if those, will be authorized for construction by June 30, 1955.

Mr. AYRES. From the interest the gentleman from Illinois has shown in the program, does he have any suggestions as to what can be done to make a live, workable program?

Mr. YATES. To make the program live and workable? I would like to see many of the restrictions in the act eliminated so that the municipalities and the Public Housing Administration can come to some basis which will permit the construction of the housing units. Right now the restrictions are almost insuperable. They just cannot work their way through them.

Mr. AYRES. But that would have to be done by changing the Housing Act.

Mr. YATES. It would have to be done by changing the basic law.

(Mr. YATES asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. GARMATZ. Mr. Chairman, the language inserted by the Committee on Appropriations into the section of this bill dealing with funds for the Housing and Home Finance Agency puts a new level of bureaucracy, if you will, on top of all of the existing layers of bureaucracy

in connection with public housing, slum clearance, urban renewal, public works planning, and related activities.

In this case, the two legislative committees of the Congress having jurisdiction over housing matters, the House and Senate Banking and Currency Committees, must review and approve every one of the thousands of individual advances, loans, capital grants, or public housing contributions contracts handled by the Housing and Home Finance Agency and its constituent agencies.

Banking and Currency Committees have heavy work schedules on legislative matters, and the time involved in reviewing each of these individual loan or grant applications would be extraordinarily burdensome for the members of those committees, if not completely out of the question. The point is that this rider on the appropriation bill appears to be intended to place a new roadblock in the way way of an effective housing program, by introducing new means of delay and obstruction.

Mr. Chairman, instead of further restricting these programs, we should repeal the restrictions of the past few years so that we can again have a really effective public-housing construction program.

According to the figures supplied for the record of the hearings, only about 400,000 low-rent public-housing units of all kinds, including those transferred to low-rent use from war housing, will have been constructed in this country by the end of the 1955 fiscal year June 30.

Yet the Housing Act of 1949 set a goal of 810,000 units over and above those which had previously been authorized up to that time, and, in fact, called for as many as 135,000 units to be built a year.

The limitations and restrictions on public housing are now so severe that for all practical purposes the program is just about dead. The President has said he will ask for another 35,000 units in the coming fiscal year, but, according to the report accompanying this bill, the message containing the request has not yet come to Congress.

And the hearings on this bill raise all kinds of legal questions as to whether there is any authority for a single additional public-housing unit to be built anywhere in the country after those now in the pipeline are completed.

That is why, Mr. Chairman, I have introduced my bill, H. R. 377, to repeal the restrictions on public housing provided in several recent appropriation acts prior to this, and also those contained in the Housing Act of 1954. Passage of my bill would restore the provisions of the Housing Act of 1949 allowing up to 135,000 units a year, depending upon Presidential requests and congressional appropriations.

That is the way the problem should be handled—not in this back-door fashion of legislative riders on appropriation acts and through limitations intended to cripple the program or kill it with vague and contradictory language which no one seems to be able to explain clearly.

Therefore, Mr. Chairman, in addition to joining in defeating this rider to the appropriation bill as an unwarranted

invasion of the field of their jurisdiction, I hope the members of the House Banking and Currency Committee will soon arrange hearings on my bill to restore the public-housing program of the Housing Act of 1949, giving us a real program which can provide shelter for those most in need of housing.

As for this rider, I think the best thing we could say for it is that it would be monstrously cumbersome in operation, and an attempt to substitute two already very busy committees of Congress for a big, well-staffed administrative agency of Government in the disposition of what should be, under safeguards, only routine project applications.

Mr. O'HARA of Illinois. Mr. Chairman, as a member of the Banking and Currency Committee, from the Chicago municipal area, I was deeply concerned by the legislative rider in the bill as it came from the committee and which fortunately has been stricken on a point of order. The reasons for my concern were, first, as a member of the Banking and Currency Committee, I knew that we had neither time nor personnel sufficient for the task; and, second, as a resident of Chicago, I knew that the rider, bringing about a complete halt to all affected activities by reason of the inability of the Banking and Currency Committee to give the required clearances, would grievously harm the city of my home and of my affection. All of our dreams of a better, cleaner, more beautiful, and wholesome Chicago would die in the embrace of a legislative rider in a bill of appropriation.

H. R. 5240 as it came from the committee contained a legislative rider prohibiting the Housing Agency from exercising the authority previously granted to it by the Congress to enter into financial assistance contracts for slum clearance and urban renewal projects, public housing projects, college housing projects, et cetera, which meet the standards specified by the Congress in the authorizing legislation unless and until each such contract is approved by the Committees on Banking and Currency of the House of Representatives and of the Senate.

Such a legislative rider invades the basic constitutional principle of the separation of the executive and legislative branches of government by vesting in the legislative branch functions which are exclusively administrative in nature and which under our constitutional principles should be performed by the executive rather than the legislative branch. In the existing authorizing legislation the Congress has laid down the specific conditions which the various types of projects must meet before they would be eligible to receive the particular financial assistance which the Congress has authorized. The function of determining whether those conditions have or have not been met in the case of the thousands of individual projects is clearly an administrative function—not a legislative one.

It must also be observed that this legislative rider does not lay down any standards for approval or disapproval of projects by the legislative branch. It does not say that the legislative branch

should approve if the projects meet all the tests specified in existing law. It leaves the matter of the approval or disapproval of each individual project entirely to the whims of the legislative branch. Cities and other local agencies, and colleges, which have to make financial commitments themselves to undertake projects can have no assurance that, even if their projects meet all the conditions specified in the law, their projects can be approved.

The constitutional principle of separation of powers—that administrative functions shall be performed by the executive, not by the legislative branch—developed out of the wise experience of the framers of the Constitution has stood the test of time and it has worked well. When we begin to invade that constitutional principle, we begin to undermine the very foundation of our system of government. We will make our system of government unworkable—unable properly to carry out necessary governmental functions. The committees of the Congress are not equipped in any way to perform such functions—to put it bluntly, the legislative branch is no more fitted to perform purely administrative and executive functions that the executive branch is fitted to perform legislative functions.

(Mr. VURSELL asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. VURSELL. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself 12 minutes.

Mr. Chairman, the bill we have before us for consideration today covers 17 departments of Government, carrying a total expense of \$5,845,595,375. Of this amount, \$4,463,126,000 goes for the care of the veterans and their dependents. The remaining amount appropriated for the various agencies of Government in this bill, excluding the veterans, is \$1,382,469,375.

These figures, large as they are, would amount to a net decrease under the budget estimates of \$44,194,625, if we had not written into the bill \$250 million, which goes to pay the Government's part of the civil service retirement and disability fund.

The increase of the current year is primarily due to this large item, the increase of \$168,900,000 for funds for strategic and critical materials, and an increase of \$210 million for veterans' benefits.

NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES

Testimony before our committee leads us to believe that the agencies involved have been doing a rather creditable job, and are generally discharging their responsibilities with an eye to economy, and with a minimum number of personnel.

During the hearings each agency was asked to insert a table in the record of the average number of employees for each of the past 10 years, or since the agency was created, and also a summary of the highest employment figure for each agency during the decade, 1947-56. The number of employees estimated for the 1956 budget, and the number of employees provided for in the bill are shown in the table that follows:

Mr. Chairman, I submit this table as a part of my remarks for the RECORD:

Table of the comparative average number of employees for agencies in the bill, 1947-56

Agency	Highest annual employment during last decade	1956 budget estimate	Recommended in bill
Civil Service Commission	4,993	3,150	3,036
Federal Civil Defense Administration	839	768	728
Federal Communications Commission	1,404	1,031	1,057
Federal Power Commission	817	702	702
Federal Trade Commission	676	640	629
General Accounting Office	13,895	5,932	5,924
General Services Administration	28,929	26,472	26,291
Housing and Home Finance Agency	13,481	12,762	11,489
Interstate Commerce Commission	2,248	1,916	1,916
National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics	7,600	8,430	7,631
National Capital Housing Authority (total)	357	282	282
National Science Foundation	170	187	170
National Security Training Commission	6	6	0
Renegotiation Board	716	569	502
Securities and Exchange Commission	1,187	730	712
Selective Service System	7,707	6,695	6,650
Veterans' Administration	204,732	168,863	167,820
Total	289,257	239,135	235,539

This table carried in the report indicates a substantial reduction of personnel. You will note that your committee has recommended, in column 3, 235,539 employees for these agencies, as against the high point for these agencies during the past 10 years, the larger number of 289,257 employees. This is a reduction of 53,718 employees in these agencies. The budget request for employees covering these departments to your committee was 239,135. We cut this to 235,539, which provides for a reduction under the 1956 budget estimate of 3,596. Your committee feels satisfied that these reductions are justified under the testimony, and these departments will be sufficiently staffed to carry on their work efficiently and effectively.

I feel it is the consensus of the committee that practically all of these departments of Government are in capable hands and that in practically every instance those in charge of the various departments are approaching their work with zeal and efficiency, are doing their best to discharge their duties in an efficient and economical manner, and, generally, are doing a good job.

GENERAL ACCOUNTING OFFICE

I was particularly impressed with the alertness and the ability evidenced by those in charge of the General Accounting Office. This Office appears to me to be doing a most excellent job. Their services are of untold value to our Government from the standpoint of efficiency which they are able to bring about by better accounting practices and by the tremendous amount of money they have been able to collect for and to save the Federal Government.

CIVIL SERVICE AND SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSIONS

The Civil Service Commission, considering the volume and character of

the work, is to be commended; and the Securities and Exchange Commission, with its very great responsibility to the public, shows every evidence of dedicated business management and efficiency in performance.

The Housing and Home Finance Agency is also doing a very splendid job.

VETERANS' ADMINISTRATION

This tremendous organization, for which we provided \$4,463,126,000, the committee feels has shown great improvement over the last few years in its business management, and is apparently carrying out the work of administration not only in an economic manner but in a way to bring the greatest amount of relief possible to our millions of veterans, and their dependents, which it serves.

The committee recommended the amount of \$267,862,200 more for the VA for the fiscal year 1956 than was provided in the fiscal year of 1955 budget.

Appropriations for all hospital, insurance, and benefit programs were approved in full, and an additional \$16,885,000 over the budget estimate has been added in the bill to start the rebuilding of some of the older hospitals. The only reduction made in this bill was for administrative expenses in nonmedical programs. We reduced this nonmedical program by \$5,300,000. I believe a careful study of our report on the VA, which is before you, will impress you with the fact that our committee has earnestly tried to go as far as we reasonably could in providing for proper medical, hospital, and other care for our veterans.

GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION

The recent hearings on estimates for 1956 gave me an opportunity to observe the operations of the General Services Administration, under the able management of its Administrator, Mr. Edmund F. Mansure, a former successful businessman of Chicago, who is doing a blue-ribbon job in rendering an excellent service to the Government.

I was amazed to discover the magnitude of operations of GSA, and impressed by the earnest, businesslike way in which the complex problems involved in central management of property, supplies, and records of civil agencies of Government are being carried out by Mr. Mansure and his able staff.

GSA controls Government assets of over \$8.3 billion, of which \$5.6 billion is the Nation's bulwark of critical materials in case of war. It provides and maintains 130 million square feet of space as working quarters for Government agencies. It procures \$400 million of supplies and equipment needed annually by Government agencies for their operation. It manages each year the reutilization or disposal of over \$1 billion of excess or surplus real and personal property, and destruction of over 3 million cubic feet of Government records—3,000 boxcars full.

In addition, it could well be said that GSA operates and controls the biggest real-estate business in the world. GSA is responsible for the management and supervision of most of the Government

buildings in the United States. Mr. Mansure has been able to reduce personnel, and at the same time extend the worthwhile activities of his organization. This agency, which a few years ago employed 28,929 people, is now operating with 26,472, a reduction of 2,457 employees.

Ever since it was established in 1949, GSA has demonstrated that vast sums can be saved by the departments and agencies in the Federal Government through application of sound business principles and practices. Savings and economies have grown steadily from year to year. In its last annual report, GSA accounted for \$147.6 million in Governmentwide savings and economies.

Price advantages from centralized purchasing of supplies and equipment last year were worth \$59.8 million. Reuse of personal property excess in various agencies by other agencies precluded purchases of over \$57.5 million. For example, one agency needed 500,000 blankets. GSA came up with some excesses here and there, and arranged the transfer to the needing agency, and a purchase of \$4.5 million was avoided.

The future holds an outlook for even greater savings, some of which can be accomplished by merely expanding current activities into untouched areas and fields when budgetary limitations are less restrictive. For example, one of the projects being undertaken by GSA holding great possibilities of savings is the control, through pooling, of commercial-type motor vehicles. The Government fleet consists of 228,438 vehicles which ran nearly 2 billion miles last year, at a cost of \$185 million in upkeep, service, and depreciation. Through pooling, GSA expects to cut back the size of the fleet, get rid of excess vehicles, eliminate duplicating services, and reduce operating personnel. Other projects are in the planning stage.

Elimination of waste and extravagance in Government is an objective of every Member of the House, and I feel convinced that we have found in GSA a formidable weapon for carrying out these objectives in the fields of property and records management.

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Chairman, I yield 8 minutes to the gentleman from Tennessee [Mr. EVINS], a member of the committee.

Mr. EVINS. Mr. Chairman, the gentlemen of the committee who have preceded me have fully covered the major items in the pending appropriations bill.

The gentleman from Texas [Mr. THOMAS], the distinguished chairman of the Subcommittee on Independent Offices Appropriations, has furnished the committee with a clear, concise and informative statement of the contents of the measure under consideration. It should be added that when Chairman THOMAS has completed his statement there is little further that can be added, or needs to be added, by way of explanation of an appropriation bill coming from the committee of which he serves as chairman. He is, as we all recognize, an able and hard-working chairman and he

has performed an excellent service in this instance as is his usual custom.

It has been a privilege to be associated with him in the work of the subcommittee. It has been also a privilege to work with Mr. PHILLIPS, the ranking minority member of the subcommittee, and all of the members of the committee.

It has been a refreshing and stimulating experience serving on this committee. This has been my first year of service on the Committee on Appropriations and I should like to take this opportunity to express my appreciation to all of the members of the committee for their kindness and helpfulness. The fine spirit of cooperation which all members have manifested in the work of the committee has been unexcelled.

This bill, Mr. Chairman, which the committee has brought before the House represents months of study and extended consideration of the needs and requirements of the 18 agencies of the Government comprising the category of independent offices.

It is readily apparent that the work of this committee is very important and certainly carries with it great responsibility when we consider that the committee has been asked to look into and analyze budget estimates for the fiscal year 1956 these 18 agencies totaling \$5,639,790,000—with the amount recommended by the committee totaling some \$5,845,595,375.

I am certainly not going to discuss all the items of appropriations included in this bill—as other Members have spoken and given an explanation of certain groups involved in the independent offices category—but shall mention only a few items principally the Civil Service Commission, the Civil Defense Administration, the regulatory agencies—Interstate Commerce Commission, the Federal Trade Commission, the Federal Power Commission, and the Veterans' Administration.

As the committee report indicates, by far the major item included in the recommendations for the Civil Service Commission, as we know, is the sum which the committee has earmarked for Government payment into the civil-service retirement and disability fund—an amount of \$250 million for 1956. There has been no specific recommendations for this purpose by the Budget Bureau—although the sum of \$216 million was proposed for subsequent transmission to the Congress for approval. It is the view of the committee that set-asides for this purpose should be resumed as there have been no payments by the Government into the fund for the past 2 years. It was, and it is, the feeling of the committee that the Government should keep pace with the contributions of Government employees into the civil-service retirement fund.

The Government must keep faith with its employees in the matter of retirement funds and the contribution proposed by the committee—while it is a step in the direction of building up this fund—is still far below estimated requirements, but, as indicated, it is a step in the right direction to even up this burden and to cut down the accumulating obligation.

It is my view that the committee has made wise recommendations also with regard to the funds needed by Federal civil defense. The committee has approved the sum of \$53,400,000 for the continuing programs of this agency. This sum represents an increase of \$5,375,000 of the amount appropriated for this purpose for 1955—the current fiscal year. It is felt that more emphasis should be placed on the use of matching funds by our States and municipalities since there appears to be no possibility of the Federal Government supporting every desire and demand and estimate of this program. The amount appropriated would seem to be all that this agency is in a position to use wisely at this time.

For our regulatory agencies, the committee has given close attention to the needs apparent in the forceful prosecution of the duties of these agencies intended by the Congress.

The Federal Communications Commission was allowed a recommended appropriation of \$6,870,000 which is a substantial increase over 1955 as well as the budget estimate for 1956. The Federal Power Commission, the Federal Trade Commission, as well as the Interstate Commerce Commission have likewise been given boosts in the amount of their appropriations—this to bolster a lagging enforcement policy and to meet the needs apparent to enable these agencies to operate within the framework of their duties outlined by the Congress.

Concerning the Veterans' Administration, as many Members will no doubt recall, Mr. Chairman, for the past several years—in fact each year since the end of World War II when appropriations for all phases of veterans' benefits and veterans' programs reached a peak—there have been reductions and cuts made in funds for all veterans' benefit programs—cuts in funds for compensation and pension, hospital and medical-care programs, education and training allowances, insurance, housing, and other benefits. This year I am pleased to report—for the first time in 10 years—there has been no cuts or reductions in amounts for these purposes under budget recommendations.

The committee in looking into the needs of the Veterans' Administration budget has reduced only one item, that of administrative cost by \$5,300,000. This cut applies only to administrative expenses and out of a total budget for this purpose of \$160,300,000—leaving a total of \$155 million for administrative purposes. The total VA budget, for fiscal 1956, approved by the Bureau of the Budget is \$4,452,370,000. The total funds recommended for all programs of VA by the committee is \$4,463,126,000—a net increase of \$10,756,000.

The committee after full and careful study of all programs administered by the Veterans' Administration wisely, in my opinion, increased Bureau of Budget recommendations for hospital and domiciliary facilities for needed alterations, repairs, and improvements for veterans' facilities from \$13,800,000 to \$30 million—an increase of \$16,185,000.

Administrator Higley testified before our committee that the Veterans' Administration is currently making a survey of hospital facilities to determine what hospitals should be replaced and which hospitals need extensive modernization. The Committee on Veterans' Affairs of the House simultaneously also has made a similar survey. The results of these surveys are already alarming.

In response to my own questioning, Mr. Higley testified that the approximate value of all VA hospitals amounts to \$2½ billion and that the sums approved by the Bureau of the Budget for repairs, upkeep, and maintenance of a \$2½-billion investment represents an extremely low minimum. The VA requested \$20 million of the Bureau of the Budget for this year for this purpose, but these funds were denied by the Budget Bureau. The committee, as indicated, has increased this item by \$16,185,000, making a total for this purpose—repairs, alterations, improvements, and modernization of hospitals and domiciliary facilities—\$30 million.

The Veterans' Administration maintains at the present time nine old Army cantonment-type hospitals which have been described as firetraps, and all of these temporary hospitals are included in the VA long-range plan for replacement. Administrator Higley has estimated that the cost of this program would run about \$175 million. In view of the huge investment in VA hospitals, the number of cantonment-type hospitals that are in need of replacement and the extensive repair and modernization program which is planned, but has been repeatedly delayed, I feel that the amount appropriated for this purpose is more than justified and that additional funds will of necessity have to be forthcoming when the VA gets this program fully under way.

This action was taken after careful and due consideration of the urgent need for increased bed capacity for all types of VA hospitals, including hospitals for care of neuropsychiatric patients, such as the veterans' facility at Murfreesboro, Tenn., where an excellent job is being done for veterans under restrictions of inadequate funds for needed expansion.

I want to repeat that it is my view that the committee has brought a meritorious bill to the floor, and I trust and urge that the Members affirm the work of the committee and its recommendations and pass the bill as written.

Mr. HAYS of Arkansas. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. EVINS. I yield to my friend.

Mr. HAYS of Arkansas. I have a brief question for the purposes of clarification. I note that the committee increased the appropriation over the budget request for restoring buildings that have been destroyed and building new facilities and hospitals. We have in my district the need for a hospital to replace one which was destroyed by a disastrous fire in June. With this additional amount, I wonder if the gentleman could tell me whether or not it is broad enough to cover situations of that kind where there

was not enough time to get it up in the budget request.

Mr. EVINS. Yes, I would say to the gentleman that the \$30 million approved for modernization, repair, alteration, and improvement of existing facilities might be used for replacement of a partially destroyed VA hospital, such as the North Little Rock facility in which you are interested.

Mr. HAYS of Arkansas. This is to replace one which was destroyed by fire.

Mr. EVINS. I should think the same funds could be used for that purpose if the facility is not considered as a new hospital plan or proposal. I shall add that there are no funds in this bill for construction of new hospitals.

Mr. HAYS of Arkansas. I thank the gentleman.

Mr. WILLIAMS of Mississippi. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. EVINS. I yield to the gentleman.

Mr. WILLIAMS of Mississippi. I would like to go along with the others in congratulating the committee for taking the long-range progressive viewpoint that it did in adding this \$15 million plus to the budget for the purpose of remodeling and improving the existing hospital facilities that we have. Certainly these funds are needed.

In the hearings the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs repeatedly referred to the need for relacing several of the old cantonment-type of hospitals which are still being used by the Veterans' Administration, most of which were given to them by the services at the end of the war. Mr. Higley said, and I quote:

Not only are they difficult to operate but they are expensive and they are firetraps, and we have spent a lot of money trying to get away from fire hazards.

I happen to know from my own personal experience, having been a patient in one of those cantonment-type hospitals for 3 months in 1952, that Mr. Higley knows whereof he speaks. The Jackson (Miss.) Veterans' Hospital is one of those cantonment-type hospitals and, naturally, I feel very much interested in what may happen in the future.

As I understood your explanation of these additional funds a few moments ago, this money will not be used to initiate construction or planning for any of these replacement hospitals?

Mr. EVINS. There are no funds in this appropriation for construction of new veterans' hospitals. The \$30 million recommended in this bill by the committee is for repair, alteration, and modernization of existing Veterans' Administration hospitals and domiciliary facilities.

I should add that Administrator Higley testified that there are nine old cantonment-type hospitals throughout the Nation, of which the one in the gentleman's district is included, in need of replacement. It is planned to bring in a program for replacing these nine old fire-trap hospitals at an early date. The committee has urged that the VA come forward with such recommendations at an early date. The work of our committee and the Committee on Veterans' Affairs will cause the Administrator, I

feel, to move a little more rapidly in this direction.

Mr. PHILLIPS. Mr. Chairman, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Florida [Mr. CRAMER].

Mr. CRAMER. Mr. Chairman, I wish to commend this committee on its action with regard to the hospital and domiciliary facilities in adding \$16,185,000 to that aspect of this appropriation bill. I think in doing so they acted not only wisely but of necessity.

I find in the report on page 15 that they found, as the gentleman who just spoke stated:

The Administrator testified that the Veterans' Administration was currently making a survey of the hospital facilities to determine what hospitals should be replaced and which hospitals need extensive modernization. The results of the surveys are already startling.

To me that is very understandable, because I come from the State of Florida, in which we have an influx of over 100,000 people a year and approximately 200,000 veterans in the last 10 years. It is expected that our State will have the second largest influx of people of any State within the next 10 years. That is particularly of importance in my district, in that our hospital situation is as follows, which I think points up emphatically how important this appropriation is:

At the VA Center, Bay Pines, Fla., we have a facility with 599 beds. There are 594 veterans whose eligibility have been established or whose eligibility establishment is pending; 594 who are unable to get into this hospital facility. It is believed that the modernization program of this hospital will increase the operative capacity alone by some 50 percent.

Unlike the gentleman from the State of Georgia who just spoke whose hospital is in Dublin, we are in the situation where we have too small a hospital for too large a number of patients for the facility, whereas he has too large a hospital and too few veterans. It is not a question of transferring veteran patients because they come to the State of Florida on account of the excellent weather and climatic advantages to them, and which is needed for their health and which they can get only in Florida. Therefore, improved facilities are needed in Florida and the Bay Pines Hospital in my district is the largest facility with the largest waiting list.

I have hopes that some of this additional appropriation will be made available to this facility, it being high on the priority list for improvements in the amount of \$1,273,900.

(Mr. CRAMER asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. PHILLIPS. Mr. Chairman, I yield the balance of the time on this side to the gentleman from New York [Mr. OSTERTAG].

Mr. OSTERTAG. Mr. Chairman, this is my first year as a member of this important Subcommittee on Independent Offices and I want to say at the outset that it has been an extreme and an interesting pleasure to associate myself

with the members of this committee, the gentleman from Texas [Mr. THOMAS], the gentleman from California [Mr. PHILLIPS], and the others.

As the Members of the House know, the Independent Offices Subcommittee deals with the appropriations of many agencies of our Government. It was an extremely interesting privilege to listen to and discuss with the representatives of these agencies their needs and problems. There is much that might be said about this important bill and this important report of the subcommittee. I want to take a moment to allude to a reference in the report under the section relating to the Federal Power Commission about which the gentleman from New York [Mr. KEATING] spoke earlier in the debate. He referred to the relationship of the appropriation for the Federal Power Commission to the International Joint Commission and to our United States representative from the Federal Power Commission on this international body. I am happy that the report makes reference to the need for continuing representation on the part of the United States from the Power Commission of a person who is not only interested and concerned but also one who will exercise real vigilance in the protection of the properties of the people of the United States along the international waters of the Great Lakes.

Mr. PATMAN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. OSTERTAG. I yield to the gentleman from Texas.

Mr. PATMAN. I wish the gentleman would turn to page 28 under the heading "Veterans' Administration" and refer to the \$300,000 available to the President for special study of compensation and pension programs. I wonder if the gentleman does not believe that such studies should be by the legislative branch and not the executive, and if he does not think this is possibly subject to the charge of bypassing the legislative branch?

Mr. OSTERTAG. I would be happy to yield to our distinguished chairman to respond to the inquiry of the gentleman from Texas.

Mr. THOMAS. We had a budget request for this language. In years gone by all Chief Executives have done that. The gentleman asks whether it is legislation. The answer is, "Yes, it is."

Mr. PATMAN. I expect, of course, to make a point of order against it and I hope it is sustained.

Mr. TEAGUE of Texas. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield on that point?

Mr. OSTERTAG. Yes; I yield to the gentleman from Texas.

Mr. TEAGUE of Texas. Whatever recommendations are made by that committee will come to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs. Since January our committee has been making an investigation of compensation and pensions. We expect to continue. I think there is a lot of work that needs to be done on veterans problems. The committee is investigating and expects to continue.

Mr. OSTERTAG. I commend the gentleman on the job he is doing in this

field. I am confident that the results will be beneficial to all including the veteran.

Mr. LAIRD. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. OSTERTAG. I yield to the gentleman from Wisconsin.

Mr. LAIRD. I would like to ask the gentleman a question. The time of the gentleman from Tennessee expired before I could ask him the same question. In his remarks he made a point of the fact that this is the first time in a number of years that the complete request which had been approved by the Bureau of the Budget for the VA had been granted as far as hospitalization and other features of the veterans' program were concerned. Yet last year I was on the Appropriations Committee and at that time it seemed to me that we had granted more funds than were requested and approved by the Bureau of the Budget in the appropriation bill last year.

Mr. OSTERTAG. May I respond to the gentleman by saying it is my understanding that the Congress and the committee reported and appropriated more money during each of the past 2 years than was requested by the Bureau of the Budget for veterans' hospitalization and medical care programs. As to this year, the budget request, I believe, amounted to \$4,452,000,000, an increase of some \$257 million, and, in addition to that, the committee has increased the amount by some \$10 million. Therefore, there is a substantial increase given this year over that approved by the budget and requested by the administration. And I repeat that increases were made on each of the past 2 years.

Mr. SISK. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield for a question on housing?

Mr. OSTERTAG. I yield to the gentleman from California.

Mr. SISK. I would like to inquire with reference to the appropriation for the Housing and Home Finance Agency, if there is any consideration given with reference to the bottleneck that has developed in a number of the offices and the great backlog of work. Was there any provision for additional offices?

Mr. OSTERTAG. I believe the chairman of the committee, the gentleman from Texas [Mr. THOMAS], has the answer to that question at his fingertips.

Mr. THOMAS. I may say to the gentleman that certainly he has a very urgent problem in his own area and the committee in an effort to recognize and get that problem behind us has increased that appropriation to the district offices so that they can process applications to the tune of \$7 million more than they had last year. We think that will cut down that backlog to the point where it should be.

Mr. SISK. I thank the gentleman.

Mr. Chairman, I would like to seek enlightenment and make some comments upon one item in the bill before us, that is the proposed appropriation for administrative expense of the Federal Housing Administration of the Housing and Home Finance Agency.

I have read the report of the committee and it appears this item is recommended for some increase over the current appropriation, but that the amount proposed is less than that requested by FHA. I also note that the committee finds the administrative expense of FHA unduly high in comparison with similar costs incurred by the Veterans' Administration in processing veterans' home loans.

Now, I have received many complaints from my district, and particularly from the metropolitan area of Fresno, Calif., about the delays occurring in processing FHA insured loans. I personally know of instances in which valid, approved applications have been delayed up to 7 or 8 months in approval of reinsurance. My people are demanding that a district insurance office be established in Fresno to try to cut down these delays which are causing large and unnecessary losses and are depriving people of homes. I understand this backlog of uncompleted cases bottlenecked in FHA insuring offices is general throughout the country.

I have examined the transcript of hearings on these appropriations before the committee and I have been unable to find that this bottleneck in the FHA program was discussed before the committee, or that any facts and figures on the magnitude of the problem were sought from the FHA representatives before the committee.

I would like to ask the committee what its information is on this subject and whether or not the appropriation here recommended is sufficient to permit establishment of district insuring offices in areas where the volume of business and the existing backlogs indicate the urgent necessity of faster action.

I would further like to serve notice that I intend to ask the FHA for such an office in Fresno, Calif., and that I sincerely hope that the Administrator of FHA will take to heart the committee's suggestion that he find means of reducing administrative expense so that the appropriation allowed will permit establishment of such additional offices as may be needed to service these applications promptly and without continued hardship and inconvenience to the people.

Mr. HAYS of Arkansas. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. OSTERTAG. I yield to the gentleman from Arkansas.

Mr. HAYS of Arkansas. There are some 228 applicants for admission to the hospital at Fort Root, Ark. Is it the gentleman's opinion that this item is broad enough to cover replacement and occupational rehabilitation at that point?

Mr. OSTERTAG. I am sure the gentleman from Texas [Mr. THOMAS] would like to answer the gentleman's inquiry.

Mr. THOMAS. The budget estimate for major repairs to these 172 institutions of the Veterans' Administration was \$13,815,000. The committee, recognizing the need for that hospital in the gentleman's district and the need for hospitals in districts of the other Members, went above the budget to a total

of \$30 million. So there are funds in there. I understand the gentleman's project is high on the priority list. I hope the Veterans' Administration will get busy and put the institution in the shape it ought to be in.

Mr. HAYS of Arkansas. I thank the gentleman.

(Mr. GARMATZ asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD immediately following those of Mr. YATES)

Mr. OSTERTAG. Mr. Chairman, I want to discuss one more subject included in this bill and report and I refer to the civil-defense program. I have a suggested amendment which I shall offer for the purpose of making clear that the money in this bill is available for training and education purposes in the use of the monitoring and detection devices so essential to the radiological problems of today and the radioactive fallout. I shall discuss this matter at the time I offer the amendment when we reach that point in the bill.

Mr. CEDERBERG. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. OSTERTAG. I yield to the gentleman from Michigan.

Mr. CEDERBERG. I want to ask the gentleman if he has determined whether or not a specific situation in Michigan can be handled in the funds allowed for the VA in this bill. We have the Dearborn facility, in Dearborn, Mich., that has several hundred vacant beds at the present time. We are interested in trying to use these beds for psychiatric cases where we have a shortage of beds. I wonder if the survey found that this would be feasible and that there are sufficient funds to handle that situation.

Mr. OSTERTAG. It is my understanding that funds are available for this purpose and the survey is under way. I am confident the transfers can be made. The whole purpose of these studies and these surveys is to obtain a proper balance and utilization of the facilities in existence.

Mr. CEDERBERG. I assume the committee would look favorably on that, and in the event there were not sufficient funds, that they would be forthcoming.

Mr. OSTERTAG. I do not propose to answer for the committee or the Congress.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from New York has expired.

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Chairman, I yield the remainder of the time to the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. BOLAND].

Mr. BOLAND. Mr. Chairman, I rise at this time to express my convictions that have been developed as a result of my new experience of service on the Committee on Appropriations and specifically the Independent Offices Subcommittee. When I came here 2 years ago I marveled at the ability of those serving on the Committee on Appropriations and wondered how they developed the information and the knowledge that they possessed in relation to the departmental budgetary requests.

In my experience this year I learned how they have developed that knowledge. It has been a distinct pleasure for me as a second-term Member to serve on this committee and to watch and learn as the gentleman from Texas, Chairman THOMAS, the gentleman from California [Mr. PHILLIPS] and the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. YATES] handled the budget requests for fiscal 1956.

Mr. Chairman, this is a committee that spends some \$6 billion and it deals with some 16 agencies of our Government, agencies that reach in and touch practically every facet of life in the Nation. So, it is well that this Congress have men who are informed as to what these agencies need and what is sometimes more important, what they do not need. I want to commend the gentleman from Texas [Mr. THOMAS] and the ranking minority Member from California [Mr. PHILLIPS] and the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. YATES] who have served on this committee with such great distinction over the years and who have been of great assistance to us, the new Members who now serve on that committee.

I want to congratulate my chairman [Mr. THOMAS] and I think I speak for all the members of this committee and, I believe I speak for all the Members of this House, when I say that he is a great chairman. How does one become a great chairman and a valuable member of this committee? By hard, painstaking work—taking home the agency justifications and sitting for hours studying the requests. That is what the gentleman from Texas [Mr. THOMAS], the gentleman from California [Mr. PHILLIPS], and the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. YATES] have done and continue to do. The membership of this House can be proud of the service they have given and are giving to this Nation.

I am happy to be associated with them and with Mr. EVINS, of Tennessee; Mr. VURSELL, of Illinois; and Mr. OSTERTAG, of New York, all new members of this subcommittee who also have given outstanding service during the hearings of this committee.

(Mr. BOLAND asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. CRAMER. Mr. Chairman, I have earlier spoken on the floor of the House of some of the benefits that will result from the use of additional funds for improvement of hospital and domiciliary facilities at veterans' hospitals throughout the Nation. I would take this opportunity to further point out some of the advantages to be received by this action, and, what is more important, some of the benefits in service to be directly received by worthy veterans in my area of the State of Florida at the VA center at Bay Pines.

Recommendations before the Committee on Veterans' Affairs would, by improvement of present facilities and without extensive building additions, would provide better professional services to the patients now being treated at the Bay Pines facility and would result further in more effective and economical use of employees. Recommended im-

provement of the surgical facilities would increase operative capacity by nearly 50 percent and would add to the roentgenological service and permit treatment of postoperative cases without transfer to other facilities at further expense and inconvenience to the veteran. This speedup and betterment of operative conditions is most important where as many or more veterans are awaiting admittance to this 599-bed hospital as are under care. I see no better dollar investment for the Government than this increase in use of present facilities.

The amount of the additional and urgently needed improvements requested for Bay Pines is \$1,273,900. Of the additional amount of \$16,185,000 recommended in the appropriation bill presented today, this is relatively small when consideration is given to the ratio of resident veterans per bed available in Florida, which is 309 to 1, as compared to the national average of 185 to 1. This needed improvement in a vigorously growing area of our Nation is most imperative.

The CHAIRMAN. All time having expired, the Clerk will read the bill for amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

The Civil Service Commission shall not impose a requirement or limitation of maximum age with respect to the appointment of persons to positions in the competitive service who are otherwise qualified: *Provided*, That no person who has reached his 70th birthday shall be appointed in the competitive civil service on other than a temporary basis.

Mr. REES of Kansas. Mr. Chairman, I make a point of order to the language on page 4, line 6 to line 12 inclusive, that it is legislation on an appropriation bill.

Mr. Chairman, I have offered this point of order against certain provisions in title 1 relating to the Civil Service Commission because it contains legislation in an appropriation act. Under this legislative directive contained in the appropriation act you would prohibit the Civil Service Commission from imposing any requirement or limitation of maximum age whatsoever with respect to the appointment of persons in competitive Civil Service.

In making this point of order, I emphasize that I do not disagree with the Federal Government establishing a firm policy for the employment of older persons. I do, however, emphasize that our committee, which through past years has demonstrated that they have an interest in furthering the policy of employing our older citizens, be provided with any information which would indicate that such a policy was not being followed out in the Federal Government.

It is well recognized that the proportion of older persons in our population is increasing, and I fully agree with the House Appropriations Committee that the Federal Government as an employer should set an example in hiring older workers wherever they can be effectively employed.

Actually I believe our Federal service has a good record in employing older workers. After Public Law 455 was approved in 1952, the Civil Service Com-

mission made a thorough review of existing age limits in the competitive service. Before this time, there was generally a maximum age limit of 62 years, with many lower limits set in specific cases. As a result of the Commission's review of Public Law 455, this general 62-year limit was abolished. Instead the Commission published a list of specific age limits for certain jobs after a careful review of the facts in each case. The Commission urged all Federal agencies to hire older workers for appropriate jobs and set up special regulations for hiring workers over the age of 70 for one year renewable appointments.

While I firmly believe that older workers should be encouraged to work in appropriate Federal jobs, I also believe that certain types of Government work require younger persons.

A good example is the job of aeronautical research pilot in the National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics. These pilots make test flights under experimental conditions where quick reaction time is essential. The Commission has set an age limit of 33, not waived for veterans, for the lower grades in this occupation and a limit of 40 years for the higher grades. Certainly you would be doing no favor to an older man in letting him accept the risks of this highly dangerous occupation.

Federal law enforcement positions likewise require fairly young and aggressive men. I can think of two examples: First, the immigration patrol inspector who guards our borders in every kind of weather under the Immigration and Naturalization Service of the Department of Justice. In this case the Commission has set a maximum age limit of 31 for nonveterans and 35 years for veterans for entrance into these jobs. It seems to me that these are very reasonable limits for this difficult and sometimes dangerous work. Records going back over the years show the hazards to which this fine group of public servants is exposed. In the interest of the man himself, as well as in the interest of the Government, we should provide for realistic age limits for these types of jobs.

Second, I am thinking of jobs like the various types of criminal investigators in the Treasury Department—the T-men of the Secret Service, the Bureau of Narcotics, the Internal Revenue Service, and the Customs Service. These are arduous and hazardous law-enforcement jobs. The Government's interest requires that they be filled with men who are fit to withstand physical encounter with public enemies. For these jobs the Commission has set an age limit of 40 years, not waived for veterans. When we compare this with typical age limits for city and State police or patrol jobs, I believe this limit is entirely reasonable.

The need for young, active men in these law-enforcement types of jobs has already been recognized by the Congress when it approved a retirement age of 50 after 20 years of service.

Another type of Federal job requiring a definite age limit is that of correctional officer in the Bureau of Prisons, Department of Justice. We do not have to see any lurid movies to realize the type of situation these men are up

against. Without arms of any kind they mingle freely among hundreds of hardened criminals. In this case the Civil Service Commission has approved a maximum age limit of 45 years for both veterans and nonveterans. This seems like a defensible age limit in view of the active and hazardous nature of the work.

Everybody recognizes that a man must serve an apprenticeship or 3 or 4 years before learning the work of a skilled trade. To the Government agency or to the industry involved, this means an investment of several thousand dollars in the individual apprentice. This expenditure cannot be justified unless the Government can expect that the trained journeyman will return that investment through long years of service. An agency which accepts a man of 60 for a 4-year apprenticeship cannot expect to receive an adequate return on its training funds.

Recognizing this, many unions themselves have set low age limits for apprentices in industry. For example, the National Electrical Contractors Association and the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, in preparing standards for candidates for electrical apprenticeship, established a maximum age limit of 24 years. When the Federal Government sets up extended apprenticeship programs, it should protect its investment by similar age limits.

In some professional occupations, the duties of positions at the entrance level are of a preparatory nature and involve intensive training over a period of 2 to 3 years before the employee can perform at the full professional level. Typically, junior scientific, professional, and administrative jobs are in this category. You are hiring someone not as an immediate producer as you would hire a typist, but rather someone whom you can carefully train for advancement to higher grade work over a period of years. I believe it is reasonable for the Civil Service Commission to set age limits for such jobs if it is convinced that an effective training program exists. In this way the Government's investment in training can be returned through long years of service.

These types of age limits apply to trainee jobs only, and do not keep older workers from getting appointments at higher grades in their professions. The Federal service has a long tradition of welcoming the entry of workers from State and local government, the universities, and private industry at jobs above the entrance level. This is a fine tradition which is not endangered by setting reasonable age limits for trainee jobs. Therefore it seems to me that entrance age limits for these types of jobs are desirable and necessary, and that we should not take away the discretion of the executive branch in this matter.

In the Veterans' Preference Act Congress has prohibited age restrictions for jobs. But there must be exceptions to even this, by necessity.

In conclusion, I do not automatically support every age limit set by the Commission under Public Law 455, but I do feel that the executive branch should continue to have the power to set age limits where the nature of the work requires it. To deny this power is to weak-

en our Federal competitive service at a crucial time.

The CHAIRMAN. Does the gentleman from Texas [Mr. THOMAS] desire to be heard on the point of order?

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Chairman, may I say that our distinguished colleague from Kansas [Mr. REES] is usually right. This is legislation.

Mr. YATES. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman defer his point of order?

Mr. REES of Kansas. No, I shall not. The CHAIRMAN. The Chair is ready to rule. In the opinion of the Chair, the language is legislation on an appropriation bill and the point of order is sustained.

Mr. YATES. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

(Mr. YATES asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

[Mr. YATES addressed the Committee. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Appendix.]

The Clerk read as follows:

Emergency supplies and equipment: For procurement of reserve stocks of emergency civil defense materials as authorized by subsection (h) of section 201 of the Federal Civil Defense Act of 1950, as amended, \$30 million.

Mr. OSTERTAG. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. OSTERTAG: Page 8, line 4, after "Civil Defense Act of 1950, as amended," insert the following: "and for procurement of radiological instruments and detection devices by the Federal Civil Defense Administrator and for distribution of such instruments and devices to the several States, the District of Columbia, and the Territories and possessions of the United States, by loan or grant, for training and educational purposes, under such terms and conditions as the Administrator shall prescribe."

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Chairman, I reserve a point of order. I should like to propound a question to the gentleman.

What is the purpose of this amendment, may I ask my colleague, who is a member of the committee?

Mr. OSTERTAG. The purpose of this amendment is to make it clear that these funds may be used by the Civil Defense Administrator in his discretion to expedite protection of the civilian population against the deadly peril of the radioactive fallout. Already they have the so-called detection and monitoring devices which require considerable training and education before they can be used. As I understand, the Civil Defense Administration has already on hand several thousand of these monitoring and detection devices. The purpose of the amendment is to authorize the distribution of such devices for detection and training purposes only.

Mr. THOMAS. I dislike to do what I am doing now. May I remind my colleague that there is pending a supplemental appropriation of \$12 million to this agency. What is in the supplemental we do not know because it has not been submitted to the House. May I make this observation. If there is no objection to the language, and if we

study it further, and it goes to the Senate, and the language then appears to be objectionable, is the gentleman willing to take it out in conference?

Mr. OSTERTAG. Exactly. I am merely trying to expedite the solution of a new problem that has developed here in connection with our civil defense activities in the utilization of these detection and monitoring devices, because education and training in connection with the use of them is very vital.

Mr. Chairman, as I previously stated, the Civil Defense Administration already has on hand certain radiological detection and monitoring devices, to determine the presence, intensity, and duration of fallout. The CDA expects to acquire more as they are tested and perfected. The Administration is now developing machinery through which these instruments can be placed in the hands of civil-defense leaders for education and training purposes, so that information and knowledge which may be essential to the Nation's survival can be disseminated by orderly processes throughout the population at top speed. This amendment will insure that the funds provided under this section may be used for this laudable purpose as the need arises and under such conditions as the Administrator deems necessary and wise.

Mr. THOMAS. We do not want to hurt anything, but still we do not want to do anything when we do not know exactly what we are doing, and frankly we do not know what we are doing.

Mr. PHILLIPS. If the gentleman will yield, we have no objection to it on this side. We feel that what the gentleman from New York is trying to do is correct. However, as the gentleman from Texas says, this has more in it than may be reviewed at the present time. If the understanding between us is as stated by the gentleman from Texas, we think that is the proper solution.

Mr. THOMAS. I withdraw the point of order, Mr. Chairman.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from New York.

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. HOLIFIELD. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Chairman, civilian defense has two purposes: First preservation of life; second, continuity of production.

The primary purpose for military expenditures is the preservation of the life and liberties of our citizens. Since the end of World War II—fiscal years 1946–55—\$313,010,000,000 have been spent in the military field, but less than \$244,610,000—fiscal year 1951 through fiscal year 1955—has been spent in the civilian-defense field.

Reevaluation of our problem of national defense must be made in view of scientific and technological advances since the end of World War II. Two principal developments should concern us: (a) Drastic reduction of the factor of space in relation to time; (b) increase in weapon power.

At the end of World War II, our fastest bomber-plane speed was 250 miles per

hour. Our fastest fighter-plane speed was 400 miles per hour.

Today our jet bombers attain speeds in excess of 600 miles per hour. Speeds in excess of the speed of sound—760 miles per hour—are known to be possessed by fighter planes.

Transocean flight, with or without refueling, coupled with near or supersonic speed, changes many facets of offense and defense as practiced in World War II.

The increase in weapon power has been much greater than the change in the time and space factor. This increase has been so great that even the revealed degree of increase, challenges credulity.

The 2,000-ton TNT blockbuster has been replaced by atomic-hydrogen bombs which release TNT power in the range of millions of tons. Blockbusters have been replaced by city vaporizers.

Cities, such as New York, Chicago, Philadelphia, Los Angeles, and Washington, D. C., are today vulnerable to complete paralysis and possibly to complete elimination as a residential and industrial factor in a future war, by the explosion of 1 or, in some instances, possibly 2 of these terrible atomic-hydrogen bombs.

The use, by an aggressor, of supersonic speed in delivery of these powerful weapons, makes previous concepts of national defense obsolete.

National defense against attack becomes so difficult therefore, that many people, believing it impossible, become apathetic or fatalistic.

Certainly, no one can, at this time, suggest a complete or pat solution. But a challenge for survival to our citizens and free institutions cannot be met with folded hands.

To surrender without a struggle would prove us unworthy of life and liberty.

Therefore, we must face up to this new and terrible challenge which science and industrial techniques have spawned. The cost in dollars or human effort, whatever it may be, will be less than the value of life or the penalties of slavery.

We must understand the problem before we can discuss possible solutions.

National defense in the atomic-hydrogen age requires a total effort on the part of all citizens to a degree never before contemplated. There can be no front line and protected rear area, as in the past. The citizen in an industrial area is as liable to be in a military target as the military enlistee on a military installation.

National defense, therefore, means total defense and will require total, or near total, participation if we are to survive.

Our military experts have listed 74 critical target areas in the United States for possible enemy attack. These target areas are our first priority civilian defense problems, although there are others of a secondary nature (approximately 154). These target areas in most instances are zones which transgress single city, county, and sometimes State lines. The concept of our civilian-defense law of 1950, which placed financial responsibility on local political subdivi-

sions, and on voluntary participation of citizens, is now inadequate and obsolete.

The increase in weapon effect, which can jeopardize life in an area as large as 8,000 square miles, places responsibility undeniably on the Federal level.

To rely on voluntary participation of citizens is unrealistic, foolhardy, and can but endanger our chance of national, as well as individual, survival. No one deplores this necessity for further regimentation more than your speaker. I see no alternative when faced with the hazards of atomic-hydrogen attack.

If we willingly submit to police, fire, and sanitation laws in the interest of the common welfare, certainly it is not unreasonable to face the necessity for compulsory participation in civilian defense and compliance with such local and Federal laws deemed by our democratic lawmaking bodies to be necessary for personal and national survival.

The production of goods for civilian and military use in wartime must continue and, in fact, be accelerated, if civilians live, if war is to be waged and victory won.

In the atomic-hydrogen age of total war—including attack on civilian areas—this seems difficult, if not impossible. But if we are to survive, difficulties must be overcome and the seemingly impossible must be made possible.

When we contemplate solutions, we are appalled by the costs involved. But the cost of war is appalling also, and the cost in terms of lives, property, and liberty of a defeated and subjugated nation defies computation. We, therefore, must assume the cost, high though it may be, of survival.

I note herewith six basic principles of procedure toward the goal of a realistic civilian defense:

(a) Dispersal of key industries for vital civilian services and military production is imperative.

(b) Critical bottlenecks in transportation must be eliminated to prevent paralysis in the transportation of goods and people.

(c) Sensible evacuation plans, within available warning-time, must be rapidly consummated.

(d) A comprehensive program of shelter and care for evacuees must be established.

(e) A frank and complete educational program for every citizen on the whole subject of weapon effects and his individual duties and responsibilities, in case of attack.

(f) An integrated program of Federal and local legislation to insure participation and enforce compliance with master plans of civilian defense in each target area.

No attempt has been made to work out in detail the complex of problems which faces our Nation in this day when our survival is threatened. If the problem is faced honestly, I have no doubt that the ingenuity and productivity of our people will find the answers.

We must have leadership at the highest level, and a vigorous attack on the problem of those responsible for the preservation of our Nation.

Only the President can give that leadership. Only the President can give to our people the sense of urgency necessary to secure the support of public opinion. Only the President can break the log jam of public confusion and indifference on the part of an uninformed populace. Only the President can approve a realistic program of civilian defense.

The Congress has a responsibility too, which, I regret to say, has not been discharged. The national welfare and defense is part of the congressional area of responsibility. Particularly, in my opinion, is this responsibility resting on the Committees on Armed Services, Atomic Energy and Government Operations. This responsibility is peculiarly theirs because of their access to classified information on weapon effects and their legislative responsibility.

Two other important principles must be accepted, in my opinion, if we are to have a realistic plan of civilian defense, which will receive public approval and implementation.

The first principle is the acceptance, by the Federal Government, of the primary responsibility for direction and financing. Civilian defense is just as important as military defense in the interest of national survival in the atomic-hydrogen age. The expense of civilian defense must be borne as a Federal responsibility, the same as our military expense, because of this identity of purpose.

The second principle is the acceptance of the need for universal participation, on the part of all citizens, under the compulsion of legal requirement, through Federal and local law and ordinance.

Unless we face up to these realities of the hazards of the atomic-hydrogen age, we are living in a fool's paradise and we are gambling with our national survival.

(Mr. HOLIFIELD asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

The Clerk read as follows:

Salaries and expenses: For necessary expenses of the Office of the Administrator, including rent in the District of Columbia; purchase of not to exceed 12 passenger motor vehicles for replacement only; services as authorized by section 15 of the act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a); not to exceed \$169,325 for expenses of travel; expenses of attendance at meetings of organizations concerned with the work of the agency; and the salary of a general counsel, but not in addition to staff otherwise authorized, which shall hereafter be at the salary rate of grade GS-18 so long as such position is occupied by the present incumbent; \$4,300,000: *Provided*, That the clause under this head in the "Independent Offices Appropriation Act, 1955," relating to the Administrator's general supervision and coordination responsibilities, is amended to read as follows: "and the Administrator's general supervision and coordination responsibilities under Reorganization Plan No. 3 of 1947 shall hereafter carry full authority, where applicable, to promote economy, efficiency, and fidelity in the operations of the Housing and Home Finance Agency": *Provided further*, That necessary expenses of inspections and of providing representatives at the site of projects being planned or undertaken by local public agencies pursuant to title I of the Housing Act of 1949, as amended, projects financed through loans to educa-

tional institutions authorized by title IV of the Housing Act of 1950, as amended, and projects and facilities financed by loans to public agencies pursuant to section 108 of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation Liquidation Act, as amended (40 U. S. C. 459), shall be compensated by such agencies or institutions by the payment of fixed fees which in the aggregate will cover the costs of rendering such services, and expenses for such purpose shall be considered nonadministrative; and for the purpose of providing such inspections, the Administrator may utilize any agency and such agency may accept reimbursement or payment for such services from such institutions or the Administrator, and shall credit such amounts to the appropriations or funds against which such charges have been made, but such nonadministrative expenses shall not exceed \$700,000: *Provided further*, That no funds available to the Housing and Home Finance Agency or its constituent agencies shall be available for any advance, loan, contract for a capital grant, or contract for annual contributions, under title I of the Housing Act of 1949, as amended (42 U. S. C. 1452, 1453), under sections 314, 701, and 702 of the Housing Act of 1954 (Public Law 560, approved August 2, 1954), under section 108 of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation Liquidation Act, as amended (40 U. S. C. 459), under title IV of the Housing Act of 1950, as amended (12 U. S. C. 1749), or under sections 9 and 10 of the Housing Act of 1937, as amended (42 U. S. C. 1409, 1410), unless any such proposed advance, loan, contract for a capital grant, or contract for annual contributions is approved by the Committees on Banking and Currency of the Senate and House of Representatives.

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan. Mr. Chairman, I make a point of order against the language on page 20 of the bill at line 18 running through line 1, on page 21.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman will state the point of order.

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan. The Chairman, the proviso beginning on page 20 of H. R. 5240 at line 18 and running through line 1, on page 21, as follows: "Provided, That the clause under this head in the 'Independent Offices Appropriation Act, 1955,' relating to the Administrator's general supervision and coordination responsibilities, is amended to read as follows: 'and the Administrator's general supervision and coordination responsibilities under Reorganization Plan No. 3 of 1947 shall hereafter carry full authority, where applicable, to promote economy, efficiency, and fidelity in the operations of the Housing and Home Finance Agency,'" is legislation on an appropriation bill in that—

First. It changes existing law—see House Report No. 304, page 17—by amending permanent legislation enacted in the Independent Offices Appropriation Act, 1955, and by amending Reorganization Plan No. 3 of 1947.

Second. It imposes new duties on an administrative official.

The proposed language is ambiguous. The powers and duties of the Housing and Home Finance Administrator would be changed, but it is not clear what the nature or extent of the change would be. There has been no study of this language, no hearings, and no statement is now before the Congress as to the purpose of the proposed proviso.

If the administration has changes to propose in the organization of the Housing Agency, the President may send up a reorganization plan or, more properly, suggest a bill dealing with the subject. To date he has not indicated that he intends to ask for any change.

If Members of Congress wish to sponsor changes in the organization of the Housing Agency or other departments or agencies, they should introduce legislation for appropriate reference to the Committee on Government Operations where the matter could be studied in an orderly fashion and acted upon after hearings and proper consideration. Any recommendation that might result would then be laid before the House with a report and an adequate statement of its nature and purpose.

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Chairman, I desire to be heard to make a brief statement. The point of order made by the gentleman from Michigan is valid. If he insists on it, we will have to admit that the point of order is good. May I point out to the gentleman from Michigan, however, that this language was carried in the bill last year and no point of order was made against it. May I tell my distinguished friend that what this language does is to really limit the language which was in the bill last year. Last year the language gave to the Administrator authority to virtually reorganize four agencies and to reallocate the functions of those agencies and to reallocate funds appropriated by the Congress. We think, perhaps, we went too far and gave him too much authority last year. What this language does this year is to rescind some of the authority which was given to him. I hope the gentleman will not insist on his point of order.

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan. Mr. Chairman, if they want to change it, the President can send up a reorganization plan or somebody can introduce a bill. I insist upon the point of order.

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Chairman, we concede the point of order.

The CHAIRMAN (Mr. RAINS). The Chair is ready to rule. Obviously, the language against which the point of order is made is legislation upon an appropriation bill and the point of order is sustained.

Mr. YATES. Mr. Chairman, I make a point of order against the language beginning with the words "Provided further" on page 21 and continuing through the balance of that page down through and including line 12 on page 22, on the ground that it is legislation on an appropriation bill.

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Chairman, we concede the point of order.

The CHAIRMAN. Obviously it is legislation on an appropriation bill. The point of order is sustained.

The Clerk read as follows:

NATIONAL SCIENCE FOUNDATION

Salaries and expenses: For expenses necessary to carry out the purposes of the National Science Foundation Act of 1950, as amended (42 U. S. C. 1861-1875), including award of graduate fellowships; services as authorized by section 15 of the act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a), at rates not to exceed \$50

per diem for individuals; hire of passenger motor vehicles; not to exceed \$89,500 for expenses of travel; not to exceed \$150 for the purchase of newspapers and periodicals; and reimbursement of the General Services Administration for security guard services; \$12,250,000, to remain available until expended.

Mr. O'HARA of Illinois. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment which is at the Clerk's desk.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. O'HARA of Illinois: Amend the item relating to National Science Foundation by deleting "\$12,250,000" in line 17 of page 25 and substituting therefor "\$15 million."

Mr. O'HARA of Illinois. Mr. Chairman, I feel very strongly that the conflict in which we are now engaged will be won in the field of science. In that field, the Soviet is outstripping us. You only have to read the testimony at the public hearings on this bill to grasp the seriousness of the situation. Thanks to the scientists of the United States and to the tremendous job done by the National Science Foundation, we have made an advance in basic science that is unparalleled. Now when the Soviet is forging ahead, it is proposed that we drag our feet.

I was surprised to find that this distinguished committee, for which I have the greatest respect, placed the appropriation for the National Science Foundation at the same figure as last year, and over \$7 million below the estimate of the Bureau of the Budget.

I am appealing to your commonsense in this matter. Whoever wins the war of science wins the cold war. To assure the kind of world we wish for ourselves and our children, the best investment we can make of American dollars is here. May I point out to you a few of the contributions that basic science has made, functioning through the National Science Foundation, in the year 1953, as given in Fortune magazine. One was the discovery of a vaccine for polio. Do you want to curtail that work? One was the discovery that has made one of the greatest advances in finding a remedy for cancer. Do you want to curtail that work? From the National Science Foundation have come many other contributions to medicine, to agriculture, to industry, to national strength and security.

At this time, when we are spending countless millions and billions of dollars in the purchase of weapons of arms and in the maintenance of Armed Forces, we are giving the National Science Foundation an appropriation of a little more than \$12 million. In the race of science, the outcome of which will determine the kind of world we are to live in, we look the other way. We give our millions to the winds and what is left over of our pennies we give to the scientists who later will be asked to find some way of harnessing the winds. It is the economy of suicide.

I trust that the good commonsense of my colleagues on both sides of the aisle will support this modest amendment of mine increasing by only \$2½ million the National Science Foundation appropriation. Even with this addition the appro-

priation would be almost \$5 million less than the estimate of the Bureau of the Budget.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Illinois has expired.

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that all debate on this paragraph and all amendments thereto close in 7 minutes, the last 4 to be reserved to the committee.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Texas?

There was no objection.

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Chairman, I ask for recognition.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Texas is recognized.

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Chairman, the committee is in deep sympathy with the very fundamental question that our distinguished friend from Illinois has raised, but I think I can say with every degree of sincerity and accuracy that there is not a subcommittee in this House that is more favorable toward basic research than the group here today.

There are numerous instances in this bill where money is provided for basic research.

The National Science Foundation is only 3 or 4 years of age. They started out with a million and a half, are now up to \$12¼ million. They want to go to \$20 million. They have 178 employees. Their job is to do 2 things and 2 things only. They cannot operate a laboratory themselves; they have no authority to tell any agency of the Government what to do or what not to do. The only authority they have is to do two things: First, to hand out money to our great universities for scientific investigations and research programs—and we think that is a grand thing, for this Government is spending about \$2.2 billion this year for scientific investigation and research in prototype development, and this is just a small part of it, every agency in the Government is doing it.

The second function of this organization is to hand out stipends to seven or eight hundred students, ranging from \$1,400 to \$3,400, to take postgraduate doctoral degrees in basic research in our great universities. That is fine, but we do not think the agency ought to go as fast as it is going.

There are 159 universities in the program, and some of them have 3, 4 and up to a dozen contracts. If time permitted I could read you more than 125 contracts in over 150 institutions dealing with biology alone this year.

Mr. Chairman, this amendment ought to be defeated.

We have let this institution grow probably much faster than it should have. We should not let them go heels over head and break their own neck doing some of the foolish things they may do if we do not give them just a little supervision.

I hope this amendment is defeated. We have given them more money in the pending bill than they can wisely spend and digest for this year.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Illinois.

The amendment was rejected.

The Clerk read as follows:

Salaries and expenses: For necessary expenses, including not to exceed \$500 for the purchase of newspapers; not to exceed \$125,000 for expenses of travel; and services as authorized by section 15 of the act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a); \$4,875,000.

Mr. RHODES of Arizona. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. RHODES of Arizona: On page 26, line 12, strike out "\$125,000" and insert "\$138,360."

(Mr. RHODES of Arizona asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. RHODES of Arizona. Mr. Chairman, this amendment and the amendment which will follow, deals with the Securities and Exchange Commission. The committee saw fit to increase the appropriation to the Securities and Exchange Commission \$125,000 over the appropriation for the last fiscal year. Practically all of this money which will be appropriated is to be used to procure personnel in the field offices.

The importance of the Securities and Exchange Commission has been pointed up in the last few months more than I find it necessary or desirable to point it up right now. Suffice it to say that we have in the past few months in this country had a rampant bull stock market. We have had various investigations by a committee of the other body, which, more than anything else, pointed up the fact that if it had not been for this particular agency there may have been a situation arise which could have gotten out of hand and might have been injurious to the country. The work of this agency in preserving the sanity of investors is of incalculable aid to our country and its economy.

The information which I have received is that the employees to be hired through this increased appropriation mainly will go to the field offices. The Denver office and the San Francisco office will be given most of these employees. The territory covered by these offices comprise most of the western half of the United States.

There have been tremendous developments in the field of uranium and other metals and materials in that part of the country and an attendant development in the sale and offer for sale of stocks and bonds by such industries. It becomes absolutely necessary then for these field employees to get out in the country and to find out exactly what makes these various stocks tick; in other words, to find out whether the public will probably get value received for the dollars invested and whether the prospectuses and the materials submitted therewith are accurate. They cannot make such determinations by sitting in their offices.

Mr. Chairman, my amendment does something which the committee has failed to do, perhaps through inadvertence. The bill provides that the travel

expenses of the SEC will be only \$125,000 per year. The appropriation bill for the last fiscal year provided the same amount, \$125,000. Due to the fact that these additional employees will be in the field offices and must travel, it seems to me that we should raise the limitations on travel by the amount which I have suggested, that is, by the amount of \$13,360.

I am informed that practically all of the travel performed by employees of the Securities and Exchange Commission is by employees of the field offices, not by people from Washington. So this money will be used to perform what I consider to be a very necessary part of the vital functions of this Commission.

Mr. KEATING. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. RHODES of Arizona. I yield to the gentleman from New York.

Mr. KEATING. Does the gentleman propose to increase the total amount of the appropriation, or is this simply an increase in the permissive amount which may be spent for travel?

Mr. RHODES of Arizona. If my amendment is adopted, naturally I expect the total amount to be increased. I have another amendment which I shall offer which does increase the total amount that will coincide with the amendments I have offered.

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that all debate on the pending paragraph and all amendments thereto close in 6 minutes, the last 3 minutes to be reserved to the committee.

Mr. RHODES of Arizona. Mr. Chairman, reserving the right to object, I should like to have 3 minutes on my other amendment.

Mr. THOMAS. That is all right with me.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Texas?

There was no objection.

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Chairman, this amendment seeks to increase the travel allowance by \$13,000. I am in sympathy with what the gentleman has in mind. He is trying to take care of the problems in his own district, and I commend him for that. I think he is certainly within his rights, and I admire him for it. But, after all, there is not an agency of this Government that does not travel at least 25 percent more than is absolutely necessary. I do not think anybody will disagree with that. You get on an airplane or a train, and you will find a big percentage of the people on the train are Government employees. I wonder if the gentleman could explain, or does he know, how this additional \$13,000 would be allocated. It is not needed. The Denver office is set up for the Securities and Exchange Commission, and the committee has directed them not to put on any more employees in the District of Columbia office but to put them in the field where they are needed. The big offices are in San Francisco, Chicago, and New York, and now Denver has a great office. It is an office in which there is activity in uranium, but they can cut out just a

few little, unnecessary trips out of Chicago and New York and some of the other big offices and certainly get the job done in our distinguished friend's district. This money is not necessary, and I hope the amendment is disapproved. I have the highest regard for our friend, and I know what he is aiming at, but I think we will get this job done without this increase in money, and we will help you to take care of your immediate problem, which is a very sizable one, we know.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Arizona [Mr. RHODES].

The amendment was rejected.

Mr. RHODES of Arizona. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. RHODES of Arizona: On page 26, line 14, strike out "\$4,875,000" and insert "\$4,955,000."

Mr. RHODES of Arizona. Mr. Chairman, this is another amendment involving the Securities and Exchange Commission, and I will be very brief on this one because I think that the matter is a rather obvious one.

The Securities and Exchange Commission, like many other administrative bodies, makes quasi-judicial decisions. It prints these decisions as opinions. The opinions of the Securities and Exchange Commission have not been printed and bound and compiled since 1949. It becomes very difficult, not only for the members of the Commission and its field officers but for the average attorney practicing law to determine anything as to the judge-made law under which the Securities and Exchange Commission is operating.

Mr. Chairman, a lot of us were not here when these administrative bodies were created. A lot of us might have done a little bit differently, if we had been here, about creating them, but we did create them. They are part of the Federal Government. I think this particular Commission is doing a very fine job. The fact that we did create these commissions and endowed them with quasi judicial powers certainly impels one to believe that we also have the duty of making certain that the decisions arrived at by these boards and administrative tribunals are made available to those people in the United States who must read them, so that research may be conducted by the practitioner of law and the accountant and the other persons interested in this field. Presently it is impossible to do a scientific job of legal research on matters involving interpretations of the securities acts.

Mr. HALLECK. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield for the purpose of making an announcement?

Mr. RHODES of Arizona. I yield.

Mr. HALLECK. I desire to announce to the membership of the committee that the congressional leaders who have been at the White House are on their way back here. The Premier of Italy will arrive shortly, and I trust all of us will remain here to hear him and to pay him the respect that is due him.

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Chairman, our friend seeks to increase this appropriation by, if I understood him correctly,

\$80,000. The committee has already gone \$125,000 above the amount the Commission had last year. What the gentleman seeks to do with this \$80,000 is to enable the Commission to compile in one large volume all of these opinions that have already been printed and which can be purchased from the Printing Office. The money is there, and it is \$125,000 above what they had last year. If they would rather spend the extra money in compiling this one large volume instead of putting on extra employees, they have that discretion.

This amendment ought to be voted down, because there is already more than \$80,000 above what they had last year in the bill.

Mr. RHODES of Arizona. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. THOMAS. I am glad to yield.

Mr. RHODES of Arizona. Is it not true, however, that the appropriation for this Commission is \$122,000 below the budget estimate?

Mr. THOMAS. Yes.

Mr. RHODES of Arizona. I thank the gentleman.

Mr. THOMAS. Still it is \$125,000 more than they had last year.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Arizona [Mr. RHODES].

The amendment was rejected.

The Clerk read as follows:

Appropriations for the Selective Service System may be used for the destruction of records accumulated under the Selective Training and Service Act of 1940, as amended, which are hereby authorized to be destroyed by the Director of Selective Service after compliance with the procedures for the destruction of records prescribed pursuant to the Records Disposal Act of 1943, as amended (44 U. S. C. 366-380): *Provided*, That no records may be transferred to any other agency without the approval of the Director of Selective Service.

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan. Mr. Chairman, I make the point of order that the first 7 words in line 18, page 27, "which are hereby authorized to be destroyed" is legislation on an appropriation bill, because it authorizes the Director to destroy records.

The CHAIRMAN. That is the specific language to which the gentleman makes his point of order?

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. Does the gentleman from Texas [Mr. THOMAS] desire to be heard on this point of order?

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Chairman, we ask for the ruling of the Chair. We doubt that this is legislation.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair is ready to rule. This is clearly legislation on an appropriation bill.

Mr. PHILLIPS. Mr. Chairman, may I be heard very briefly on that? Apparently the Chair feels this is legislation, but this follows the Records Disposal Act of 1943. Does it become legislation if it is a repetition of a statute?

The CHAIRMAN. Why is it necessary to have it if it is already in the law? The Chair thinks it is clearly legislation and sustains the point of order.

Mr. PHILLIPS. Mr. Chairman, a parliamentary inquiry.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. PHILLIPS. How far did that go, Mr. Chairman? Did it go down to the end of that line?

The CHAIRMAN. The language is "which are hereby authorized to be destroyed." That is the language to which the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. HOFFMAN] made his point of order.

The Clerk read as follows:

General operating expenses: For necessary operating expenses of the Veterans' Administration, not otherwise provided for, including expenses incidental to securing employment for war veterans; purchase of 31 passenger motor vehicles for replacement only; not to exceed \$3,300 for newspapers and periodicals; and not to exceed \$2,731,000 for expenses of travel of employees; \$155 million, of which (a) \$15,150,000 shall be available for such expenses as are necessary for the loan guaranty program, and (b) \$300,000 shall be available as the President may direct for a special study of the compensation and pensions program: *Provided*, That no part of this appropriation shall be used to pay in excess of 20 persons engaged in public relations work: *Provided further*, That no part of any appropriation shall be used to pay educational institutions for reports and certifications of attendance at such institutions an allowance at a rate in excess of \$1 per month for each eligible veteran enrolled in and attending such institution.

Mr. PATMAN. Mr. Chairman, I make a point of order against the language starting at the end of line 10, page 28, reading "\$300,000 shall be available as the President may direct for a special study of the compensation and pensions program."

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Chairman, I concede the point.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair is ready to rule. This is obviously legislation on an appropriation bill, and the point of order is sustained.

Mr. PATMAN. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Chairman, the reason for my action is this. The President has a way, under the Constitution, of communicating with Congress, which he uses frequently. I do not think he should bypass Congress. I know that is not his real intention and not his purpose in this instance. But the result of this would be to bypass Congress. I think any recommendation the Executive has should be submitted to the legislative branch, to representatives of the people who are prepared to make an investigation and study. I understand the Committee on Veterans' Affairs under Chairman TEAGUE, is now conducting an investigation along this line, and I am sure that they will make a fair examination and study and make a comprehensive report. I do not believe the Executive should engage in that type of activity.

I have known over the years for points of order to be made in this way, and then when the bill goes to conference the other body insists on putting in the language, it does put it in, and then when the language comes back to this body it is not subject to a point of order. Therefore, it goes on through. I hope the chairman will not permit this language to go in the bill. I hope he re-

mains adamant. In the event that he feels constrained to yield, I hope he will at least give the House an opportunity to have a direct vote on it before agreeing to put it back in the bill.

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. PATMAN. I yield to the gentleman from Texas.

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Chairman, in order to complete the point of order, I ask unanimous consent that on page 28, line 10, the words "and (b)" be stricken.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Texas?

There was no objection.

Mr. PHILLIPS. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Chairman, I want to call attention to the situation which exists here. Perhaps there is some misunderstanding. There is nothing new in this. The preceding President constantly carried on investigations of this nature. I do not recall any time in the last 8 years or in the 12 years preceding it that the gentleman from Texas [Mr. PATMAN] raised any objection. The investigations carried on by the Bureau of the Budget are exactly what is intended here. While I think the chairman is plainly correct in his ruling, nevertheless this could have been worded as simply a limitation upon the amount of money, because it is being done each year.

The point I want to make, and this is the important point, is that there seems to be a feeling on the floor that if an investigation is made of the compensation and pensions program this necessarily means to reduce compensation and pensions or to deprive veterans of compensation or pensions. This is not the fact. In the District of Columbia area a limited investigation carried on at the request of this subcommittee by the General Accounting Office proved a large number of veterans were not receiving the amount of money to which they were entitled due to arithmetical errors at the time the compensation was computed. There are also people who were getting compensation to which they were not entitled, although they might have been entitled in previous years. I think that was a very good inclusion, and it will probably have to be worked out through the Congress or through the Bureau of the Budget or through the Office of the President.

Mr. PATMAN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. PHILLIPS. I yield to the gentleman from Texas.

Mr. PATMAN. I will state to the gentleman that I have often criticized this method during the Democratic administration as well as during this administration. I think it is clearly wrong. I think the legislative body should resist any encroachment by the executive, just as the executive should resist any encroachment by the legislative.

Mr. PHILLIPS. I thank the gentleman.

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that the remainder

of the bill be considered as read and be open to points of order and amendments at any point.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Texas?

There was no objection.

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Chairman, I move that the Committee do now rise.

The motion was agreed to.

Accordingly the Committee rose; and the Speaker having resumed the chair, Mr. RAINS, Chairman of the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union, reported that that Committee, having had under consideration the bill (H. R. 5240) making appropriations for sundry independent executive bureaus, boards, commissions, corporations, agencies, and offices, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1956, and for other purposes, had come to no resolution thereon.

MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE

A message from the Senate, by Mr. Carrell, one of its clerks, announced that the Senate agrees to the amendments of the House to a bill of the Senate of the following title:

H. R. 4720. An act to provide incentives for members of the uniformed services by increasing certain pays and allowances.

DESIGNATION OF COMMITTEE OF ESCORT

The SPEAKER. The Chair appoints as a committee to escort our distinguished guest into the Chamber the gentleman from Massachusetts, Mr. McCormack; the gentleman from Massachusetts, Mr. MARTIN; the gentleman from South Carolina, Mr. RICHARDS; the gentleman from Illinois, Mr. CHIPERFIELD; and the gentleman from New Jersey, Mr. RODINO.

The House will stand in recess subject to the call of the Chair.

RECESS

Accordingly (at 3 o'clock and 6 minutes p. m.) the House stood in recess subject to the call of the Chair.

During the recess the following occurred:

VISIT OF THE HONORABLE MARIO SCELBA, PRIME MINISTER OF ITALY

The Doorkeeper announced the Honorable Mario Scelba, Prime Minister of Italy.

Mr. Scelba, escorted by the Committee of Representatives, entered the Hall of the House of Representatives and stood at the Clerk's desk. [Applause, the Members rising.]

The SPEAKER. Members of the House of Representatives, I deem it a high privilege and a great honor to present to you the representative of a great and free people, and a friendly people, the Prime Minister of Italy. [Applause, the Members rising.]

ADDRESS BY THE HONORABLE MARIO SCELBA, PRIME MINISTER OF ITALY

(The address delivered by the Prime Minister of Italy was interpreted as follows by Mr. A. José De Seabra, of the State Department:)

Mr. SCELBA. Mr. Speaker, and Members of the House of Representatives, it is, indeed, an honor for me to come before the House of Representatives of your great Republic. Let me thank the Speaker for his greeting and his words. But my thanks go on behalf of my country toward the distinguished men of this House. The decisions taken here in these recent years have brought a notable contribution to our democracy and to our moral and material recovery.

I must confess I am moved as I stand in this place where so much has been said of Italy and so much has been done for Italy.

The American taxpayer has shouldered considerable burdens. For your political wisdom, your generosity, and your experience of history have urged you to identify the cause of freedom and welfare of European peoples with the interests of your country.

Our recovery is today an accomplished fact. We are now tackling the structural problems which are nature's legacy to our country. Their solution is our aim, but also the means essential if we are to consolidate democracy. Sacrifice and hard work will be required of us. They have always been the lot of our people, though this has not always been acknowledged. But history and our sense of responsibility point our course. For we know full well what fate would befall the civilized nations and, foremost among them, our country, if Italy lost her liberty. We know it full well and we can visualize it better than anybody else. From this knowledge spring our determination and our resolve to safeguard democracy and our freedom. [Applause.]

But we know that in safeguarding our freedom we safeguard the freedom of others. [Applause.] The fact that our friends show concern, and at times unjustified alarm, about our future proves how interdependent we are and how the weakness of one of us is a source of weakness, economic or military, for all the community.

Our interests, therefore, coincide. Let us unite and cooperate ever more closely. [Applause.] That is the very foundation of all our foreign policy for which stand the Atlantic alliance and the integration of Europe. Our community must be not only military but political and economic.

Good news has come to us from Europe. After our ratification of WEU, the first on the Continent, the European ideal is slowly materializing. Europe is in the making. Let us work without undue haste but without delay in order that century-old nationalisms be merged and integrated. [Applause.]

European political unity and economic unity, through creation of a single market with free movement of men and goods will strengthen the Atlantic sys-

tem in its eastern reaches and will relieve America of its responsibilities and obligations in the democratic community. In so doing they will consolidate the security of all free peoples and will make for prosperity and peace.

I said the other day and wish to repeat that friendship between the United States and Italy is a constructive element in the achievement of our community aims. And this community is in turn one more link in the solid chain of our friendly relations.

Thank you, Mr. Speaker, and Members of the House. [Applause, the Members rising.]

The SPEAKER. The Chair desires to announce that the Prime Minister will be glad to stand in the well of the House and greet the Members.

The Prime Minister of Italy stood in the well of the House and received Members of the House of Representatives.

AFTER RECESS

The recess having expired, the House was called to order by the Speaker at 3 o'clock and 35 minutes p. m.

PRIME MINISTER SCALBA, OF ITALY

Mr. SHELLEY. Mr. Speaker, it was a great pleasure for me to join in the reception for Prime Minister Mario Scelba, of Italy, by the House this afternoon. I welcome him not only personally but in behalf of the many citizens of Italian descent who live in my district in San Francisco.

The present Government of Italy and its people certainly deserve recognition by the United States and the rest of the free world for the part they have played in resisting the encroachment of Communist totalitarianism, despite the real danger that Italy faces by virtue of its nearness to the areas already swallowed up as satellites. In spite of the ever-present threat, the people of Italy have come through nobly in defense of their freedom and have made a great contribution to holding back the tide which threatens Western Europe. It is my firm belief that they will continue to remain strong on the side of democracy and the current visit by Prime Minister Scelba should certainly lend encouragement to them in their courageous effort.

My faith and hope in the future of democracy in Italy rests on my own observation of the many contributions to the American tradition made by Italian immigrants and their descendants in America, and particularly by those who make up such an active and important part of the population of San Francisco. They have brought to us the best of Italy's remarkable culture and have succeeded in blending it with our way of life so as to add luster to both. Our San Francisco Americans of Italian descent have provided leadership to the city in almost every phase of civic affairs, and are in large measure responsible for the unique position San Francisco enjoys as a cosmopolitan center of culture and life in America. We have real cause to be proud of their outstanding achievements just as they have cause to be proud of the way

in which their cousins in Italy have met the test of Communist infiltration and open defiance of the democratic regime.

Mr. Speaker, for these reasons I welcome the visit by Prime Minister Scelba. I only regret that his crowded schedule does not permit him to visit San Francisco where he would be greeted with open arms and the warm regard of those San Franciscans who trace their heritage back to his homeland.

TAX RATE EXTENSION ACT OF 1955

Mr. COOPER. Mr. Speaker, I call up the conference report on the bill (H. R. 4259) to provide a 1-year extension of the existing corporate normal-tax rate and of certain existing excise-tax rates, and to provide a \$20 credit against the individual income tax for each personal exemption, and ask unanimous consent that the statement of the managers on the part of the House be read in lieu of the report.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Tennessee?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the statement.

(For conference report and statement, see proceedings of the House of March 28, 1955.)

Mr. COOPER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members desiring to do so may extend their remarks in the Record at the end of the debate and before the vote on the pending conference report.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Tennessee?

There was no objection.

Mr. COOPER. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself 5 minutes.

Mr. Speaker, when H. R. 4259 passed the House it provided for a 1-year extension of the 52 percent corporate tax rate and of the Korean increases in excise tax rates. This means that the corporate normal tax, which was scheduled to drop from 30 percent to 25 percent on this April 1, will not do so under the bill until next April 1. In the case of the excises, it means that the rates on distilled spirits, gasoline, automobiles and parts, and cigarettes will be continued at their present levels until April 1, 1956.

In addition, as the Members no doubt well recall, the bill would have provided for a \$20 credit against tax for taxpayers and for each of their exemptions. The Senate deleted this \$20 tax credit. The House conferees receded and concurred in the Senate amendment deleting this provision.

I supported the \$20 credit in the House. In conference, I used every effort to get this credit restored to the bill. Failing in this, I offered a compromise whereby each taxpayer would have been given a \$10 credit for himself, his spouse, and for each of his exemptions. This compromise failed.

I had 10 other compromise suggestions which I was prepared to offer. The Senate conferees, with one exception, opposed a tax credit in any form.

I might say that the House Democratic conferees supported me fully in my efforts to retain the \$20 credit and in trying to work out a compromise. When I realized that there was no possibility whatever for the House Democratic conferees to prevail, I very reluctantly agreed to the Senate amendment striking the tax credit from the bill.

I did this because it is necessary that the excise tax rates be extended by this Friday, April 1. Otherwise, even if the rates should lapse and are reimposed in a short time, there would be a considerable administrative burden on both the taxpayers and the Treasury Department, because of the tax and refunds on floor stocks. Of course, if the excise tax rates were not extended at all, there would be a loss of revenue in a full year of operation, \$1,080,000,000. In the case of the corporate rate, the one-year extension will produce, in a full year of operation, \$1,750,000,000, making the total \$2,830,000,000.

No particular problems would be involved if the present corporate tax rate should not be extended by April 1.

For my part, I am as strong as ever in my belief that the Congress should give high priority to individual income tax relief, particularly for those persons in the lower income brackets. However, I do believe that under the circumstances, we must extend these taxes, and that we must act promptly to do so on account of the excise taxes.

Because of the deletion of the \$20 credit provision, the Senate also had to change the title of the bill and the name of the act.

I urge that the conference report be adopted.

Mr. Speaker, I yield 10 minutes to the gentleman from New York [Mr. REED].

Mr. REED of New York. Mr. Speaker, I am not going to use the 10 minutes, and I have no requests for time.

Mr. Speaker, I congratulate the Democratic leadership on finally coming around and doing the job which we should have done weeks ago. When President Eisenhower recommended the extension of the present excise tax and corporation income-tax rates, there was almost universal agreement that these two extensions would have to be provided. We are finally getting the job done 1 day before the deadline.

The income-tax reduction proposed by my friends on the other side of the aisle was unrealistic at best. They admitted that such a tax cut to take effect some 10 months in the future might well have to be reversed. Insofar as it held out any real promise of tax relief to hard-pressed American taxpayers, it was an illusory hope. I do not believe that the American people ever expected that it would become law, nor do I believe that the Democratic leadership ever believed sincerely that it would.

The Republican tax reduction record is clear. We provided over \$7 billion in tax relief last year. We have always stood for tax reduction when the fiscal security of the Nation permits. When the time is ripe for a further tax cut, the Republican Party will propose one. It will be a reduction that will benefit all of the American people.

Deane Johnson, Calif. Price
 Delaney Johnson, Wis. Priest
 Dempsey Jonas Quigley
 Denton Jones, Ala. Rabaut
 Derouglan Jones, Mo. Radwan
 Devereux Jones, N. O. Rains
 Dies Judd Ray
 Diggs Karsten Reed, N. Y.
 Dixon Kean Rees, Kans.
 Dodd Kearney Reuss
 Dollinger Kearns Rhodes, Ariz.
 Dondero Keating Richards
 Donohue Kee Riehlman
 Dorn, N. Y. Kelly, N. Y. Riley
 Dorn, S. C. Keogh Rivers
 Dowdy Kilburn Roberts
 Durham Kilday Robeson, Va.
 Edmondson Kilgore Robson, Ky.
 Elliott King, Calif. Rodino
 Ellsworth King, Pa. Rogers, Colo.
 Engle Kirwan Rogers, Fla.
 Evins Klein Rogers, Mass.
 Fallon Kluczynski Rogers, Tex.
 Fascell Knox Rooney
 Feighan Krueger Rutherford
 Fenton Laird St. George
 Fernandez Landrum Saylor
 Fine Lane Schenck
 Fino Lanham Schwenkel
 Fisher Lankford Scott
 Flood Latham Scrivner
 Flynt LeCompte Scudder
 Fogarty Lesinski Seely-Brown
 Forand Lpscomb Sheehan
 Ford Long Short
 Forrester Lovre Shuford
 Fountain McCarthy Sieminski
 Frazier McConnell Sikes
 Frelinghuysen McCormack Siler
 Friedel McCulloch Simpson, Ill.
 Fulton McDonough Simpson, Pa.
 Gamble McGregor Sisk
 Garmatz McIntire Smith, Kans.
 Gary McMillan Smith, Miss.
 Gathings McVey Smith, Va.
 Gavin Macdonald Smith, Wis.
 Gentry Machrowicz Spence
 George Mack, Ill. Springer
 Gordon Mack, Wash. Steed
 Granahan Madden Sullivan
 Grant Magnuson Taber
 Gray Mahon Talle
 Green, Oreg. Mailliard Taylor
 Green, Pa. Marshall Teague, Calif.
 Gregory Martin Teague, Tex.
 Griffiths Mason Thomas
 Gross Matthews Thompson, La.
 Gubser Meader Thompson, Mich.
 Gwinn Merrow Thompson, N. J.
 Hagen Miller, Calif. Thompson, Tex.
 Hale Miller, Md. Thomson, Wyo.
 Haley Miller, Nebr. Thornberry
 Halleck Miller, N. Y. Tollefson
 Hand Mills Trimble
 Harden Minshall Tuck
 Hardy Mollahan Tumulty
 Harris Morano Utt
 Harrison, Va. Morgan Vanik
 Harvey Moss Van Pelt
 Hays, Ark. Moulder Van Zandt
 Hayworth Multer Veide
 Hébert Mumma Vinson
 Henderson Murray, Ill. Vorys
 Herlong Murray, Tenn. Vursell
 Heselton Natcher Wainwright
 Hess Nicholson Walter
 Hiestand Norblad Watts
 Hillings Norrell Westland
 Hinshaw O'Brien, Ill. Wharton
 Hoeven O'Brien, N. Y. Whitten
 Hoffman, Ill. O'Hara, Ill. Wickersham
 Hoffman, Mich. O'Hara, Minn. Widnall
 Holmes O'Konski Wigglesworth
 Holt O'Neill Williams, Miss.
 Holtzman Ostertag Williams, N. J.
 Hope Patman Williams, N. Y.
 Horan Patterson Willson, Calif.
 Hosmer Pelly Wilson, Ind.
 Huddleston Perkins Winstead
 Hull Pfost Withrow
 Hyde Philbin Wolcott
 Ikard Phillips Wolverton
 Jackson Pilcher Wright
 James Pillion Yates
 Jarman Poage Young
 Jenkins Poff Younger
 Jennings Polk Younger
 Jensen Powell Zablocki
 Johansen Preston Zelenko

NAYS—8

Blatnik Roosevelt
 Chudoff Shelley
 Dingell Rhodes, Pa.

NOT VOTING—40

Barden Dolliver Passman
 Bell Donovan Prouty
 Bolton, Doyle Reece, Tenn.
 Oliver P. Eberharter Reed, Ill.
 Bowler Fjare Sadlak
 Brown, Ohio Harrison, Nebr. Scherer
 Buckley Hays, Ohio Selden
 Canfield Hill Sheppard
 Celler Kelley, Pa. Staggers
 Chase Knutson Udall
 Christopher McDowell Weaver
 Cooley Morrison Wier
 Coudert Nelson Willis
 Dawson, Ill. Osmer

So the conference report was agreed to.

The Clerk announced the following pairs:

Mr. Doyle with Mr. Brown of Ohio.
 Mrs. Knutson with Mr. Canfield.
 Mr. Bowler with Mr. Harrison of Nebraska.
 Mr. Hays of Ohio with Mr. Sadlak.
 Mr. Selden with Mr. Hill.
 Mr. Sheppard with Mr. Coudert.
 Mr. Morrison with Mr. Oliver P. Bolton.
 Mr. Eberharter with Mr. Chase.
 Mr. Donovan with Mr. Dolliver.
 Mr. Willis with Mr. Fjare.
 Mr. Buckley with Mr. Weaver.
 Mr. Cooley with Mr. Prouty.
 Mr. Celler with Mr. Nelson.
 Mr. Kelley of Pennsylvania with Mr. Osmer.
 Mr. Staggers with Mr. Reece of Tennessee.
 Mr. McDowell with Mr. Reed of Illinois.
 Mr. Passman with Mr. Scherer.

Mr. THOMPSON of New Jersey changed his vote from "nay" to "yea."

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

COMMITTEE ON EDUCATION AND LABOR

Mr. O'NEILL, from the Committee on Rules, reported the following privileged resolution (H. Res. 154, Rept. No. 311), which was referred to the House Calendar and ordered to be printed:

Resolved, That the Committee on Education and Labor, effective from January 3, 1955, acting as a whole or by subcommittee, is authorized and directed to conduct studies and investigations relating to matters coming within the jurisdiction of such committee under rule XI, clause 6, of the Rules of the House of Representatives. For such purpose such committee, or any subcommittee thereof, is authorized to sit and act during the present Congress at such times and places within the United States, its Territories and possessions, whether the House is in session, has recessed, or has adjourned, to hold such hearings, and to require by subpoena or otherwise the attendance and testimony of such witnesses and the production of such books, records, correspondence, memoranda, papers, and documents, as it deems necessary. Subpenas shall be issued only over the signature of the chairman of the committee or a member of the committee designated by him; they may be served by any person designated by such chairman or member. The chairman of the committee or any member thereof may administer oaths to witnesses.

The committee may report to the House of Representatives from time to time during the present Congress the results of its studies and investigations, with such recommendations for legislation or otherwise as the committee deems desirable. Any report submitted when the House is not in session shall be filed with the Clerk of the House.

With the following committee amendments:

Strike all after the resolving clause and in lieu thereof insert the following: "That the Committee on Education and Labor, effective from January 3, 1955, acting as a whole or by subcommittee, is authorized and directed to conduct a full and complete study and investigation of all matters—

"(1) relating to employee health, welfare, and pension plans;

"(2) relating to the question of Federal aid to school construction; and

"(3) relating to education and labor generally.

"*Provided*, That the committee shall not undertake any investigation of any subject which is being investigated by any other committee of the House.

"For the purposes of such investigations and studies the committee, or any subcommittee thereof, is authorized to sit and act during the present Congress at such times and places within the United States, whether the House is in session, has recessed, or has adjourned, to hold such hearings, and to require by subpoena or otherwise the attendance and testimony of such witnesses and the production of such books, records, correspondence, memoranda, papers, and documents, as it deems necessary. Subpenas shall be issued only over the signature of the chairman of the committee or a member of the committee designated by him; they may be served by any person designated by such chairman or member. The chairman of the committee or any member thereof may administer oaths to witnesses.

"The committee may report to the House of Representatives from time to time during the present Congress the results of its studies and investigations, with such recommendations for legislation or otherwise as the committee deems desirable. Any report submitted when the House is not in session shall be filed with the Clerk of the House."

Amend the title so as to read: "To authorize the Committee on Education and Labor to conduct studies and investigations with respect to certain matters within its jurisdiction."

ANALYSIS AND REEVALUATION OF PROBLEMS OF MENTAL ILLNESS

Mr. BOLLING, from the Committee on Rules, reported the following privileged resolution (H. Res. 198, Rept. No. 312), which was referred to the House Calendar and ordered to be printed:

Resolved, That upon the adoption of this resolution it shall be in order to move that the House resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the consideration of House Joint Resolution 256, providing for an objective, thorough, and nationwide analysis and reevaluation of the human and economic problems of mental illness, and for other purposes. After general debate, which shall be confined to the joint resolution, and shall continue not to exceed 1 hour, to be equally divided and controlled by the chairman and ranking minority member of the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, the joint resolution shall be read for amendment under the 5-minute rule. At the conclusion of the consideration of the joint resolution for amendment, the Committee shall rise and report the joint resolution to the House with such amendments as may have been adopted, and the previous question shall be considered as ordered on the joint resolution and amendments thereto to final passage without intervening motion except one motion to recommit.

CONSTRUCTION AND CONVERSION OF NAVAL VESSELS

Mr. DELANEY, from the Committee on Rules, reported the following privileged resolution (H. Res. 199, Rept. No. 313), which was referred to the House Calendar and ordered to be printed:

Resolved, That upon the adoption of this resolution it shall be in order to move that the House resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the consideration of the bill (H. R. 4393) to provide for the construction and conversion of certain modern naval vessels, and for other purposes. After general debate, which shall be confined to the bill, and shall continue not to exceed 2 hours, to be equally divided and controlled by the chairman and ranking minority member of the Committee on Armed Services, the bill shall be read for amendment under the 5-minute rule. At the conclusion of the consideration of the bill for amendment, the Committee shall rise and report the bill to the House with such amendments as may have been adopted, and the previous question shall be considered as ordered on the bill and amendments thereto to final passage without intervening motion except one motion to recommit.

AMEND SECTION 401 (E) (2) OF THE CIVIL AERONAUTICS ACT

Mr. COLMER, from the Committee on Rules, reported the following privileged resolution (H. Res. 200, Rept. No. 314), which was referred to the House Calendar and ordered to be printed:

Resolved, That upon the adoption of this resolution it shall be in order to move that the House resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the consideration of the bill (H. R. 2225) to amend section 401 (e) (2) of the Civil Aeronautics Act, as amended. After general debate, which shall be confined to the bill, and shall continue not to exceed 1 hour, to be equally divided and controlled by the chairman and ranking minority member of the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, the bill shall be read for amendment under the 5-minute rule. At the conclusion of the consideration of the bill for amendment, the Committee shall rise and report the bill to the House with such amendments as may have been adopted, and the previous question shall be considered as ordered on the bill and amendments thereto to final passage without intervening motion except one motion to recommit.

INDEPENDENT OFFICES APPROPRIATION BILL FOR FISCAL YEAR 1956

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the further consideration of the bill (H. R. 5240) making appropriations for sundry independent executive bureaus, boards, commissions, corporations, agencies, and offices, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1956, and for other purposes.

The motion was agreed to.

Accordingly the House resolved itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union, for the further consideration of the bill H. R. 5240, with Mr. RAINS in the chair.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The CHAIRMAN. When the Committee rose, the remainder of the bill had been considered as read and open to amendments and points of order at any time. Are there any further points of order?

Mr. TEAGUE of Texas. Mr. Chairman, I make the point of order that it is legislation on an appropriation bill against the following language appearing on page 28, lines 15 through 19:

Provided further, That no part of any appropriation shall be used to pay educational institutions for reports and certifications of attendance at such institutions an allowance at a rate in excess of \$1 per month for each eligible veteran enrolled in and attending such institution.

Mr. PHILLIPS. Mr. Chairman, I do not believe that language is subject to a point of order. It is a limitation. It permits the spending of \$1 instead of the previous amount of \$1.50. This has been contemplated by the Veterans' Administration in setting up its budget. This has been in for 2 years.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair is ready to rule.

The Chair calls the attention of the gentleman to the fact that in line 15 the words "no part of any appropriation" are used. That goes beyond this appropriation bill. This is legislation on an appropriation bill, and the Chair sustains the point of order.

Mr. LONG. Mr. Chairman, I make the point of order that it is legislation on an appropriation bill against the language beginning in line 3 on page 31 and extending through line 14 of that page, as follows:

Provided, That hereafter no part of any appropriation to the Veterans' Administration shall be available for outpatient dental services and treatment, or related dental appliances with respect to a service-connected dental disability which is not compensable in degree unless such condition or disability is shown to have been in existence at time of discharge and application for treatment is made within 1 year after discharge: *Provided further*, That this limitation shall not apply to adjunct outpatient dental services or appliances for any dental condition associated with and held to be aggravating disability from such other service-incurred or service-aggravated injury or disease.

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Chairman, we concede the point of order.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair sustains the point of order.

Are there further points of order?

Mr. MARTIN. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Chairman, I take this time to inquire of the majority leader as to the program for the rest of the week and also on Monday.

Mr. McCORMACK. I am glad to answer the question asked by my colleague.

After the disposition of this bill today there are a few matters which will be taken up by unanimous consent, three reports from the Committee on House Administration and a resolution from the Committee on Rules authorizing the Committee on Education and Labor to have the ordinary powers of subpoena, and so forth. That will be all.

While we will meet tomorrow, there will be no business.

Then we will adjourn over until Monday. That is when the official adjournment resolution takes effect. I may say for the benefit of the Members and for whatever guidance it may be to them that I intend to go home tomorrow night myself.

Mr. YATES. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. YATES: On page 37, after line 25, insert a new section to be designated as section 108, as follows:

"No part of any appropriation contained in this title shall be used to pay the compensation of any officers and employees who allocate positions in the classified civil service with a requirement of maximum age for such positions."

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Chairman, I make a point of order against the amendment offered by the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. YATES] on the ground that it is legislation and placing a duty upon the agency to determine the age of each applicant.

Mr. YATES. Mr. Chairman, may I be heard on the point of order?

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair will hear the gentleman.

Mr. YATES. Mr. Chairman, this is negative restriction directed solely to funds sought to be appropriated by this bill. It is not legislation on an appropriation bill.

The CHAIRMAN (Mr. RAINS). The Chair is ready to rule. It appears to the Chair that this is a proper limitation. Therefore, the point of order is overruled.

Mr. YATES. Mr. Chairman, this amendment is directed to the purpose of correcting one of the most glaring evils in the Federal Government today, and that is the restriction of employment of those applying for jobs on the basis of their age. Many of you have read the article which was recently in Collier's magazine by the Honorable James P. Mitchell, Secretary of Labor, under the title "After 45, Are You Too Old to Work?" And under it, it says, "Yes; the figure is 45. Shocking as it is, people in the prime of life are denied jobs because of their age. The Secretary urges action now to help them."

Mr. Chairman, 45 is a relatively young age, and yet the Civil Service Commission is establishing age limitations much lower than 45. I read from the New York Times of September 25, 1954:

UNITED STATES JOB AGE OF 35 SHARPLY
PROTESTED

One hundred stenographers and typists are wanted by the Federal Government, but they must be "under 35 years of age." The jobs are for Washington and abroad, a spokesman at the New York State Employment Office, where the notice is posted, said yesterday.

The pay is \$2,950 to \$3,795 a year, with cost of living allowance and transportation overseas. Asked what agency of the Government was recruiting young workers only, the spokesman said it was "off the record."

The age stipulation aroused bitter comment from one applicant who was reminded by an employment interviewer that she was over the age specified. She recounted the obstacles in private industry for those over 35 and said she was maintaining herself on

unemployment insurance which is nearing its end.

"And now it's the Government that wants young women only," she said. "They don't think we are too old to pay our taxes that support the Government and the employment service."

Mr. Chairman, this is a woman who wants to work and who is living on unemployment compensation. Because she happens to be over 35 she is barred because of this arbitrary ruling of the Civil Service Commission.

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. YATES. I yield.

Mr. THOMAS. The Committee on this side will accept the amendment, with the understanding that after we have an opportunity to analyze it and go into conference, if it becomes apparent, which it is not now because we have not had a chance to study it, we will reserve the right to disapprove it in conference if it develops that the amendment is bad.

Mr. PHILLIPS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. YATES. I yield.

Mr. PHILLIPS. Mr. Chairman, the intent of the amendment is excellent, and with the same understanding we accept it.

Mr. YATES. I thank the gentleman. Certainly, if we are to make progress in the elimination of the bias against hiring older workers in private industry, the Federal Government must set a good example. I am grateful to the Committee for accepting the amendment.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. YATES].

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. PHILLIPS. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. PHILLIPS: On page 28, after line 14, insert: "Provided further, That no part of any appropriation in this bill shall be used to pay educational institutions for reports and certifications of attendance at such institutions an allowance at a rate in excess of \$1 per month for each eligible veteran enrolled in and attending such institution."

Mr. PHILLIPS. Mr. Chairman, this seeks to meet the question raised on the point of order which was made by the gentleman from Texas [Mr. TEAGUE] regarding that proviso. I offer this brief explanation of it. This has been in the law for several years. Originally when the amount was written into the bill, it was \$2.50 per month, later this was reduced to \$1.50. The Veterans' Administration was to pay \$1.50 per month per student to the college or school where the student was studying merely to report that he was there. Upon that basis, the subsistence check for the month was sent to him. After consulting with the Veterans' Administration and with the schools, it was decided 3 years ago that \$1 was adequate.

I am willing that they should have, first, to underwrite the monthly report which we require them to make, which is more often than they have to make on their own students. This budget was

set up by the Veterans' Administration in contemplation of the fact that the amount would be a dollar. I am simply renewing the provision which has been in earlier bills.

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Chairman, I ask for a vote on the amendment.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from California.

The question was taken; and on a division (demanded by Mr. TEAGUE of Texas), there were—ayes, 67; noes, 35.

Mr. TEAGUE of Texas. Mr. Chairman, I demand tellers.

Tellers were refused.

So the amendment was agreed to.

Mr. TEAGUE of Texas. Mr. Chairman, I make a point of order that a quorum is not present.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair will count. [After counting.] One hundred and thirty-seven Members are present; a quorum.

Mr. TEAGUE of Texas. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Chairman, I would like the Members to know what this amendment is and what has happened back through the years. My point of order against this rider provision was successful but while I was called to the telephone the provision was placed in the bill by limitation. My amendment will strike the language and policy will revert to that in Public Law 550, 82d Congress.

A few years ago we passed Public Law 550, and it was necessary that we provide for some payment to the colleges of our country for making reports on the veterans who were in school.

The Committee on Veterans' Affairs made a very careful study. The colleges demanded at least \$2.50. We finally gave them \$1.50. Without study and without investigation this Subcommittee of the Committee on Appropriations has changed it to \$1. It was written as legislation on an appropriation bill. That is the reason I made a point of order against the legislation, and I expect to ask for a rollcall on this amendment when the bill is passed.

Mr. BROYHILL. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. BROYHILL: On page 34, line 3, insert immediately after the word "which" the following: "\$1,000,000 shall be available for surveys and preparation of plans and specifications for a general hospital in the metropolitan area of Washington, D. C., and."

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

What do you mean by "metropolitan"? What does that term mean, "metropolitan area"? Does that mean the city of Washington?

Mr. BROYHILL. Do I have the floor, Mr. Chairman?

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan. Yes; I asked the gentleman to yield.

Mr. BROYHILL. Metropolitan Washington is defined by the Civil Service Commission.

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Chairman, I make a point of order against the amendment.

The CHAIRMAN. There has already been debate, the Chair states to the gen-

tleman from Texas. The point of order comes too late.

Mr. THOMAS. May I say to the distinguished Chairman that I was on my feet long before the gentleman from Virginia was recognized.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair did not hear the gentleman raise his voice. The Chair's attention was diverted for a moment. The point of order comes too late. The gentleman from Virginia will proceed.

Mr. BROYHILL. Mr. Chairman, the term "metropolitan area of Washington" has been defined by the Civil Service Commission as including all the city of Washington, the District of Columbia, the counties of Arlington and Fairfax in Virginia, the cities of Alexandria and Falls Church, Va., and the counties of Prince Georges and Montgomery in Maryland.

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan. If the gentleman will yield, does the gentleman have any particular area in mind where this hospital will be put?

Mr. BROYHILL. Yes, I do; but at the moment all the Representatives in the House from the metropolitan area are together.

This amendment, Mr. Chairman, is self-explanatory. It does not appropriate any additional funds whatsoever; it merely earmarks \$1 million of the \$30 million included in the bill for plans and specifications to build a hospital in the metropolitan area of Washington.

This hospital was authorized back in 1945, 10 years ago; in fact, at that time, they authorized the construction of a 750-bed hospital. Of all the hospitals which have been authorized throughout the country at that time and since that time, every hospital has either been constructed or have had funds appropriated and are under construction except this one. This is the only hospital in the entire country for which funds have not been appropriated, but which has been authorized. The ratio of veterans needing hospitalization to beds throughout the entire country was 149 to 1 in 1949.

Mr. PATMAN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BROYHILL. After I finish the burden of my remarks I will, if time remains.

In the metropolitan area the ratio of veterans to hospital beds in 1949 was 409 to 1, but even after constructing the 750-bed hospital the ratio of veterans to hospital beds would far exceed the national average. That is so because Washington, D. C., is a metropolitan area that extends into the suburbs, and the population of the metropolitan Washington area is 1,800,000. If we take the veterans' needs into consideration—while I have no precise figures, we know that the ratio of veterans per bed in the metropolitan Washington area far exceeds any other area of the country, at least by 2 or 3 to 1.

The entire appropriation of \$15,800,000 has been requested in times past. The hospital was recommended by the Veterans' Administration to the Bureau of the Budget and by the Bureau of the Budget to the Congress. We asked for it on the floor last year. It was

opposed by the Appropriations Committee because they felt there were not sufficient doctors, but it was indicated that if conditions changed this year we would possibly get more favorable cooperation. This \$15,800,000 was requested by the Veterans' Administration of the Bureau of the Budget, but the Bureau of the Budget failed to recommend it to the committee.

We are not today asking for the \$15,800,000. We are merely asking that \$1 million of the funds which are appropriated here for replacement of hospital facilities be earmarked so that we can start the preparation of plans and specifications. We must get a hospital constructed here eventually.

Mr. BAILEY. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BROYHILL. I yield to the gentleman from West Virginia.

Mr. BAILEY. When this plan was originally brought forward and the hospital authorized, did the Government obtain what is known as the Nevis tract?

Mr. BROYHILL. Yes.

Mr. BAILEY. Does the Government still have title to that property?

Mr. BROYHILL. The Government has title to it but since then they have rescinded that order and have authorized construction of the hospital at Soldiers' Home in the District of Columbia and have reduced the size of the hospital from 750 to 500 beds.

Mr. BAILEY. That is on the present site of Soldiers' Home?

Mr. BROYHILL. Yes. All of the veterans' hospitals in the country and all of the veterans of the country will benefit by the construction of this hospital in the Nation's Capital. Mr. Higley, of the Veterans' Administration, stated that they planned to make this hospital a national training center for nurses, a national training center for the administration of hospitals and a national research center for all the research that is being done all over the country. All of that will be coordinated here in Washington, D. C., as other facilities are coordinated in Washington, D. C.

(Mr. BROYHILL asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Chairman, I reluctantly rise in opposition to my distinguished friend's motion. I am just a little bit surprised that our friends on the Committee on Veterans' Affairs did not make a point of order. Of course, I was on my feet trying to make a point of order. It is legislation on an appropriation bill but I do not object to it on that basis.

Mr. Chairman, we are putting the Veterans' Administration behind the 8-ball here. There are 15 or 20 hospitals that were authorized which have been cut out from time to time. It may be that the Mount Alto Hospital in the District of Columbia has outlived its usefulness; it is quite an old hospital. But if we are going to do this at least 30 or 40 other Members here might want to do likewise. So we better let this thing come in through regular channels. I can assure the gentleman from my own point of view that if the Bureau of the

Budget and the Veterans' Administration come in with a request for funds and they make a good case as to need for this hospital, I will go along with them. But, as the matter now stands, the Bureau of the Budget has not made an estimate and as far as I know the Veterans' Administration has not requested it in this year's request for funds.

Mr. Chairman, this amendment ought to be defeated until it is put in shape and has come through regular channels. If the Veterans' Administration recommends it to the Bureau of the Budget and the Bureau of the Budget brings it to the House, we can then consider it. I imagine the need also exists in 40 or 50 other localities. We only have 172 veterans' hospitals. Some of them are no more than 50 to 60 percent full as far as regular medical and surgical beds are concerned.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Texas has expired.

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that all debate on the pending amendments and all amendments thereto, and on the paragraph, close in 10 minutes.

Mr. BROOKS of Louisiana. Mr. Chairman, I object. I do not want to be frozen out. I want a couple of minutes time here.

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that all debate on the pending paragraph and all amendments thereto close in 20 minutes.

Mr. TEAGUE of Texas. Mr. Chairman, I object.

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Chairman, I move that all debate on this paragraph and all amendments thereto close in 18 minutes.

Mr. TEAGUE of Texas. Mr. Chairman, there are 8 or 9 Members standing, which would allow 2 minutes apiece. Let the debate go on for 5, 6, or 7 minutes. I see that a good many Members want to speak.

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Chairman, I ask for a vote on my motion.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Texas [Mr. THOMAS].

The question was taken; and the Chair being in doubt, the Committee divided, and there were—ayes 71, noes 30.

So the motion was agreed to.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Maryland [Mr. HYDE].

(Mr. HYDE asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. HYDE. Mr. Chairman, I sincerely hope that the committee will give favorable consideration to this amendment. Of all the areas in the United States, the Nation's Capital and nearby Maryland and Virginia have been the most neglected in the matter of adequate hospital facilities for the veterans of the area. The only hospital available for the veterans in this area is Mount Alto Hospital, which is woefully inadequate. I believe the building itself must be nearly 50 years old. It was taken over by lease by the Government for veterans' purposes in 1919. Certainly since that time

the population of this area has practically tripled, and yet we still have only the same facilities that we had for veterans in 1919.

Moreover, in the last Congress the gentleman from Virginia and myself urged upon the Congress the adoption of an amendment which would accomplish this purpose, and we were assured by the committee that it would be done in this Congress.

So, Mr. Chairman, I urgently request the committee at this time to honor this gentleman's agreement which was given to us in the last Congress and adopt this amendment for merely allocating—no new money; we are not trying to put new money into the bill—merely allocating funds, not for the construction of a hospital but merely for the planning of a veterans' hospital for the District of Columbia and the Maryland and Virginia metropolitan area.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mrs. ROGERS].

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. Mr. Chairman, repeatedly the Veterans' Administration has told me that they have asked for adequate facilities for a diagnostic center here in Washington. Anyone who visits Mount Alto Hospital knows that they receive excellent care. We also know that that hospital is a national scandal today. Why the Members of the House, the Veterans' Administration, and the Bureau of the Budget and everybody connected with veterans' affairs do not fight for these facilities and see that they go through, I do not know. Of course, I feel that it should be located in Washington. Anyway, this area should be cared for. I think there is more money than is actually needed in the appropriation for the hospitals and domiciliary care. We have a site already here. I beg that this be approved.

(Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts asked and was given permission to revise and extend her remarks.)

Mr. EVINS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. I yield.

Mr. EVINS. On page 1236 and 1237, there is testimony from Mr. Higley, the chief of the real-estate division, to the effect that this overall program would cost \$175 million. He stated that next year, 1957, they anticipated a request of \$40 million for this purpose to present to the Congress and an overall program including nine cantonment-type hospitals. I understand that Mount Alto is to be included.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. But, this goes on year after year and nothing is done and the scandal continues.

Bill No. 5240 provides an increase of \$10,756,000 over the total amount requested in the President's budget for the Veterans' Administration in the 1956 fiscal year. The report on the bill shows that \$16,185,000 was added for the purpose of accelerating a program for replacement of old and cantonment-type hospitals and acutely needed rehabilitation and modernization work at others. At the same time, however, the bill reduces the amount requested for general

operating expenses by \$5,300,000. In recognizing the continuing high-level volume of loan guaranty activities, the report specifies that a \$1 million increase is provided for that program. This means that the reduction to be applied to other administrative operations is actually \$6,300,000. The report states that \$3 million of the reduction should be applied to the Department of Insurance and the balance to administrative expenses.

While the report—page 3—shows a proposed reduction of 1,043 employees from the number requested by the Veterans' Administration for all activities, it must be recognized that the budget estimate as submitted provided for a decrease of 1,479 employees under the general operating expenses appropriation for fiscal year 1956 as compared to 1955. It is noteworthy that there was a reduction of 3,507 in this group from 36,342 in 1954 to 32,835 in 1955. The number of insurance policies in force as of January 1, 1955, was 6,476,651 compared to 6,696,532 in force on January 1, 1954. This is a reduction of approximately 3 percent but the actual workload has increased since 5,330,978 policyholders were making payments of premiums direct to the Veterans' Administration on January 1, 1955, as compared to 5,090,113 on January 1, 1954. The budget for the Department of Insurance for fiscal year 1956 requests 6,821 employees against an estimated total of 7,544 for the current year. This is a decrease of nearly 9 percent. There are 740,076 veterans in training or in school as of February 28, 1955, and the average for the current fiscal year is estimated at 582,900. Based on a realistic projection of the volume of this program into the 1956 fiscal year, there is good reason to believe that an average number of 593,000 veterans will be in school or in training in the 1956 fiscal year whereas the budget request, not anticipating such volume when it was submitted some months ago, estimates an average number of 516,000 veterans in this program in 1956.

In addition to the reductions in our general operating expenses for personnel, attention is called to the fact that over \$560,000 for so-called employee fringe benefits provided in recent legislation will be absorbed in the 1956 fiscal year. The major portion of this amount is for the Government's share of the cost of insurance for employees.

Reorganization of the Veterans' Administration about 1½ years ago had as a primary purpose the reduction of operating costs so long as service to veterans should not be impaired. In view of the reductions in personnel already effected, the further reductions which will be required by the decrease in the appropriation presents a serious question as to the ability of the Veterans' Administration to economize to such further extent without impairing service to veterans. It is not contended that all economies must be related to numbers of employees, but any significant decrease such as that under discussion must be related primarily to employment.

The Veterans' Administration desires to perform its functions with the lowest

possible cost consistent with adequate service to veterans and has effectively demonstrated its intention in this respect not only during the past 2 years, but in its reduced budget request for the 1956 fiscal year. The total amount requested under the general operating expenses appropriation for the 1956 fiscal year was \$160,300,000, as compared to an appropriation of \$167,672,300 for the 1955 fiscal year. It is sincerely believed that the budget request for the 1956 fiscal year is conservative not only in the loan guaranty program as recognized by the House report, but also in the vocational rehabilitation and education program and consonantly in other functions which are related to and perform supplementary services for these programs.

[Mr. LANKFORD addressed the Committee. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Appendix.]

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Louisiana [Mr. BROOKS].

Mr. BROOKS of Louisiana. Mr. Chairman, I have been trying to get recognition for some time here. I want to take this time to say that I have just received a telegram from the Louisiana Municipal Association protesting the rider that was placed on the bill requiring prior approval of the two committees; one in the House and one in the Senate. It is my understanding that this has been stricken out and I should appreciate it if someone will tell me whether that is so.

Mr. PHILLIPS. If the gentleman will yield, that was stricken out on a point of order.

Mr. BROOKS of Louisiana. I thank the gentleman very much and I ask unanimous consent to insert this telegram at this point in the RECORD.

The CHAIRMAN. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

The telegram follows:

HON. OVERTON BROOKS,
House Office Building,
Washington, D. C.:

Urge your efforts to have rider removed from independent offices appropriation bill requiring prior approval of House and Senate Banking and Currency Committees of housing and urban renewal projects using Federal money.

LOUISIANA MUNICIPAL ASSOCIATION,
538 Reymond Building.
ANNA JANE WARRINER,
Secretary-Treasurer.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Maryland [Mr. DEVEREUX].

Mr. DEVEREUX. Mr. Chairman, I would like to have clarified this point concerning this amendment and I shall address my remarks to any member of the committee who is present and can answer the question.

The question is, this money that is earmarked, will that come out of the \$30 million that is allocated for rehabilitation of other veterans' hospitals?

Mr. PHILLIPS. The answer to the question is "Yes."

Mr. DEVEREUX. Mr. Chairman, I think that is something that we should consider very seriously. I hate to be

in opposition to my colleagues from Maryland, but we have a very serious problem here. I would go along with appropriating additional funds for this study, but I assure you, Mr. Chairman, that there is a necessity for additional hospital facilities here in the metropolitan area. However, I do not think it would be a wise move to take the little money that is now allocated for the rehabilitation of existing hospitals and devote that money to study and planning for one more hospital.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Florida [Mr. MATTHEWS].

Mr. MATTHEWS. Mr. Chairman, I have asked for this time to point out what I think is perhaps an error in the information that has been given to the committee. The statement has been made that perhaps no area in the United States needs facilities for its veterans more than the Washington area. I would not deny anyone the privilege of asking for veterans' facilities, but may I point out that in the State of Florida, with 436,000 veterans, we have 1,350 general medical beds and 116 beds for NP patients. We have over 872 NP patients that have to go hundreds and hundreds of miles out of Florida to get attention. It would be just as logical to ask the veterans in Washington to go to Chicago or Boston or Philadelphia or some other area 500, 600, or 700 miles from the metropolitan center of this great country of ours.

We have a good hospital at Coral Gables, and we have another facility at Pass-a-Grille, and we have one at Lake City. I believe as the result of this bill there will be improvements made at Coral Gables. We desperately need now an NP hospital in Gainesville. In the United States as a whole there is a hospital bed for every 450 NP patients but in Florida there is 1 hospital bed for every 3,600 NP patients.

Mr. Chairman, I believe an objective study will show that the need of the State of Florida is greater than that of any other State in the Union.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Texas [Mr. TEAGUE].

Mr. TEAGUE of Texas. Mr. Chairman, the House Committee on Veterans' Affairs has just completed a very careful study of the veterans' facilities throughout the entire United States. We have sent each Member a copy of that survey. I had hoped this amendment would probably come up next year. There is no reason why it should not be placed in the bill this year. There is some controversy between civil defense and the Veterans' Administration as to where to place this hospital, but this is not building money, it is planning money, and there is no question that the needs in this area are probably greater than in any other place in the United States. The present hospital is an old girls school, and certainly should be replaced as soon as possible.

Mr. SPRINGER. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TEAGUE of Texas. I yield to the gentleman from Illinois.

Mr. SPRINGER. This point is not clear in my mind. If we allow the allocation of these funds requested by the gentleman from Virginia, will this endanger the possibility of other hospitals' getting funds in this particular appropriation bill?

Mr. TEAGUE of Texas. Of course, it will take this money from the repair and renovation of other hospitals. There is no question about it.

Mr. SPRINGER. Does the gentleman consider that to be legislation that should be passed even though it may take it away from other hospitals? Does the gentleman believe this is good legislation?

Mr. TEAGUE of Texas. When this legislation first started downtown there was practically no money in the bill for renovation and repair. When the Bureau of the Budget learned that we were doing a very careful study, they put some money in there, and then more money was added later, so it is the case of one against the other. I would personally like to see the amendment adopted.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from California [Mr. MILLER].

Mr. MILLER of California. Mr. Chairman, while I am not opposed to the amendment offered by the gentleman from Virginia, may I point out that there are other areas in the United States that are just as critical as the one for which he pleads. In an area representing over 1 million people, the one general medical hospital is in an old building that was once a hotel. Why, the oxygen has to be stored in the basement, an enforced violation of recognized hospital administration, where the doors are so narrow you cannot get a gurney through them. There is not an elevator in the place to handle sick people. That is the condition that we are up against in Oakland, Calif.

I do not mind the gentleman getting his \$1 million to make surveys, but let us not use all this money for surveys and studies—there are plenty of studies in the files of the Veterans' Administration. Let us quit making studies and get action. Let us use some of this money for rehabilitation work in those hospitals that can be modernized, let us get on the way of obtaining an adequate and decent program for veterans' hospitals long needed and long overdue. I commend to you the report of the gentleman from Texas [Mr. TEAGUE] which is now on your desks. I am sure you will find it a shocking one and one that indicates we have violated our responsibility to our sick and disabled veterans.

[Mr. LONG addressed the Committee. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Appendix.]

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from California [Mr. PHILLIPS].

Mr. PHILLIPS. Mr. Chairman, this is the predicament which the House finds itself in on this amendment. There is no question but that a hospital for veterans should be provided in the area of the District of Columbia. There is no question but Mount Alto is an old

hospital. It is inefficient in its operation and it is not possible to take a patient in that hospital from the operating room back to his bed in a ward without having to go through an outdoor corridor. The problem is—where should a new hospital be put and when should it be built? It is my understanding that this is the next hospital on the list to be built among the general hospitals. Now that is one side. The other side of the question is that we do not have the figures as to how much it should cost or where it should be built. I think the House generally is favorable toward the intent of the amendment offered by the gentleman from Virginia. Let me put it this way. If the amendment carries, the money will be well spent. The work will be carried on about as it is planned. If the amendment does not carry, then the gentleman should have an understanding and we should have an understanding that the Veterans' Administration be urged to give immediate attention to the needs of Mount Alto Hospital and to determine where a replacement should be placed. The credit should go to the gentlemen from Virginia and the gentlemen from Maryland who have so effectively brought this to our attention.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Texas [Mr. THOMAS] to close debate on the pending amendment.

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Chairman, I am in great sympathy with the gentlemen from Virginia and Maryland, but I am going to ask the House to be practical. There is \$30 million in the bill to start renovating and remodeling hospitals that are firetraps. Since the new program started in 1944 through 1955 we have built 61 hospitals. There remain 111 that were built prior to World War II.

Let us not deplete this fund by taking out a million or a million and a half for plans for a new hospital. If they come in here next year with that budget estimate, I will attempt to persuade the members of this committee that as far as I am concerned we should vote for the appropriation.

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. THOMAS. I yield.

Mr. McCORMACK. I agree with the gentleman, but if this amendment is adopted, \$1 million is taken away from other hospitals.

Mr. THOMAS. It will take a million dollars. There are 111 of these old hospitals which badly need this \$30 million, plus a hundred million dollars more.

Mr. DINGELL. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. THOMAS. I yield.

Mr. DINGELL. I want to say to the gentleman from Texas that Walter Reed Hospital, right here in the metropolitan area, needs an awful lot of rehabilitation right now.

Mr. THOMAS. Let us not disturb this money. If it comes in here next year we will supply the money. There is no doubt about that.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Texas has expired.

All time has expired.

The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Virginia [Mr. BROXHILL].

The amendment was rejected.

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Chairman, I move that the Committee do now rise and report the bill back to the House, with amendments, with the recommendation that the amendments be agreed to and the bill as amended do pass.

The motion was agreed to.

Accordingly the Committee rose; and the Speaker having resumed the chair, Mr. RAINS, Chairman of the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union, reported that that Committee, having had under consideration the bill (H. R. 5240) making appropriations for sundry independent executive bureaus, boards, commissions, corporations, agencies, and offices, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1956, and for other purposes, directed him to report the same back to the House, with sundry amendments adopted in Committee of the Whole, with the recommendation that the amendments be agreed to and the bill as amended do pass.

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Speaker, I move the previous question on the bill and all amendments to final passage.

The previous question was ordered.

The SPEAKER. Is a separate vote demanded on any amendment?

Mr. TEAGUE of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I demand a separate vote on the Phillips amendment.

The SPEAKER. Is a separate vote demanded on any other amendment? If not, the Chair will put them in gross.

The other amendments were agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the amendment upon which a separate vote is demanded.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. PHILLIPS: On page 28, after line 14, insert: "Provided further, That no part of any appropriation in this bill shall be used to pay educational institutions for reports and certifications of attendance at such institutions an allowance at a rate in excess of \$1 per month for each eligible veteran enrolled in and attending such institution."

The SPEAKER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment.

The question was taken; and on a division (demanded by Mr. TEAGUE of Texas) there were—ayes 69, noes 65.

Mr. TEAGUE of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I object to the vote on the ground that a quorum is not present and make the point of order that a quorum is not present.

The SPEAKER. Evidently a quorum is not present.

The Doorkeeper will close the doors, the Sergeant at Arms will notify absent Members, and the Clerk will call the roll.

The question was taken; and there were—yeas 156, nays 226, not voting 52, as follows:

[Roll No. 34]

YEAS—156

Alger	Arends	Becker
Allen, Calif.	Auchincloss	Belcher
Allen, Ill.	Baker	Bentley
Andersen,	Bass, N. H.	Berry
H. Carl	Bates	Betts
Andersen,	Baumhart	Boland
August H.	Beamer	

Bolton, Frances P.
 Bosch
 Bow
 Brownson
 Broyhill
 Budge
 Bush
 Byrnes, Wis.
 Cannon
 Cederberg
 Chenoweth
 Clevenger
 Cole
 Colmer
 Coon
 Cooper
 Cramer
 Curtis, Mo.
 Dague
 Davis, Tenn.
 Davis, Wis.
 Dawson, Utah
 Derounian
 Devereux
 Dondero
 Ellsworth
 Evins
 Fjare
 Ford
 Frelinghuysen
 Gamble
 Gathings
 Gavin
 Gentry
 George
 Gross
 Gubser
 Gwinn
 Hale
 Halleck
 Hand
 Hardeh
 Harvey
 Hébert
 Heselton
 Hess

Hlestand
 Hill
 Hillings
 Hoeven
 Hoffman, Mich.
 Holmes
 Holt
 Hope
 Horan
 Hosmer
 Hull
 Hyde
 Jackson
 James
 Jenkins
 Jensen
 Johansen
 Johnson, Calif.
 Jonas
 Jones, N. C.
 Kean
 Kearns
 Keating
 Kilburn
 King, Pa.
 Krueger
 Laird
 Latham
 LeCompte
 Lipscomb
 Lovre
 McConnell
 McCulloch
 McDonough
 McDowell
 McGregor
 McIntire
 Mailliard
 Marshall
 Martin
 Meader
 Miller, Md.
 Miller, Nebr.
 Miller, N. Y.
 Minshall
 Nicholson
 Norblad

Norrell
 Ostertag
 Phillips
 Pillion
 Priest
 Ray
 Reece, Tenn.
 Reed, N. Y.
 Rees, Kans.
 Rhodes, Ariz.
 Riehlman
 Robeson, Va.
 Sadlak
 St. George
 Scott
 Scrivner
 Scudder
 Sheehan
 Short
 Simpson, Ill.
 Simpson, Pa.
 Smith, Kans.
 Smith, Va.
 Springer
 Taber
 Talle
 Taylor
 Teague, Calif.
 Thomas
 Thompson, Mich.
 Utt
 Van Pelt
 Velde
 Vursell
 Wainwright
 Westland
 Wharton
 Wigglesworth
 Williams, N. Y.
 Wilson, Calif.
 Wilson, Ind.
 Wolcott
 Yates
 Young
 Younger

NAYS—226

Abbott
 Abernethy
 Adair
 Addonizio
 Albert
 Alexander
 Andrews
 Anfuso
 Ashley
 Ashmore
 Aspinall
 Avery
 Ayres
 Bailey
 Baldwin
 Barrett
 Bass, Tenn.
 Bennett, Fla.
 Bennett, Mich.
 Blatnik
 Blitch
 Boggs
 Bolling
 Bonner
 Boykin
 Boyle
 Bray
 Brooks, La.
 Brooks, Tex.
 Brown, Ga.
 Buchanan
 Burdick
 Burleson
 Burnside
 Byrd
 Byrne, Pa.
 Carlyle
 Carnahan
 Carrigg
 Celler
 Chatham
 Chelf
 Chudoff
 Church
 Clark
 Corbett
 Cretella
 Crumpacker
 Cunningham
 Curtis, Mass.
 Davidson
 Davis, Ga.
 Delaney
 Denton
 Dies
 Diggs
 Dingell

Dodd
 Donohue
 Dorn, N. Y.
 Dorn, S. C.
 Dowdy
 Durham
 Edmondson
 Elliott
 Engle
 Fallon
 Fascell
 Feighan
 Fenton
 Fernandez
 Fino
 Fisher
 Flood
 Flynt
 Fogarty
 Forand
 Forrester
 Fountain
 Frazier
 Friedel
 Fulton
 Garmatz
 Gary
 Gordon
 Granahan
 Grant
 Gray
 Green, Oreg.
 Green, Pa.
 Gregory
 Griffiths
 Hagen
 Haley
 Hardy
 Harris
 Harrison, Va.
 Hays, Ark.
 Hayworth
 Henderson
 Herlong
 Hollifield
 Huddleston
 Ikard
 Jarman
 Jennings
 Johnson, Wis.
 Jones, Ala.
 Jones, Mo.
 Karsten
 Kee
 Kelley, Pa.
 Kelly, N. Y.
 Keogh

Kilday
 Kilgore
 King, Calif.
 Kirwan
 Kluczynski
 Knox
 Knutson
 Landrum
 Lane
 Lanham
 Lankford
 Lesinski
 Long
 McCarthy
 McCormack
 McMillan
 Macdonald
 Machrowicz
 Mack, Ill.
 Mack, Wash.
 Madden
 Magnuson
 Mahon
 Matthews
 Merrow
 Metcalf
 Miller, Calif.
 Mills
 Mollohan
 Morano
 Morgan
 Moss
 Moulder
 Multer
 Murray, Ill.
 Murray, Tenn.
 Natcher
 O'Brien, N. Y.
 O'Hara, Ill.
 O'Hara, Minn.
 O'Konski
 O'Neill
 Patman
 Patterson
 Pelly
 Perkins
 Pfost
 Philbin
 Pilcher
 Poage
 Poff
 Polk
 Powell
 Preston
 Price
 Quigley
 Rabaut

Radwan
 Rains
 Reuss
 Rhodes, Pa.
 Richards
 Riley
 Roberts
 Robson, Ky.
 Rodino
 Rogers, Colo.
 Rogers, Fla.
 Rogers, Mass.
 Rogers, Tex.
 Rooney
 Roosevelt
 Rutherford
 Saylor
 Schenck
 Seely-Brown

Shelley
 Shuford
 Sieminski
 Sikes
 Sisk
 Smith, Miss.
 Spence
 Staggers
 Steed
 Sullivan
 Teague, Tex.
 Thompson, La.
 Thompson, N. J.
 Thompson, N. J.
 Thompson, Wyo.
 Thornberry
 Tollefson
 Trimble
 Tuck

Tumulty
 Udall
 Vanik
 Van Zandt
 Vinson
 Vorys
 Walter
 Watts
 Whitten
 Wickersham
 Widnall
 Williams, Miss.
 Williams, N. J.
 Winstead
 Wolverton
 Wright
 Zablocki

NOT VOTING—52

Barden
 Bell
 Bolton, Oliver P.
 Bowler
 Brown, Ohio
 Buckley
 Canfield
 Chase
 Chipfield
 Christopher
 Cooley
 Coudert
 Dawson, Ill.
 Deane
 Dempsey
 Dixon
 Dollinger

Dolliver
 Donovan
 Doyle
 Eberharter
 Fine
 Harrison, Nebr.
 Hays, Ohio
 Hinshaw
 Hoffman, Ill.
 Holtzman
 Judd
 Kearney
 Klein
 McVey
 Mason
 Morrison
 Mumma
 Nelson

O'Brien, Ill.
 Osmer
 Passman
 Prouty
 Reed, Ill.
 Rivers
 Scherer
 Schwengel
 Selden
 Sheppard
 Siler
 Smith, Wis.
 Weaver
 Wier
 Willis
 Withrow
 Zelenko

So the amendment was rejected.

The Clerk announced the following pairs:

Mr. Dempsey with Mr. Brown of Ohio.
 Mr. Klein with Mr. Dolliver.
 Mr. Dollinger with Mr. Harrison of Nebraska.
 Mr. Fine with Mr. Kearney.
 Mr. Passman with Mr. Withrow.
 Mr. Seldon with Mr. Smith of Wisconsin.
 Mr. Cooley with Mr. Chipfield.
 Mr. Donovan with Mr. Oliver P. Bolton.
 Mr. Zelenko with Mr. Canfield.
 Mr. Doyle with Mr. McVey.
 Mr. Willis with Mr. Mason.
 Mr. Hays of Ohio with Mr. Mumma.
 Mr. Sheppard with Mr. Nelson.
 Mr. Bowler with Mr. Osmer.
 Mr. Buckley with Mr. Prouty.
 Mr. Morrison with Mr. Coudert.
 Mr. O'Brien of Illinois with Mr. Hinshaw.
 Mr. Eberharter with Mr. Hoffman of Illinois.
 Mr. Deane with Mr. Judd.
 Mr. Holtzman with Mr. Weaver.
 Mr. Rivers with Mr. Schwengel.
 Mr. Wier with Mr. Reed of Illinois.
 Mr. Dawson of Illinois with Mr. Scherer.
 Mr. Barden with Mr. Dixon.
 Mr. Christopher with Mr. Chase.
 Mr. Bell with Mr. Siler.

Mr. BARRETT changed his vote from "yea" to "nay."

Miss THOMPSON of Michigan changed her vote from "nay" to "yea."

Mr. BONNER changed his vote from "yea" to "nay."

Mr. ROGERS of Florida changed his vote from "yea" to "nay."

Mr. FENTON changed his vote from "yea" to "nay."

Mr. KNOX changed his vote from "yea" to "nay."

Mr. STAGGERS changed his vote from "yea" to "nay."

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

The doors were opened.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the engrossment and third reading of the bill.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, and was read the third time.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the passage of the bill.

The bill was passed.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

CORRECTION OF SECTION NUMBERS AND TYPOGRAPHICAL ERRORS

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the Clerk be authorized to correct section numbers and provisos and parts of the bill which were eliminated, and those partly eliminated from the bill on points of order, and to correct such other typographical errors as may appear.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Texas?

There was no objection.

GENERAL LEAVE TO EXTEND

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 3 legislative days to revise and extend their remarks in the Record.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Texas?

There was no objection.

INVESTIGATION AND STUDIES BY COMMITTEE ON EDUCATION AND LABOR

Mr. O'NEILL. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent for the immediate consideration of the resolution (H. Res. 154) to authorize the Committee on Education and Labor to conduct studies and investigations relating to matters coming within the jurisdiction of such committee under rule XI, clause 6, of the Rules of the House of Representatives.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

Resolved, That the Committee on Education and Labor, effective from January 3, 1955, acting as a whole or by subcommittee, is authorized and directed to conduct studies and investigations relating to matters coming within the jurisdiction of such committee under rule XI, clause 6, of the Rules of the House of Representatives. For such purpose such committee, or any subcommittee thereof, is authorized to sit and act during the present Congress at such times and places within the United States, its Territories and possessions, whether the House is in session, has recessed, or has adjourned, to hold such hearings, and to require by subpoena or otherwise the attendance and testimony of such witnesses and the production of such books, records, correspondence, memoranda, papers, and documents, as it deems necessary. Subpenas shall be issued only over the signature of the chairman of the committee or a member of the committee designated by him; they may be served by any person designated by such chairman or member. The chairman of the committee or any member thereof may administer oaths to witnesses.

The committee may report to the House of Representatives from time to time during the present Congress the results of its studies and investigations, with such recommendations for legislation or otherwise as the committee deems desirable. Any report

submitted when the House is not in session shall be filed with the Clerk of the House.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Massachusetts?

Mr. MARTIN. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, I understand this is a unanimous report from the Committee on Rules.

Mr. O'NEILL. The gentleman is correct.

Mr. MARTIN. And the gentleman has consulted the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. ALLEN] and it is agreeable that the resolution come up in this way?

Mr. O'NEILL. That is correct.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the committee amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Strike all after the resolving clause and in lieu thereof insert the following: "That the Committee on Education and Labor, effective from January 3, 1955, acting as a whole or by subcommittee, is authorized and directed to conduct a full and complete study and investigation of all matters—

"(1) relating to employee health, welfare, and pension plans;

"(2) relating to the question of Federal aid to school construction; and

"(3) relating to education and labor generally.

"Provided, That the committee shall not undertake any investigation of any subject which is being investigated by any other committee of the House.

"For the purposes of such investigations and studies the committee, or any subcommittee thereof, is authorized to sit and act during the present Congress as such times and places within the United States, whether the House is in session, has recessed, or has adjourned, to hold such hearings, and to require by subpoena or otherwise the attendance and testimony of such witnesses and the production of such books, records, correspondence, memoranda, papers, and documents, as it deems necessary. Subpoenas shall be issued only over the signature of the chairman of the committee or a member of the committee designated by him; they may be served by any person designated by such chairman or member. The chairman of the committee or any member thereof may administer oaths to witnesses.

"The committee may report to the House of Representatives from time to time during the present Congress the results of its studies and investigations, with such recommendations for legislation or otherwise as the committee deems desirable. Any report submitted when the House is not in session shall be filed with the Clerk of the House."

The SPEAKER. The question is on the amendment.

The amendment was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the resolution.

The resolution was agreed to.

The title was amended so as to read: "To authorize the Committee on Education and Labor to conduct studies and investigations with respect to certain matters within its jurisdiction."

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

SALE OF WATER TO McCORMICK, S. C.

Mr. DORN of South Carolina. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent for the immediate consideration of the bill (H. R. 4436) relating to the sale of wa-

ter from the Clark Hill Reservoir to the city of McCormick, S. C.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from South Carolina?

Mr. MARTIN. Reserving the right to object, and I shall not object, I understand this is just a local matter that has been approved by the full committee.

Mr. DORN of South Carolina. That is right.

I would like to say to the distinguished gentleman the bill has a unanimous report from the Committee on Public Works. The dry weather, and so forth, has made it almost impossible for this small town to get any water. They are going to pay the Government for the water and instead of its costing anything it will bring money into the Treasury.

Mr. MARTIN. That is a relief.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from South Carolina?

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Chief of Engineers is hereby authorized to contract with the city of McCormick, S. C., upon such terms and for such period not to exceed fifty years as he may deem reasonable for the sale of not to exceed six hundred acre-feet of water annually from the Clark Hill Reservoir, and is authorized to grant to the city of McCormick at no cost easement over Government lands at Clark Hill for the sole purpose of constructing necessary pipeline and pumping station, and the project for Clark Hill Dam authorized by the act entitled "An act authorizing the construction of certain public works on rivers and harbors for flood control, and for other purposes," approved December 22, 1944, is hereby modified accordingly: *Provided*, That all moneys received shall be deposited in the Treasury of the United States as miscellaneous receipts; *Provided further*, That nothing in this Act shall affect water rights under State law.

With the following committee amendment:

Page 1, line 6, strike out "sale" and insert "use of storage space in the Clark Hill Reservoir for the purpose of providing said city a regulated water supply in an amount."

Page 1, line 7, strike out "from the Clark Hill Reservoir."

The committee amendments were agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read a third time, and passed.

The title was amended so as to read: "Relating to the use of storage space in the Clark Hill Reservoir for the purpose of providing the city of McCormick, S. C., a regulated water supply."

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

(Mr. DORN of South Carolina asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD.)

Mr. DORN of South Carolina. Mr. Speaker, by way of explanation of this bill I would like to say to the distinguished minority leader, the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. MARTIN], this bill is of an urgent nature. The city of McCormick was in a desperate situation last summer and fall regarding its city

water supply. Last year was the third dry year in that area of the country. The McCormick city reservoir dried up and the city had to go to great extremes to get water. I might say to the gentleman from Massachusetts and to the House that we have had some winter rain but the rainfall is still insufficient and McCormick is looking to the dry hot summer months with apprehension. The town recently voted a bond issue by an overwhelming majority to finance a pipeline to nearby Clarks Hill Reservoir where a pump station would be installed and by this manner McCormick would be assured of a regular supply of water. Clarks Hill is a Government power project and reservoir under the control of our Army Corps of Engineers. The reservoir covers many thousands of acres. McCormick under this bill is only asking permission of the Congress to use a minute portion of this vast store of water. The Corps of Engineers has approved the bill. In fact, they helped to write it. I appeared with them before the Public Works Committee of the House this morning—only a few hours ago. Mr. Speaker, the splendid acting committee chairman, the gentleman from Maryland [Mr. FALLON] and the distinguished chairman of the subcommittee, the gentleman from Tennessee [Mr. DAVIS], and the entire membership endorsed and favorably reported this bill. Likewise the committee staff realizing the urgency of this bill, graciously consented to forego all other business to prepare and type this favorable report and to place it on the Speaker's desk a few moments ago. In the meantime I discussed this bill with the distinguished Speaker of the House [Mr. RAYBURN], the distinguished majority leader, the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. McCORMACK], and the distinguished and able minority leadership of the House, the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. MARTIN], the gentleman from Indiana [Mr. HALLECK], the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. ARENDS], and the distinguished minority leader of the committee, the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. DONDERO].

Gentlemen of the House, it is refreshing to me and to many of the Members with whom I have talked today that a municipality instead of asking for money from the Federal Government is only requesting that they be permitted to pay into the Federal Treasury money for use of abundant water already in the Clarks Hill Reservoir. Mr. Speaker and gentlemen of the House, the people of McCormick will be grateful to you if this bill could pass today thus giving them the time necessary to lay the pipe and install the pump station before the long, dry, hot days of the coming summer. This House by such action today can help avert a possible disaster to that fine South Carolina community.

INCREASING CERTAIN PAYS AND ALLOWANCES FOR MEMBERS OF THE UNIFORMED SERVICES

Mr. KILDAY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's table the bill (H. R. 4720) to

84TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. R. 5240

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

APRIL 1 (legislative day, MARCH 10), 1955

Read twice and referred to the Committee on Appropriations

AN ACT

Making appropriations for sundry independent executive bureaus, boards, commissions, corporations, agencies, and offices, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1956, and for other purposes.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 That the following sums are appropriated, out of any money
4 in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for sundry inde-
5 pendent executive bureaus, boards, commissions, corpora-
6 tions, agencies, and offices, for the fiscal year ending June
7 30, 1956, namely:

1 TITLE I—INDEPENDENT OFFICES
2 CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION

3 Salaries and expenses: For necessary expenses, including
4 not to exceed \$29,000 for services as authorized by section
5 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a) ; not to
6 exceed \$10,000 for medical examinations performed for
7 veterans by private physicians on a fee basis; travel ex-
8 penses of examiners acting under the direction of the Com-
9 mission, and expenses of examinations and investigations
10 held in Washington and elsewhere; not to exceed \$100
11 for the purchase of newspapers and periodicals (excluding
12 scientific, technical, trade or traffic periodicals, for official
13 use) ; payment in advance for library membership in societies
14 whose publications are available to members only or to mem-
15 bers at a price lower than to the general public; not to
16 exceed \$65,000 for performing the duties imposed upon
17 the Commission by the Act of July 19, 1940 (54 Stat. 767) ;
18 reimbursement of the General Services Administration for
19 security guard services for protection of confidential files;
20 not to exceed \$443,000 for expenses of travel; and not
21 to exceed \$5,000 for actuarial services by contract, with-
22 out regard to section 3709, Revised Statutes, as amended;
23 \$16,217,500: *Provided*, That no details from any executive
24 department or independent establishment in the District of
25 Columbia or elsewhere to the Commission's central office in

1 Washington or to any of its regional offices shall be made dur-
2 ing the current fiscal year, but this shall not affect the making
3 of details for service as members of the boards of examiners
4 outside the immediate offices of the Commission in Washing-
5 ton or of the regional directors, nor shall it affect the making
6 of details of persons qualified to serve as expert examiners on
7 special subjects: *Provided further*, That the Civil Service
8 Commission shall have power in case of emergency to transfer
9 or detail any of its employees to or from its office or field
10 force.

11 No part of the appropriations herein made to the Civil
12 Service Commission shall be available for the salaries and
13 expenses of the Legal Examining Unit in the Examining
14 and Personnel Utilization Division of the Commission, estab-
15 lished pursuant to Executive Order 9358 of July 1, 1943,
16 or for the compensation or expenses of any member of a
17 board of examiners (1) who has not made affidavit that he
18 has not appeared in any agency proceeding within the pre-
19 ceding two years, and will not thereafter while a board
20 member appear in any agency proceeding, as a party, or in
21 behalf of a party to the proceeding, before an agency in which
22 an applicant is employed who has been rated or will be rated
23 by such member; or (2) who, after making such affidavit,
24 has rated an applicant who at the time of the rating is em-
25 ployed by an agency before which the board member has

1 appeared as a party, or in behalf of a party, within the pre-
2 ceding two years: *Provided*, That the definitions of
3 “agency”, “agency proceeding”, and “party” in section 2
4 of the Administrative Procedure Act shall apply to these
5 terms as used herein.

6 No part of appropriations herein shall be used to pay the
7 compensation of officers and employees of the Civil Service
8 Commission who allocate or reallocate supervisory positions
9 in the classified civil service solely on the size of the group,
10 section, bureau, or other organization unit, or on the number
11 of subordinates supervised. References to size of the group,
12 section, bureau, or other organization unit or the number of
13 subordinates supervised may be given effect only to the
14 extent warranted by the workload of such organization unit
15 and then only in combination with other factors, such as the
16 kind, difficulty, and complexity of work supervised, the de-
17 gree and scope of responsibility delegated to the supervisor,
18 and the kind, degree, and value of the supervision actually
19 exercised.

20 Investigations of United States citizens for employment
21 by international organizations: For expenses necessary to
22 carry out the provisions of Executive Order No. 10422 of
23 January 9, 1953, as amended, prescribing procedures for
24 making available to the Secretary General of the United
25 Nations, and the executive heads of other international

1 organizations, certain information concerning United States
2 citizens employed, or being considered for employment by
3 such organizations, the unobligated balance of the appropri-
4 ation granted under this head in the "Independent Offices
5 Appropriation Act, 1955", shall remain available until
6 June 30, 1956: *Provided*, That this appropriation shall
7 be available for advances or reimbursements to the applicable
8 appropriations or funds of the Civil Service Commission and
9 the Federal Bureau of Investigation for expenses incurred
10 by such agencies under said Executive order: *Provided*
11 *further*, That members of the International Organizations
12 Employees Loyalty Board may be paid actual transportation
13 expenses, and per diem in lieu of subsistence authorized by
14 the Travel Expense Act of 1949 while traveling on official
15 business away from their homes or regular places of business,
16 including periods while en route to and from and at the place
17 where their services are to be performed: *Provided further*,
18 That nothing in sections 281 or 283 of title 18, United States
19 Code, or in section 190 of the Revised Statutes (5 U. S. C.
20 99) shall be deemed to apply to any person because of
21 appointment for part-time or intermittent service as a
22 member of the International Organizations Employees
23 Loyalty Board in the Civil Service Commission as established
24 by Executive Order 10422, dated January 9, 1953, as
25 amended.

1 Annuities, Panama Canal construction employees and
2 Lighthouse Service widows: For payment of annuities au-
3 thorized by the Act of May 29, 1944, as amended (48 U. S.
4 C. 1373a), and the Act of August 19, 1950 (64 Stat. 465),
5 \$2,170,000.

6 Payment to civil-service retirement and disability fund:
7 For financing the liability of the United States, created by
8 the Act approved May 22, 1920, and Acts amendatory
9 thereof (5 U. S. C., ch. 14), \$250,000,000, which amount
10 shall be placed to the credit of the "civil-service retirement
11 and disability fund".

12 Not to exceed \$80,000 of the funds in the "Employees'
13 Life Insurance Fund" shall be available for reimbursement
14 to the Civil Service Commission for administrative expenses
15 incurred by the Commission during the current fiscal year
16 in the administration of the Federal Employees' Group Life
17 Insurance Act.

18 FEDERAL CIVIL DEFENSE ADMINISTRATION

19 Operations: For necessary expenses, not otherwise pro-
20 vided for, in carrying out the provisions of the Federal Civil
21 Defense Act of 1950, as amended (50 U. S. C., App. 2251-
22 2297), including services as authorized by section 15 of the
23 Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a); reimbursement of
24 the Civil Service Commission for full field investigations of
25 employees occupying positions of critical importance from the

1 standpoint of national security; expenses of attendance at
2 meetings concerned with civil defense functions; reimburse-
3 ment of the General Services Administration for security
4 guard services; not to exceed \$1,000 for the purchase of
5 newspapers, periodicals, and teletype news services; and not
6 to exceed \$6,000 for emergency and extraordinary expenses
7 to be expended under the direction of the Administrator for
8 such purposes as he deems proper, and his determination
9 thereon shall be final and conclusive; \$11,000,000.

10 Federal contributions: For financial contributions to
11 the States, not otherwise provided for, pursuant to subsection
12 (i) of section 201 of the Federal Civil Defense Act of 1950,
13 as amended, to be equally matched with State funds,
14 \$12,400,000, to remain available until June 30, 1957.

15 Emergency supplies and equipment: For procurement
16 of reserve stocks of emergency civil defense materials as
17 authorized by subsection (h) of section 201 of the Federal
18 Civil Defense Act of 1950, as amended, and for procurement
19 of radiological instruments and detection devices by the
20 Federal Civil Defense Administrator and for distribution
21 of such instruments and devices to the several States, the
22 District of Columbia, and the Territories and possessions of
23 the United States, by loan or grant, for training and educa-
24 tional purposes, under such terms and conditions as the
25 Administrator shall prescribe, \$30,000,000.

1 FUNDS APPROPRIATED TO THE PRESIDENT

2 DISASTER RELIEF

3 For expenses necessary to carry out the purposes of the
4 Act of September 30, 1950 (Public Law 875), as amended,
5 authorizing assistance to States and local governments in
6 major disasters, \$2,000,000, to remain available until ex-
7 pended: *Provided*, That not exceeding 2 per centum of the
8 foregoing amount shall be available for administrative
9 expenses.

10 FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION

11 Salaries and expenses: For necessary expenses in per-
12 forming the duties of the Commission as authorized by law,
13 including newspapers (not to exceed \$175), land and struc-
14 tures (not to exceed \$11,500), special counsel fees, im-
15 provement and care of grounds and repairs to buildings (not
16 to exceed \$16,000), services as authorized by section 15 of
17 the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a), purchase of
18 not to exceed four passenger motor vehicles, for replacement
19 only, in the event adequate vehicles cannot be obtained by
20 transfer from other departments or agencies, and not to
21 exceed \$65,000 for expenses of travel, \$6,870,000, of which
22 \$80,000 shall be available for such expenses as are neces-

1 sary to make a study of radio and television network broad-
2 casting.

3 FEDERAL POWER COMMISSION

4 Salaries and expenses: For expenses necessary for the
5 work of the Commission, as authorized by law, including not
6 to exceed \$250,000 for expenses of travel; purchase (one
7 for replacement only) and hire of passenger motor vehicles;
8 and not to exceed \$500 for newspapers; \$4,650,000, of
9 which not to exceed \$10,000 shall be available for special
10 counsel and services as authorized by section 15 of the Act
11 of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a), but at rates not
12 exceeding \$50 per diem for individuals: *Provided*, That
13 of this appropriation not to exceed \$600,000 shall be avail-
14 able for surveys and studies (including publications and
15 maps) relating to the electric power industry and for
16 furnishing assistance and information relating to regulation
17 and surveys thereof; not to exceed \$100,000 shall be avail-
18 able for surveys and studies (including publications and
19 maps) relating to the natural gas industry and for furnishing
20 assistance and information relating to regulation and sur-
21 veys thereof; and not to exceed \$200,000 shall be available

1 for investigations relating to Federal river development
2 projects.

3 **FEDERAL TRADE COMMISSION**

4 Salaries and expenses: For necessary expenses of the
5 Federal Trade Commission, including not to exceed \$500
6 for newspapers, services as authorized by section 15
7 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a), and not
8 to exceed \$144,250 for expenses of travel, \$4,225,000:
9 *Provided*, That no part of the foregoing appropriation
10 shall be expended upon any investigation hereafter pro-
11 vided by concurrent resolution of the Congress until
12 funds are appropriated subsequently to the enactment of such
13 resolution to finance the cost of such investigation: *Provided*
14 *further*, That no part of the foregoing appropriation shall
15 be available for a statistical analysis of the consumer's dollar.

16 **GENERAL ACCOUNTING OFFICE**

17 Salaries and expenses: For necessary expenses of the
18 General Accounting Office, including newspapers and
19 periodicals (not exceeding \$500), and services as authorized
20 by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C.
21 55a), \$31,981,000.

22 **GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION**

23 Operating expenses, Public Buildings Service: For
24 necessary expenses of real property management and related
25 activities as provided by law; repair and improvement of

1 public buildings and grounds in the District of Columbia and
2 area adjacent thereto, under the control of the General
3 Services Administration; repair and improvement of build-
4 ings operated by the Treasury and Post Office Departments
5 in the District of Columbia; furnishings and equipment;
6 rental of buildings in the District of Columbia; restoration of
7 leased premises; moving Government agencies (including
8 space adjustments) in connection with the assignment, allo-
9 cation, and transfer of building space; demolition of build-
10 ings; acquisition by purchase or otherwise and disposal by
11 sale or otherwise of real estate and interests therein; and not
12 to exceed \$163,500 for expenses of travel; \$95,960,000:
13 *Provided*, That of the foregoing amount \$7,500,000 shall be
14 available for repair and improvement of buildings in the
15 District of Columbia and area adjacent thereto: *Provided*
16 *further*, That the foregoing appropriation shall not be avail-
17 able to effect the moving of Government agencies from the
18 District of Columbia into buildings acquired to accomplish the
19 dispersal of departmental functions of the executive establish-
20 ment into areas outside of but accessible to the District of
21 Columbia.

22 Emergency operating expenses: For necessary emer-
23 gency expenses of the General Services Administration not
24 otherwise provided for, for operation, maintenance, protec-
25 tion, repair, alterations, and improvements of public building

1 and grounds (including furnishings and equipment) to the
2 extent that such buildings and grounds are under the control
3 of the General Services Administration for such purposes as
4 are provided for in Public Law 152, Eighty-first Congress, as
5 amended; rental of buildings or parts thereof in the District
6 of Columbia and elsewhere, including repairs, alterations, and
7 improvements necessary for proper use by the Government,
8 without regard to section 322 of the Act of June 30, 1932,
9 as amended (40 U. S. C. 278a) ; restoration of leased prem-
10 ises; moving Government agencies in connection with the
11 assignment, allocation, and transfer of building space; and
12 not to exceed \$13,400 for expenses of travel; \$10,000,000:
13 *Provided*, That of this amount, such sums as may
14 be determined by the General Services Administrator to
15 be necessary may be paid into other appropriations of the
16 General Services Administration only for purposes of account-
17 ing: *Provided further*, That no part of this appropriation
18 shall be available to effect the moving of Government agen-
19 cies from the District of Columbia to accomplish the dispersal
20 of departmental functions.

21 Repair, improvement, and equipment of federally owned
22 buildings outside the District of Columbia: For expenses
23 necessary for the repair, alteration, preservation, renovation,
24 improvement, equipment, and demolition of federally owned
25 buildings outside the District of Columbia, not otherwise pro-

vided for, including grounds, approaches and appurtenances, wharves and piers, together with the necessary dredging adjacent thereto; acquisition of land as authorized by title III of the Act of June 16, 1949 (40 U. S. C. 297); not to exceed \$100,000 for expenses of travel; and care and safeguarding of sites acquired for Federal buildings; \$25,000,000, to remain available until expended.

Operating expenses, Federal Supply Service: For necessary expenses of personal property management and related activities as provided by law; including not to exceed \$300 for the purchase of newspapers and periodicals; and not to exceed \$46,600 for expenses of travel; \$2,890,000: *Provided*, That no functions budgeted under this appropriation shall be transferred to or financed from any other appropriation or fund.

Expenses, general supply fund: For expenses necessary for operation of the general supply fund (except those authorized by law to be charged to said fund), including contractual services incident to receiving, handling, and shipping warehouse items; not to exceed \$250 for purchase of newspapers and periodicals; and not to exceed \$85,400 for expenses of travel; \$12,000,000: *Provided*, That funds available to the General Services Administration for the current fiscal year shall be available for the hire of passenger motor vehicles: *Provided further*, That no functions budgeted under

1 this appropriation shall be transferred to or financed from
2 any other appropriation or fund.

3 Leased warehouse space temporarily in excess of operat-
4 ing requirements may be subleased to commercial organiza-
5 tions and the proceeds credited to the fund from which rental
6 payments are made during fiscal year 1956.

7 Operating expenses, National Archives and Records
8 Service: For necessary expenses in connection with Federal
9 records management and related activities as provided by
10 law; and not to exceed \$30,750 for expenses of travel;
11 \$5,550,000.

12 Administrative operations: For necessary expenses of
13 executive direction for activities under the control of the
14 General Services Administration, of administrative operations
15 for activities under regular appropriations for "Operating
16 expenses", and of processing and determining renegotiation
17 rebates; including not to exceed \$63,600 for expenses of
18 travel; and not to exceed \$250 for purchase of newspapers
19 and periodicals; \$4,000,000: *Provided*, That no functions
20 budgeted under this appropriation shall be transferred to or
21 financed from any other appropriation or fund.

22 Refunds under Renegotiation Act: For refunds under
23 section 201 (f) of the Renegotiation Act of 1951, the unobli-
24 gated balance of the appropriations granted under this
25 head for the fiscal years 1952, 1953, and 1954, shall remain

1 available until expended: *Provided*, That to the extent re-
2 funds are made from this appropriation of excessive profits
3 collected under the Renegotiation Act and retained by the
4 Reconstruction Finance Corporation, or its successors, or
5 any of its subsidiaries, the Reconstruction Finance Corpo-
6 ration, or its successors, or the appropriate subsidiary shall
7 reimburse this appropriation.

8 Strategic and critical materials: For necessary expenses
9 in carrying out the provisions of the Strategic and Critical
10 Materials Stock Piling Act of July 23, 1946, including
11 services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2,
12 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a), not to exceed \$4,000,000 for oper-
13 ating expenses, and not to exceed \$137,000 of such funds for
14 expenses of travel, \$521,500,000, to remain available until
15 expended: *Provided*, That any funds received as proceeds
16 from sale or other disposition of materials on account of the
17 rotation of stocks under said Act shall be deposited to the
18 credit, and be available for expenditure for the purposes, of
19 this appropriation: *Provided further*, That during the cur-
20 rent fiscal year, there shall be no limitation on the value of
21 surplus strategic and critical materials which, in accordance
22 with subsection 6 (a) of the Act of July 23, 1946 (50
23 U. S. C. 98e (a)), may be transferred to stockpiles estab-
24 lished in accordance with said Act: *Provided further*, That

1 no part of funds available shall be used for construction of
2 warehouses or tank storage facilities.

3 Strategic and critical materials (liquidation of contract
4 authorization) : For liquidation of obligations incurred pur-
5 suant to authority heretofore granted under this head, to
6 enter into contracts for the purpose of the Strategic and
7 Critical Materials Stock Piling Act of July 23, 1946.
8 \$27,400,000, to remain available until expended: *Provided*,
9 That this amount may be disbursed through the appropria-
10 tion "Strategic and critical materials" but shall be accounted
11 for separately therein.

12 Hospital facilities in the District of Columbia: For an
13 additional amount for expenses necessary in carrying out
14 the provisions of the Act of August 7, 1946 (60 Stat. 896),
15 as amended (65 Stat. 657), authorizing the establishment
16 of a hospital center in the District of Columbia, including
17 grants to private agencies for hospital facilities in said Dis-
18 trict, \$1,610,000, to remain available until expended:
19 *Provided*, That the limitation under this head in the Act
20 of July 15, 1952 (66 Stat. 644), as amended, on the
21 total amount to be provided for completion of grant projects,
22 is increased from "\$11,400,000" to "\$13,010,000".

23 Hospital facilities in the District of Columbia (liquidation
24 of contract authorization) : For payment of obligations in-
25 curred pursuant to authority provided under the head "Hos-

1 pital Center, District of Columbia", in the Independent
2 Offices Appropriation Act, 1949, to enter into contracts for
3 construction, \$9,700,000, to remain available until ex-
4 pended: *Provided*, That this amount may be disbursed
5 through the appropriation "Hospital facilities in the District
6 of Columbia", but shall be accounted for separately therein.

7 United States Post Office and Courthouse, Nome,
8 Alaska: For construction of a building in Nome, Alaska,
9 for use as a United States Post Office and Courthouse, pur-
10 suant to the provisions of the Public Buildings Act of May
11 25, 1926, as amended (40 U. S. C. 341), \$1,000,000, to
12 remain available until expended.

13 The appropriate foregoing appropriation to the General
14 Services Administration shall be credited with (1) cost of
15 maintenance, upkeep, and repair included as part of rentals
16 received from Government corporations pursuant to law
17 (40 U. S. C. 129); (2) reimbursements for services per-
18 formed in respect to bonds and other obligations under the
19 jurisdiction of the General Services Administration, issued by
20 public authorities, States, or other public bodies, and such
21 services in respect to such bonds or obligations as the Ad-
22 ministrator deems necessary and in the public interest may,
23 upon the request and at the expense of the issuing agencies,
24 be provided from the appropriate foregoing appropriation;

1 and (3) appropriations or funds available to other agencies,
2 and transferred to the General Services Administration, in
3 connection with property transferred to the General Services
4 Administration pursuant to the Act of July 2, 1948 (50
5 U. S. C. 451 ff) , and such appropriations or funds may, with
6 the approval of the Bureau of the Budget, be so transferred.

7 During the current fiscal year, no part of any money
8 appropriated in this or any other Act shall be used during
9 any quarter of such fiscal year to purchase within the conti-
10 nental limits of the United States typewriting machines
11 (except bookkeeping and billing machines) at a price which
12 exceeds 90 per centum of the lowest net cash price, plus
13 applicable Federal excise taxes, accorded the most-favored
14 customer (other than the Government, the American Na-
15 tional Red Cross, and the purchasers of typewriting machines
16 for educational purposes only) of the manufacturer of such
17 machines during the six-month period immediately preceding
18 such quarter: *Provided*, That the purchase, utilization, and
19 disposal of typewriting machines shall be performed in ac-
20 cordance with the provisions of the Federal Property and
21 Administrative Services Act of 1949, as amended.

22 The aggregate of annual payments for amortization of
23 principal and interest thereon required by all purchase con-
24 tracts entered into during the fiscal year 1956 pursuant to
25 the Public Buildings Act of 1949 (63 Stat. 176), as

1 amended by the Public Buildings Purchase Contract Act
2 of 1954 (68 Stat. 518), shall not exceed the unused portion
3 of the \$5,000,000 limitation applicable prior to July 1,
4 1955, under section 411 (a) of the said Public Buildings
5 Act of 1949, as amended.

6 The unobligated balances of the funds made available
7 by section 1 (a) of the Act of June 14, 1946 (60 Stat.
8 257), the Second Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1950,
9 and the General Appropriation Act, 1951, for the acquisition
10 of sites and the preparation of drawings and specifications
11 for Federal public building projects outside the District of
12 Columbia, as authorized by title I of the Act of June 16,
13 1949 (63 Stat. 176), as amended, and by the Act of May
14 25, 1926 (44 Stat. 630), as amended, shall be available
15 also for expenses of preparation of drawings and specifica-
16 tions, by contract or otherwise, acquisition of sites where not
17 otherwise provided for, including soil investigations and tests,
18 and administrative expenses, for carrying out the purposes
19 of the Public Buildings Purchase Contract Act of 1954
20 (Public Law 519, Eighty-third Congress), approved July
21 22, 1954.

22 Abaca fiber program: Not to exceed \$100,000 of
23 funds available to the General Services Administration for
24 the abaca fiber program shall be available for administrative
25 expenses incident to the abaca fiber program, to be computed

1 on an accrual basis, and to be exclusive of the interest paid,
2 depreciation, capitalized expenditures, expenses in connection
3 with the acquisition, protection, operation, maintenance, im-
4 provement, or disposition of real or personal property relating
5 to the abaca fiber program, and expenses of services per-
6 formed on a contract or fee basis in connection with the
7 performance of legal services.

8 HOUSING AND HOME FINANCE AGENCY

9 OFFICE OF THE ADMINISTRATOR

10 Salaries and expenses: For necessary expenses of the
11 Office of the Administrator, including rent in the District
12 of Columbia; purchase of not to exceed twelve passenger
13 motor vehicles for replacement only; services as author-
14 ized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C.
15 55a) ; not to exceed \$169,325 for expenses of travel; ex-
16 penses of attendance at meetings of organizations concerned
17 with the work of the agency; and the salary of a general
18 counsel, but not in addition to staff otherwise authorized,
19 which shall hereafter be at the salary rate of grade GS-18 so
20 long as such position is occupied by the present incumbent;
21 \$4,300,000: *Provided*, That necessary expenses of inspec-
22 tions and of providing representatives at the site of projects
23 being planned or undertaken by local public agencies pur-
24 suant to title I of the Housing Act of 1949, as amended,
25 projects financed through loans to educational institutions

1 authorized by title IV of the Housing Act of 1950, as
2 amended, and projects and facilities financed by loans to
3 public agencies pursuant to section 108 of the Reconstruc-
4 tion Finance Corporation Liquidation Act, as amended (40
5 U. S. C. 459), shall be compensated by such agencies or in-
6 stitutions by the payment of fixed fees which in the aggregate
7 will cover the costs of rendering such services, and expenses
8 for such purpose shall be considered nonadministrative; and
9 for the purpose of providing such inspections, the Adminis-
10 trator may utilize any agency and such agency may accept
11 reimbursement or payment for such services from such insti-
12 tutions or the Administrator, and shall credit such amounts
13 to the appropriations or funds against which such charges
14 have been made, but such nonadministrative expenses shall
15 not exceed \$700,000.

16 Reserve of planned public works: For an additional
17 amount for advances to public agencies and for surveys
18 to carry out the purposes of section 702 of the Housing
19 Act of 1954, \$2,500,000.

20 Urban planning grants: For an additional amount for
21 grants to State, regional, and metropolitan area planning
22 bodies in accordance with the provisions of section 701
23 of the Housing Act of 1954, \$2,000,000.

24 Capital grants for slum clearance and urban renewal:
25 For an additional amount for payment of capital grants as

1 authorized by title I of the Housing Act of 1949, as
2 amended (42 U. S. C. 1453, 1456), \$60,000,000.

3 PUBLIC HOUSING ADMINISTRATION

4 Administrative expenses: For administrative expenses
5 of the Public Housing Administration, \$8,000,000, to be
6 merged with and expended under the authorization for such
7 expenses contained in title II of this Act.

8 Annual contributions: For the payment of annual con-
9 tributions to public housing agencies in accordance with sec-
10 tion 10 of the United States Housing Act of 1937, as amended
11 (42 U. S. C. 1410), \$80,000,000.

12 INTERSTATE COMMERCE COMMISSION

13 Salaries and expenses: For necessary expenses of the
14 Interstate Commerce Commission, including not to exceed
15 \$5,000 for the employment of special counsel; services as
16 authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5
17 U. S. C. 55a), at rates not to exceed \$50 per diem for indi-
18 viduals; newspapers (not to exceed \$200); purchase of not
19 to exceed twenty passenger motor vehicles for replacement
20 only; and not to exceed \$573,000 for expenses of travel;
21 \$11,975,000, of which (a) \$1,684,000 shall be available for
22 expenses necessary to carry out railroad safety and locomotive
23 inspection work, and (b) \$125,000 shall be available for
24 expenses necessary to carry out such defense mobilization
25 functions as may be delegated pursuant to law: *Provided,*

1 That Joint Board members and cooperating State commis-
2 sioners may use Government transportation requests when
3 traveling in connection with their duties as such.

4 NATIONAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE FOR
5 AERONAUTICS

6 Salaries and expenses: For necessary expenses of the
7 Committee, including one Director at not to exceed \$17,500
8 per annum so long as the position is held by the present
9 incumbent; contracts for the making of special investigations
10 and reports and for engineering, drafting and computing
11 services; equipment; not to exceed \$310,000 for expenses of
12 travel; maintenance and operation of aircraft; purchase of ten
13 passenger motor vehicles for replacement only; not to exceed
14 \$100 for newspapers and periodicals; uniforms or allowances
15 therefor, as authorized by the Act of September 1, 1954 (68
16 Stat. 1114) ; and services as authorized by section 15 of the
17 Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a) ; \$56,000,000.

18 Construction and equipment: For construction and
19 equipment at laboratories and research stations of the Com-
20 mittee, including the acquisition of not to exceed five hun-
21 dred acres of land, \$11,700,000, to remain available until
22 expended.

23 NATIONAL CAPITAL HOUSING AUTHORITY

24 Maintenance and operation of properties: For the main-
25 tenance and operation of properties under title I of the

1 District of Columbia Alley Dwelling Authority Act,
2 \$37,000: *Provided*, That all receipts derived from sales,
3 leases, or other sources shall be covered into the Treasury
4 of the United States monthly: *Provided further*, That so
5 long as funds are available from appropriations for the fore-
6 going purposes, the provisions of section 507 of the Housing
7 Act of 1950 (Public Law 475, Eighty-first Congress), shall
8 not be effective.

9 NATIONAL SCIENCE FOUNDATION

10 Salaries and expenses: For expenses necessary to carry
11 out the purposes of the National Science Foundation Act of
12 1950, as amended (42 U. S. C. 1861-1875), including
13 award of graduate fellowships; services as authorized by sec-
14 tion 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a), at
15 rates not to exceed \$50 per diem for individuals; hire of
16 passenger motor vehicles; not to exceed \$89,500 for ex-
17 penses of travel; not to exceed \$150 for the purchase of
18 newspapers and periodicals; and reimbursement of the Gen-
19 eral Services Administration for security guard services;
20 \$12,250,000, to remain available until expended.

21 International Geophysical Year: For necessary expenses
22 to carry out the purposes of the National Science Founda-
23 tion Act of 1950, as amended (42 U. S. C. 1861-1875),
24 as they pertain to the United States program for the Inter-
25 national Geophysical Year, including expenses of travel not-

1 withstanding any limitation contained in this Act, \$10,000,-
2 000, to remain available until June 30, 1960.

3 RENEGOTIATION BOARD

4 Salaries and expenses: For necessary expenses of the
5 Renegotiation Board, including expenses of attendance at
6 meetings concerned with the purposes of this appropriation;
7 hire of passenger motor vehicles; not to exceed \$94,500 for
8 expenses of travel; and services as authorized by section 15
9 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a), at rates
10 not to exceed \$50 per diem for individuals; \$3,750,000.

11 SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

12 Salaries and expenses: For necessary expenses, includ-
13 ing not to exceed \$500 for the purchase of newspapers; not
14 to exceed \$125,000 for expenses of travel; and services as
15 authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946
16 (5 U. S. C. 55a) ; \$4,875,000.

17 SELECTIVE SERVICE SYSTEM

18 Salaries and expenses: For expenses necessary for the
19 operation and maintenance of the Selective Service System,
20 as authorized by title I of the Universal Military Training
21 and Service Act (62 Stat. 604), as amended, including
22 services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2,
23 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a) ; purchase of twenty motor vehicles
24 for replacement only; not to exceed \$250 for the purchase of

1 newspapers and periodicals; not to exceed \$70,000 for
2 expenses of travel, National Administration, Planning, Train-
3 ing, and Records Management; not to exceed \$140,000 for
4 expenses of travel, State Administration, Planning, Training,
5 and Records Servicing; and \$75,000 for the National Selec-
6 tive Service Appeal Board, of which not to exceed \$3,875
7 shall be available for expenses of travel; \$26,958,875, to-
8 gether with not to exceed \$1,226,000 of the unobligated
9 balance of funds appropriated for this purpose in the “Inde-
10 pendent Offices Appropriation Act, 1955”: *Provided*, That
11 of the foregoing amount \$20,963,700 shall be available for
12 registration, classification, and induction activities of local
13 boards: *Provided further*, That during the current fiscal year,
14 the President may exempt this appropriation from the pro-
15 visions of subsection (c) of section 3679 of the Revised
16 Statutes, as amended, whenever he deems such action to be
17 necessary in the interest of national defense.

18 Appropriations for the Selective Service System may be
19 used for the destruction of records accumulated under the
20 Selective Training and Service Act of 1940, as amended,
21 by the Director of Selective Service after compliance with
22 the procedures for the destruction of records prescribed pur-
23 suant to the Records Disposal Act of 1943, as amended (44
24 U. S. C. 366–380): *Provided*, That no records may be

1 transferred to any other agency without the approval of the
2 Director of Selective Service.

3 VETERANS ADMINISTRATION

4 General operating expenses: For necessary operating
5 expenses of the Veterans Administration, not otherwise pro-
6 vided for, including expenses incidental to securing employ-
7 ment for war veterans; purchase of thirty-one passenger
8 motor vehicles for replacement only; not to exceed \$3,300 for
9 newspapers and periodicals; and not to exceed \$2,731,000
10 for expenses of travel of employees; \$155,000,000, of which
11 \$15,150,000 shall be available for such expenses as are
12 necessary for the loan guaranty program: *Provided*, That
13 no part of this appropriation shall be used to pay in excess
14 of twenty persons engaged in public relations work.

15 Medical administration and miscellaneous operating ex-
16 penses: For expenses necessary for administration of the
17 medical, hospital, domiciliary, special service, construction
18 and supply, research, and employee education and training
19 activities; expenses necessary for carrying out programs of
20 medical research and of education and training of employees,
21 as authorized by law; not to exceed \$751,800 for expenses of
22 travel of employees paid from this appropriation, and those
23 engaged in training programs; not to exceed \$2,700 for
24 newspapers and periodicals; and not to exceed \$43,700 for

1 preparation, shipment, installation, and display of exhibits,
2 photographic displays, moving pictures, and other visual
3 educational information and descriptive material, including
4 purchase or rental of equipment; \$15,294,000.

5 Inpatient care: For expenses necessary for the main-
6 tenance and operation of hospitals and domiciliary facilities
7 and for the care and treatment of beneficiaries of the Veterans
8 Administration in facilities not under the jurisdiction of the
9 Veterans Administration as authorized by law, including the
10 furnishing of recreational articles and facilities; maintenance
11 and operation of farms; repairing, altering, improving or pro-
12 viding facilities in the several hospitals and homes under the
13 jurisdiction of the Veterans Administration, not otherwise
14 provided for, either by contract, or by the hire of temporary
15 employees and purchase of materials; purchase of ninety-
16 six passenger motor vehicles for replacement only; not
17 to exceed \$246,000 for expenses of travel of employees;
18 uniforms or allowances therefor as authorized by the
19 Act of September 1, 1954 (68 Stat. 1114); and aid to
20 State or Territorial homes in conformity with the Act ap-
21 proved August 27, 1888, as amended (24 U. S. C. 134) for
22 the support of veterans eligible for admission to Veterans Ad-
23 ministration facilities for hospital or domiciliary care;
24 \$626,229,600, including the sum of \$7,229,600 for reim-
25 bursable services performed for other Government agen-

1 cies and individuals: *Provided*, That allotments and trans-
2 fers may be made from this appropriation to the De-
3 partment of Health, Education, and Welfare (Public
4 Health Service), the Army, Navy, Air Force, and Interior
5 Departments, for disbursement by them under the various
6 headings of their applicable appropriations, of such amounts
7 as are necessary for the care and treatment of beneficiaries
8 of the Veterans Administration: *Provided further*, That the
9 foregoing appropriation is predicated on furnishing inpa-
10 tient care and treatment to an average of 131,484 benefi-
11 ciaries during the fiscal year 1956 excluding members in
12 State or Territorial homes, and if a lesser number is experi-
13 enced such appropriation shall be expended only in propor-
14 tion to the average number of beneficiaries furnished such
15 care and treatment.

16 Outpatient care: For expenses necessary for furnishing
17 outpatient care to beneficiaries of the Veterans Administra-
18 tion, as authorized by law, including purchase of ten passen-
19 ger motor vehicles for replacement only; uniforms or allow-
20 ances therefor as authorized by the Act of September 1, 1954
21 (68 Stat. 1114) ; and not to exceed \$170,000 for expenses
22 of travel of employees; \$82,089,000, of which not exceed-
23 ing \$11,500,000 shall be available for outpatient fee basis
24 dental care.

25 Maintenance and operation of supply depots: For ex-

1 pensens necessary for maintenance and operation of supply
2 depots, including not to exceed \$2,500 for expenses of travel
3 of employees, \$1,578,000.

4 Compensation and pensions: For the payment of com-
5 pensation, pensions, gratuities, and allowances (including
6 burial awards authorized by Veterans Regulation Numbered
7 9 (a), as amended, and subsistence allowances authorized
8 by part VII of Veterans Regulation 1 (a) as amended),
9 authorized under any Act of Congress, or regulation of the
10 President based thereon, including emergency officers' re-
11 tirement pay and annuities, the administration of which is
12 now or may hereafter be placed in the Veterans Adminis-
13 tration, and for the payment of adjusted-service credits as
14 provided in sections 401 and 601 of the Act of May 19, 1924,
15 as amended (38 U. S. C. 631 and 661), \$2,800,000,000,
16 to remain available until expended.

17 Readjustment benefits: For the payment of benefits to
18 or on behalf of veterans as authorized by titles II, III, and
19 V, of the Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944, as
20 amended, and title II of the Veterans Readjustment Assist-
21 ance Act of 1952, as amended, and for supplies, equipment,
22 and tuition authorized by part VII and payments author-
23 ized by part IX of Veterans Regulation Numbered 1 (a),
24 as amended, \$627,097,000, to remain available until ex-
25 pended: *Provided*, That hereafter no part of any ap-

1 appropriation to the Veterans Administration shall be avail-
2 able, in connection with any loan authorized by title
3 III of the Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944, as
4 amended (38 U. S. C. 694-694n), for payment to the
5 lender by the Administrator of Veterans Affairs, or for
6 credit on the loan, of an amount equivalent to 4 per centum
7 of the amount originally loaned, guaranteed or insured by
8 the Veterans Administration: *Provided further*, That no
9 right to any such payment shall accrue after September 1,
10 1953, but the foregoing proviso shall not apply with respect
11 to payments based on guarantees made, or certificates of
12 commitments issued, prior to said date or commitments for
13 loans made by the Veterans Administration.

14 Military and naval insurance: For military and naval
15 insurance, \$4,868,000, to remain available until expended.

16 National service life insurance: For the payment of bene-
17 fits and for transfer to the national service life insurance fund,
18 in accordance with the National Service Life Insurance Act
19 of 1940, as amended, \$81,300,000, to remain available until
20 expended: *Provided*, That certain premiums shall be cred-
21 ited to this appropriation as provided by the Act.

22 Servicemen's indemnities: For payment of liabilities un-
23 der the Servicemen's Indemnity Act of 1951, \$40,500,000,
24 to remain available until expended.

25 Grants to the Republic of the Philippines: For payment

1 to the Republic of the Philippines of grants in accordance
2 with the Act of July 1, 1948, as amended (50 U. S. C. App.
3 1991-1996), for expenses incident to medical care and
4 treatment of veterans, \$2,500,000.

5 Hospital and domiciliary facilities: For hospital and
6 domiciliary facilities, for planning and for extending, with
7 the approval of the President, any of the facilities under the
8 jurisdiction of the Veterans Administration or for any of
9 the purposes set forth in sections 1 and 2 of the Act approved
10 March 4, 1931 (38 U. S. C. 438j-k) or in section 101 of
11 the Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944 (38 U. S. C.
12 693a), to remain available until expended, \$30,000,000,
13 of which \$2,900,000 shall be available for preparation of
14 plans and specifications for rehabilitation of the neuro-
15 psychiatric hospital at Downey, Illinois.

16 Major alterations, improvements, and repairs: For all
17 necessary expenses of major alterations, improvements, and
18 repairs to regional offices, supply depots, and hospital and
19 domiciliary facilities, \$3,900,000, to remain available until
20 expended: *Provided*, That no part of the foregoing appro-
21 priation shall be used to commence any major alteration,
22 improvement, or repair unless funds are available for the
23 completion of such work; and no funds shall be used for
24 such work at any facility if the Veterans Administration is

1 reasonably certain that the installation will be abandoned in
2 the near future.

3 Not to exceed 5 per centum of any appropriation for
4 the current fiscal year for "Compensation and pensions",
5 "Readjustment benefits", "Military and naval insurance",
6 "National service life insurance", and "Servicemen's indem-
7 nities", may be transferred, to any other of the mentioned
8 appropriations, but not to exceed 10 per centum of the
9 appropriation so augmented.

10 Appropriations available to the Veterans Administra-
11 tion for the current fiscal year for salaries and expenses shall
12 be available for services as authorized by section 15 of the
13 Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a).

14 Appropriations available to the Veterans Administra-
15 tion for the current fiscal year for "Inpatient care" and
16 "Outpatient care" shall be available for funeral, burial, and
17 other expenses incidental thereto (except burial awards
18 authorized by Veterans Regulation Numbered 9 (a), as
19 amended), for beneficiaries of the Veterans Administration
20 receiving care under such appropriations.

21 No part of the appropriations in this Act for the Vet-
22 erans Administration (except the appropriation for "Hos-
23 pital and domiciliary facilities") shall be available for the

1 purchase of any site for or toward the construction of any
2 new hospital or home.

3 No part of the foregoing appropriations shall be avail-
4 able for hospitalization or examination of any persons except
5 beneficiaries entitled under the laws bestowing such benefits
6 to veterans, unless reimbursement of cost is made to the
7 appropriation at such rates as may be fixed by the Adminis-
8 trator of Veterans Affairs.

9 INDEPENDENT OFFICES—GENERAL PROVISIONS

10 SEC. 102. Where appropriations in this title are ex-
11 pendable for travel expenses of employees and no specific
12 limitation has been placed thereon, the expenditures for such
13 travel expenses may not exceed the amount set forth there-
14 for in the budget estimates submitted for the appropriations:
15 *Provided*, That this section shall not apply to travel per-
16 formed by uncompensated officials of local boards and appeal
17 boards of the Selective Service System.

18 SEC. 103. Where appropriations in this title are expend-
19 able for the purchase of newspapers and periodicals and no
20 specific limitation has been placed thereon, the expenditures
21 therefor under each such appropriation may not exceed the
22 amount of \$50: *Provided*, That this limitation shall not ap-
23 ply to the purchase of scientific, technical, trade, or traffic
24 periodicals necessary in connection with the performance of

1 the authorized functions of the agencies for which funds are
2 herein provided.

3 SEC. 104. No part of any appropriation contained in
4 this title shall be available to pay the salary of any person
5 filling a position, other than a temporary position, formerly
6 held by an employee who has left to enter the Armed Forces
7 of the United States and has satisfactorily completed his
8 period of active military or naval service and has within
9 ninety days after his release from such service or from hos-
10 pitalization continuing after discharge for a period of not
11 more than one year made application for restoration to his
12 former position and has been certified by the Civil Service
13 Commission as still qualified to perform the duties of his
14 former position and has not been restored thereto.

15 SEC. 105. Appropriations contained in this title, avail-
16 able for expenses of travel shall be available, when specifically
17 authorized by the head of the activity or establishment con-
18 cerned, for expenses of attendance at meetings of organiza-
19 tions concerned with the function or activity for which the
20 appropriation concerned is made.

21 SEC. 106. No part of any appropriations made available
22 by the provisions of this title shall be used for the purchase
23 or sale of real estate or for the purpose of establishing new
24 offices outside the District of Columbia: *Provided*, That this

1 limitation shall not apply to programs which have been ap-
2 proved by the Congress and appropriations made therefor.

3 SEC. 107. No part of any appropriation contained in this
4 title shall be used to pay the compensation of any employee
5 engaged in personnel work in excess of the number that
6 would be provided by a ratio of one such employee to one hun-
7 dred and thirty-five, or a part thereof, full-time, part-time,
8 and intermittent employees of the agency concerned: *Pro-*
9 *vided*, That for purposes of this section employees shall be
10 considered as engaged in personnel work if they spend half
11 time or more in personnel administration consisting of direc-
12 tion and administration of the personnel program; employ-
13 ment, placement, and separation; job evaluation and classifica-
14 tion; employee relations and services; training; wage ad-
15 ministration; and processing, recording, and reporting.

16 SEC. 108. No part of any appropriation contained in
17 this title shall be used to pay the compensation of any officers
18 and employees who allocate positions in the classified civil
19 service with a requirement of maximum age for such
20 positions.

21 SEC. 109. None of the sections under the head "Inde-
22 pendent Offices, General Provisions" in this title shall apply
23 to the Housing and Home Finance Agency.

TITLE II—CORPORATIONS

The following corporations and agencies, respectively, are hereby authorized to make such expenditures, within the limits of funds and borrowing authority available to each such corporation or agency and in accord with law, and to make such contracts and commitments without regard to fiscal year limitations as provided by section 104 of the Government Corporation Control Act, as amended, as may be necessary in carrying out the programs set forth in the Budget for the fiscal year 1956 for each such corporation or agency, except as hereinafter provided:

Office of the Administrator, housing loans to educational institutions: Not to exceed \$425,000 shall be available for all administrative expenses, which shall be on an accrual basis, of carrying out the functions of the Office of the Administrator under the program of housing loans to educational institutions (title IV of the Housing Act of 1950, as amended, 12 U. S. C. 1749–1749d), but this amount shall be exclusive of payment for services and facilities of the Federal Reserve banks or any member thereof, the Federal home-loan banks, and any insured bank within the meaning of the Act creating the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (Act of August 23, 1935, as amended, 12

1 U. S. C. 264) which has been designated by the Secretary of
2 the Treasury as a depository of public money of the United
3 States: *Provided*, That not to exceed \$19,000 shall be
4 available for expenses of travel.

5 Office of the Administrator, public facility loans: Not
6 to exceed \$40,000 of funds in the revolving fund established
7 pursuant to section 108 of the Reconstruction Finance Cor-
8 poration Liquidation Act, as amended (40 U. S. C. 459),
9 shall be available for administrative expenses, but this amount
10 shall be exclusive of payment for services and facilities of
11 the Federal Reserve banks or any member thereof, the Fed-
12 eral home-loan banks, and any insured bank within the
13 meaning of the Act creating the Federal Deposit Insurance
14 Corporation (Act of August 23, 1935, as amended, 12
15 U. S. C. 264) which has been designated by the Secretary
16 of the Treasury as a depository of public money of the United
17 States.

18 Office of the Administrator, revolving fund (liquidating
19 programs): During the current fiscal year not to exceed
20 \$2,500,000 shall be available for administrative expenses
21 (including not to exceed \$183,200 for travel), but this
22 amount shall be exclusive of costs of services performed on a
23 contract or fee basis in connection with termination of con-
24 tracts and legal services on a contract or fee basis and of
25 payment for services and facilities of the Federal Reserve

1 banks or any member thereof, any servicer approved by the
2 Federal National Mortgage Association, the Federal home-
3 loan banks, and any insured bank within the meaning of
4 the Act of August 23, 1935, as amended, creating the
5 Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (12 U. S. C. 264)
6 which has been designated by the Secretary of the Treasury
7 as a depository of public money of the United States: *Pro-*
8 *vided*, That all expenses, not otherwise specifically limited
9 in connection with the programs provided for under this
10 head shall not exceed \$10,000,000, but this limitation shall
11 not apply to expenses (other than for personal services) in
12 connection with disposition of federally owned projects.

13 Federal National Mortgage Association: Not to exceed
14 \$3,950,000 shall be available for administrative expenses,
15 which shall be on an accrual basis, and shall be exclusive of
16 interest paid, expenses (including expenses for fiscal agency
17 services performed on a contract or fee basis) in connection
18 with the issuance and servicing of obligations, depreciation,
19 properly capitalized expenditures, fees for servicing mort-
20 gages, expenses (including services performed on a
21 force account, contract, or fee basis, but not including
22 other personal services) in connection with the acquisition,
23 protection, operation, maintenance, improvement, or disposi-
24 tion of real or personal property belonging to said Association
25 or in which it has an interest, cost of salaries, wages, travel,

1 and other expenses of persons employed outside of the con-
2 tinental United States, expenses of services performed on
3 a contract or fee basis in connection with the performance
4 of legal services, and all administrative expenses reimbursable
5 from other Government agencies; and said Association may
6 utilize and may make payment for services and facilities of
7 the Federal Reserve banks and other agencies of the Gov-
8 ernment: *Provided*, That the distribution of administrative
9 expenses to the accounts of the Association shall be made
10 in accordance with generally recognized accounting prin-
11 ciples and practices: *Provided further*, That not to exceed
12 \$90,000 shall be available for expenses of travel: *Provided*
13 *further*, That administrative expenses not under limitation
14 for the purposes set forth in the budget schedules for
15 the fiscal year 1956 shall not exceed \$150,000.

16 Home Loan Bank Board: Not to exceed a total of
17 \$920,000 shall be available for administrative expenses
18 of the Home Loan Bank Board, and shall be derived
19 from funds available to the Home Loan Bank Board,
20 including those in the Home Loan Bank Board revolving
21 fund and receipts of the Federal Home Loan Bank Admin-
22 istration, the Federal Home Loan Bank Board, or the Home
23 Loan Bank Board for the current fiscal year and prior fiscal
24 years, and the Board may utilize and may make payment
25 for services and facilities of the Federal home-loan banks,

1 the Federal Reserve banks, the Federal Savings and Loan
2 Insurance Corporation, and other agencies of the Govern-
3 ment: *Provided*, That all necessary expenses in connection
4 with the conservatorship of institutions insured by the Fed-
5 eral Savings and Loan Insurance Corporation and all neces-
6 sary expenses (including services performed on a contract
7 or fee basis, but not including other personal services) in
8 connection with the handling, including the purchase, sale,
9 and exchange, of securities on behalf of Federal home-loan
10 banks, and the sale, issuance, and retirement of, or pay-
11 ment of interest on, debentures or bonds, under the Federal
12 Home Loan Bank Act, as amended, shall be considered as
13 nonadministrative expenses for the purposes hereof: *Pro-*
14 *vided further*, That not to exceed \$42,400 shall be available
15 for expenses of travel: *Provided further*, That members
16 of the Federal Savings and Loan Advisory Council
17 shall be entitled to reimbursement from the Board for
18 transportation expenses incurred in attendance at meetings
19 of such Council and may be paid not to exceed \$25 per diem
20 in lieu of subsistence: *Provided further*, That notwithstand-
21 ing any other provisions of this Act, except for the limita-
22 tion in amount hereinbefore specified, the administrative
23 expenses and other obligations of the Board shall be incurred,
24 allowed, and paid in accordance with the provisions of the
25 Federal Home Loan Bank Act of July 22, 1932, as amended

1 (12 U. S. C. 1421-1449) : *Provided further*, That the non-
2 administrative expenses for the examination of Federal and
3 State chartered institutions shall not exceed \$2,995,000.

4 Federal Savings and Loan Insurance Corporation: Not
5 to exceed \$985,000 shall be available for administrative
6 expenses, which shall be on an accrual basis and shall
7 be exclusive of interest paid, depreciation, properly cap-
8 italized expenditures, expenses in connection with liquida-
9 tion of insured institutions, liquidation or handling of assets
10 of or derived from insured institutions, payment of insur-
11 ance, and action for or toward the avoidance, termination,
12 or minimizing of losses in the case of insured institutions,
13 legal fees and expenses, and payments for administrative
14 expenses of the Home Loan Bank Board determined by said
15 Board to be properly allocable to said Corporation, and said
16 Corporation may utilize and may make payment for services
17 and facilities of the Federal home-loan banks, the Federal
18 Reserve banks, the Home Loan Bank Board, and other
19 agencies of the Government: *Provided*, That not to exceed
20 \$90,000 shall be available for expenses of travel:
21 *Provided further*, That notwithstanding any other provisions
22 of this Act, except for the limitation in amount hereinbefore
23 specified, the administrative expenses and other obligations
24 of said Corporation shall be incurred, allowed and paid in

1 accordance with title IV of the Act of June 27, 1934, as
2 amended (12 U. S. C. 1724-1730).

3 Federal Housing Administration: In addition to the
4 amounts available by or pursuant to law (which shall be
5 transferred to this authorization) for the administrative
6 expenses in carrying out duties imposed by or pursuant
7 to law, not to exceed \$5,900,000 of the various funds
8 of the Federal Housing Administration shall be avail-
9 able for expenditure, in accordance with the National
10 Housing Act, as amended (12 U. S. C. 1701): *Provided*,
11 That, except as herein otherwise provided, all expenses and
12 obligations of said Administration shall be incurred, allowed,
13 and paid in accordance with the provisions of said Act:
14 *Provided further*, That not to exceed \$300,000 shall be
15 available for expenses of travel: *Provided further*, That
16 funds available for expenditure shall be available for
17 contract actuarial services (not to exceed \$1,500); and
18 purchase of periodicals and newspapers (not to exceed
19 \$500): *Provided further*, That expenditures for non-
20 administrative expenses classified by section 2 of Public
21 Law 387, approved October 25, 1949, shall not exceed
22 \$33,000,000.

23 Public Housing Administration: Of the amounts avail-
24 able by law for the administrative expenses of the Public

1 Housing Administration in carrying out duties imposed by
2 law including funds appropriated by title I of this Act not
3 to exceed \$8,000,000, shall be available for such expenses,
4 including not to exceed \$500,000 for expenses of travel,
5 purchase of not to exceed four passenger motor vehicles for
6 replacement only; and expenses of attendance at meetings
7 of organizations concerned with the work of the Adminis-
8 tration: *Provided*, That necessary expenses of providing
9 representatives of the Administration at the sites of non-
10 Federal projects in connection with the construction of such
11 non-Federal projects by public housing agencies with the
12 aid of the Administration, shall be compensated by such
13 agencies by the payment of fixed fees which in the aggregate
14 in relation to the development costs of such projects will
15 cover the costs of rendering such services, and expenditures
16 by the Administration for such purpose shall be considered
17 nonadministrative expenses, and funds received from such
18 payments may be used only for the payment of necessary
19 expenses of providing representatives of the Administration
20 at the sites of non-Federal projects: *Provided further*, That
21 all expenses of the Public Housing Administration not
22 specifically limited in this Act, in carrying out its duties
23 imposed by law, shall not exceed \$1,820,000.

1 CORPORATIONS—GENERAL PROVISIONS

2 SEC. 202. No part of the funds of, or available for ex-
3 penditure by, any corporation or agency included in this title
4 shall be used to pay the compensation of any employee
5 engaged in personnel work in excess of the number that
6 would be provided by a ratio of one such employee to one
7 hundred and thirty-five, or a part thereof, full-time, part-
8 time, and intermittent employees of the agency concerned:
9 *Provided*, That for purposes of this section employees shall
10 be considered as engaged in personnel work if they spend
11 half-time or more in personnel administration consisting of
12 direction and administration of the personnel program;
13 employment, placement, and separation; job evaluation and
14 classification; employee relations and services; training;
15 committees of expert examiners and boards of civil-service
16 examiners; wage administration; and processing, recording,
17 and reporting.

18 TITLE III—GENERAL PROVISIONS

19 SEC. 301. No part of any appropriation contained in
20 this Act, or of the funds available for expenditure by any cor-
21 poration included in this Act, shall be used to pay the salary
22 or wages of any person who engages in a strike against the
23 Government of the United States or who is a member of an

1 organization of Government employees that asserts the right
2 to strike against the Government of the United States, or who
3 advocates, or is a member of an organization that advocates,
4 the overthrow of the Government of the United States by
5 force or violence: *Provided*, That for the purposes hereof
6 an affidavit shall be considered prima facie evidence that the
7 person making the affidavit has not contrary to the provisions
8 of this section engaged in a strike against the Government of
9 the United States, is not a member of an organization of Gov-
10 ernment employees that asserts the right to strike against the
11 Government of the United States, or that such person does
12 not advocate, and is not a member of an organization that
13 advocates, the overthrow of the Government of the United
14 States by force or violence: *Provided further*, That any
15 person who engages in a strike against the Government of
16 the United States or who is a member of an organization of
17 Government employees that asserts the right to strike against
18 the Government of the United States, or who advocates, or
19 who is a member of an organization that advocates, the over-
20 throw of the Government of the United States by force or
21 violence and accepts employment the salary or wages for
22 which are paid from any appropriation or fund contained in
23 this Act shall be guilty of a felony and, upon conviction, shall
24 be fined not more than \$1,000 or imprisoned for not more
25 than one year, or both: *Provided further*, That the above

1 penalty clause shall be in addition to, and not in substitution
2 for, any other provisions of existing law.

3 SEC. 302. No part of any appropriation contained in
4 this Act, or of the funds available for expenditure by any
5 corporation or agency included in this Act, shall be used for
6 publicity or propaganda purposes designed to support or
7 defeat legislation pending before the Congress.

8 SEC. 303. This Act may be cited as the "Independent
9 Offices Appropriation Act, 1956".

Passed the House of Representatives March 30, 1955.

Attest:

RALPH R. ROBERTS,

Clerk.

AN ACT

Making appropriations for sundry independent executive bureaus, boards, commissions, corporations, agencies, and offices, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1956, and for other purposes.

APRIL 1 (legislative day, MARCH 10), 1955

Read twice and referred to the Committee on
Appropriations

Digest of CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS

OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF BUDGET AND FINANCE
(For Department Staff Only)

Issued June 3, 1955
For actions of June 2, 1955
84th-1st, No. 92

CONTENTS

Adjournment.....	7,14	Housing.....	7	Reclamation.....	16,20
Administrative services.....	17	Legislative program....	7,14	Regulatory activities....	19
Animal disease.....	26	Life insurance.....	18	Roads.....	14,22
Appropriations.....	2,7,24	Loans, farm.....	10,25,27	Salt-water research.....	11
Civil defense.....	15	Lobbying.....	13	Sugar.....	4,21
Electrification.....	6,14,20,28	Mutual security.....	1	Surplus commodities.....	1
Expenditures.....	5	Personnel.....	3,5,18	Transportation.....	22
Flood control.....	9	Postal pay.....	12,14	Veterans' benefits....	10,18
Foreign aid.....	1	Property.....	17	War powers.....	23
Forestry.....	8				

HIGHLIGHTS: Senate passed mutual security bill. Rep. Bailey commended FS for national forest improvements.

SENATE

1. FOREIGN AID. Passed, 59 yeas to 18 nays, with amendments S. 2090, the mutual security bill (pp. 6421-81). Agreed to a Mundt amendment earmarking \$50 million (in addition to the amount provided in the committee bill) for exportation of surplus farm products (p. 6475), a Magnuson amendment providing that U. S. money shall be made available for marine insurance on certain commodities (pp. 6475-6), and an Ellender amendment that administration of the program should be on a cooperative basis with recipients, when able, extending assistance to underdeveloped countries (p. 6476). Rejected several amendments to reduce and restrict the authorization.
2. APPROPRIATIONS. ~~Additional conferees were appointed on H. R. 5502, the State, Justice, and Judiciary appropriation bill, 1956 (p. 6450).~~
The Appropriations subcommittee ordered reported to the full committee with amendments H. R. 5240, the independent offices appropriation bill, 1956 (p. D498).
3. PERSONNEL. The Government Operations subcommittee ordered reported with amendments S. J. Res. 21, to establish a Commission on Government Security (p. D498).
4. SUGAR. Sen. Carlson inserted a Garden City, Kans., Chamber of Commerce resolution urging an increase in quotas for the domestic sugar industry (pp. 6397-8).
5. EXPENDITURES; PERSONNEL. Sen. Byrd submitted an additional report of the Joint Committee on Reduction of Nonessential Federal Expenditures on Federal employment and pay for April 1955 (pp. 6398-6401).

6. ELECTRIFICATION. Sen. Magnuson inserted his statement favoring the proposed Hells Canyon Dam (pp. 6481-4).
7. ADJOURNED until Mon., June 6 (p. 6484). Legislative program: Mon., appropriation bills; Tues., the housing bill and any other bills which may be reported and are on the calendar (p. 6481).

HOUSE

8. FORESTS. Rep. Bailey inserted a USDA release on the monetary loss due to forest fires and commended the Forest Service for improvements reducing this loss (p. 6338).
9. FLOOD CONTROL. Passed, with amendment, H. R. 192, providing for the construction of a multipurpose dam on the Rappahannock River (pp. 6338, 6341-7).
10. LOANS. Passed, without amendment, H. R. 5715, which was subsequently laid on the table when S. 654 was amended by the inclusion of the provisions of H. R. 5715 and passed. This bill would provide for additional direct loans for the purchase of farms by veterans under the VA Readjustment Loan Act (pp. 6347-58).
11. SALT-WATER RESEARCH. Rep. Roosevelt suggested that the conferees on the saline water research bill, H. R. 2126, should give consideration to cooperation with the Atomic Energy Commission and Civil Defense Administration in the final form of the bill (p. 6345).
12. POSTAL PAY. Post Office and Civil Service Committee reported with amendment S. 2061, which would increase the basic rates of compensation for postal employees (H. Rept. 728) (p. 6360).
13. LOBBYING. Pursuant to regulations of Lobbying Act, the quarterly report of lobbyists was included (pp. 6363-96).
14. ADJOURNED until Mon., June 6 (p. 6360). Legislative program: Rep. McCormack scheduled consideration of H. R. 5376, which would amend the Rural Electrification Act of 1936, on Mon.; S. 2061, the postal pay increase bill, on Tues.; and H. R. 5923, a bill on the Inter-American Highway, on Wed. Consent and private Calendars are to be read on Tues. (p. 6338).

BILLS INTRODUCED

15. CIVIL DEFENSE. H. R. 6619, by Rep. Broyhill, to provide for the creation of a civil defense agency having jurisdiction of civil defense for the Metropolitan Washington area; to Armed Services Committee (p. 6361).
16. RECLAMATION. H. R. 6620, by Rep. Budge, to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to construct, operate and maintain in the Upper Snake River Valley, Idaho and Wyoming, the Narrows Federal reclamation project and a reregulating reservoir below the Palisades Dam and Reservoir; to Interior and Insular Affairs Committee (p. 6361).
17. PROPERTY; ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICES. H. R. 6624, by Rep. Dawson, Ill., to "amend the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949, as amended;" to Government Operations Committee. (p. 6361).

INDEPENDENT OFFICES APPROPRIATION BILL, 1956

JUNE 2 (legislative day, MAY 2), 1955.—Ordered to be printed

Mr. MAGNUSON, from the Committee on Appropriations, submitted the following

REPORT

[To accompany H. R. 5240]

The Committee on Appropriations, to whom was referred the bill (H. R. 5240) making appropriations for sundry independent executive bureaus, boards, commissions, corporations, agencies, and offices, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1956, and for other purposes, report the same to the Senate with various amendments and present herewith information relative to the changes made.

Amount of bill as passed House-----	\$5, 845, 595, 375
Amount of increase by Senate (net)-----	36, 784, 125
Amount of bill as reported to Senate-----	5, 882, 379, 500
Amount of appropriations, 1955-----	5, 137, 940, 263
Amount of regular and supplemental estimates, 1956--	5, 640, 140, 000
The bill as reported to the Senate:	
Over the estimates for 1956-----	242, 239, 500
Over the appropriations for 1955-----	744, 439, 237

(See explanation in general statement.)

SUMMARY

The following table is a summary of the appropriations for 1955, the budget estimates for 1956, the amounts recommended in the House bill, and the amounts recommended by the Senate committee. A more detailed tabulation is inserted at the end of this report giving the comparative amounts for each agency by appropriation item.

Summary of bill

Agency	Appropriations, 1955	Estimates, 1956	House bill, 1956	Senate committee recommendations, 1956	Increases (+) or decreases (-), Senate bill compared with—		
					Appropriations, 1955	Estimates, 1956	House bill, 1956
Civil Service Commission.....	\$47,952,600	\$19,495,000	\$268,387,500	\$268,387,500	+\$220,434,900	+\$248,892,500	+\$85,900,000
Federal Civil Defense Administration.....	48,023,000	59,300,000	53,400,000	59,300,000	+11,275,000	—	+3,000,000
Disaster relief.....	0	10,000,000	2,000,000	5,000,000	+5,000,000	—5,000,000	—
Federal Communications Commission.....	6,629,400	6,700,000	6,870,000	6,870,000	+240,600	+170,000	—
Federal Power Commission.....	4,250,000	4,630,000	4,650,000	4,650,000	+400,000	—	—
Federal Trade Commission.....	4,045,000	4,300,000	4,225,000	4,300,000	+255,000	—	+75,000
General Accounting Office.....	31,981,000	32,100,000	31,981,000	31,981,000	—	—119,000	—
General Services Administration.....	535,393,900	719,261,000	716,610,000	723,761,000	+183,367,100	+4,500,000	+7,151,000
Housing and Home Finance Agency.....	119,268,500	174,450,600	156,800,000	153,450,000	+34,181,500	-21,000,000	-3,350,000
Interstate Commerce Commission.....	11,670,000	11,975,000	11,975,000	12,297,000	+597,000	+292,000	+292,000
National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics.....	55,860,000	76,500,000	67,700,000	76,500,000	+20,640,000	—	+8,800,000
National Capital Housing Authority.....	43,000	37,000	37,000	37,000	-6,000	—	—
National Science Foundation.....	14,250,000	31,000,000	22,250,000	30,000,000	+15,750,000	-1,000,000	+7,750,000
National Security Training Commission.....	55,000	55,000	0	25,000	-30,000	-30,000	+25,000
Renegotiation Board.....	4,500,000	4,250,000	3,750,000	4,250,000	-250,000	—	+500,000
Securities and Exchange Commission.....	4,750,000	4,997,000	4,975,000	4,997,000	+247,000	—	+122,000
Selective Service System.....	29,003,063	28,700,000	26,958,875	27,474,000	-1,529,063	-1,226,000	+515,125
Veterans' Administration.....	4,220,263,800	4,452,370,000	4,463,126,000	4,469,130,000	+248,866,200	+16,760,000	+6,004,000
Total.....	5,137,940,263	5,640,140,000	5,845,595,375	5,882,379,500	+744,439,237	+242,239,500	+36,784,125

GENERAL STATEMENT

The amount of budget estimates considered by the committee is \$5,640,140,000, including a supplemental estimate submitted to the Senate of \$350,000 in Senate Document 41. The total of appropriations recommended is \$5,882,379,500.

The bill provides \$250,000,000 for payment to the civil service retirement and disability fund, for which there is no budget estimate. The President's budget contemplated that legislation would be submitted to finance the Government's share, with a proposed appropriation for later transmission amounting to \$216,000,000. The amount appropriated will aid in keeping the fund sound financially, since no contribution has been made for the last 2 years pending the report of the Kaplan committee.

Allowing for this unusual circumstance of making the payment to the retirement fund without a budget estimate, the remainder of the bill is \$7,760,500 under the budget estimates, even though the following items are increased over the budget estimates:

Federal Communications Commission, by \$170,000.

General Services Administration, for repair of buildings outside the District of Columbia, by \$5,000,000.

Interstate Commerce Commission, for additional motor carrier inspectors, by \$292,000.

Veterans' Administration, for hospital and domiciliary facilities, by \$16,185,000; for general operating expenses, by \$704,000.

The bill is over the appropriations for 1955 by the amount of \$744,439,237, due mainly to the following increases:

Civil service retirement fund payment	\$250, 000, 000
Stockpiling procurement by GSA	141, 500, 000
Veterans benefits	246, 391, 000

LIAISON WITH THE CONGRESS

Your committee has noted with concern a steady deterioration of the relationship between the quasi-judicial, quasi-legislative boards and commissions and the Congress. These regulatory commissions, such as the Interstate Commerce Commission and the Federal Communications Commission, are "arms of the Congress" and as such should maintain a closer liaison with the Congress. Such liaison should not be concerned primarily with the presentation of testimony on pending legislation, but rather with the performing of a dual service function, namely, to keep the Congress currently informed of the work of these boards and commissions, and to provide a convenient source to which Members of the Congress may turn to secure prompt answers to inquiries from constituents for information, copies of decisions or rulings, etc. At the same time, the liaison officer could keep his agency up-to-date on legislation and congressional activity affecting that agency, as well as serving as a personal contact with the Members of the Congress and the various committees.

Most of the executive agencies of the Federal Government now maintain such a liaison with the Congress and your committee recommends that the independent boards and commissions do likewise.

CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION

The committee recommends that the following section be stricken from the bill:

SEC. 108. No part of any appropriation contained in this title shall be used to pay the compensation of any officers and employees who allocate positions in the classified civil service with a requirement of maximum age for such positions.

The committee is informed that there are a relatively small number of hazardous positions and trainee positions which do require a maximum age limit, and the committee believes that the agencies should not be handicapped in their recruiting procedures in this regard. It is the sense of the committee, however, that the Civil Service Commission does owe a duty to our senior citizens and should make diligent effort to provide positions for those who are qualified wherever possible.

The committee further suggests that examinations of applicants for positions insofar as practicable be held within a reasonable traveling distance from the residence of the applicant.

FEDERAL CIVIL DEFENSE ADMINISTRATION

OPERATIONS

The committee recommends the full budget estimate of \$11,600,000 for this program, a restoration of \$600,000 over the House allowance.

The committee also recommends an increase in the limitation for the purchase of newspapers, periodicals, and teletype news service, from \$1,000 to \$9,000.

EMERGENCY SUPPLIES AND EQUIPMENT

The committee recommends the full budget estimate of \$35,300,000 for this important stockpiling program, a restoration of \$5,300,000 over the House allowance.

DISASTER RELIEF

The amount of \$5,000,000 is recommended by the committee for these funds appropriated to the President and allocated through the Federal Civil Defense Administration for assistance to States and local governments in major disasters. This is a restoration of \$3,000,000 over the House allowance, and is \$5,000,000 under the estimate of \$10,000,000.

FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION

The committee agrees with the House in providing a total amount of \$6,870,000 for the Commission, which is over the estimate by \$90,000 to be used to reduce the backlog of applications in television, radio, and special service broadcasting, and by \$80,000 earmarked for a study of radio and television network broadcasting.

In agreeing to the increase for work on backlogs, the committee reminds the Commission that for the last few years additional amounts have been provided for this purpose, with disappointing results in the progress that has been made. It is hoped that better results can be reported from the increased funds provided for 1956.

In this connection, the committee feels that there can be no excuse for denying the benefits of television to the public in many areas of the country from which complaints have been received.

FEDERAL POWER COMMISSION

The intent of the provision inserted by the House is uncertain in scope as to the studies and investigations enumerated. Accordingly, the committee recommends that the following proviso be stricken from the bill:

: Provided, That of this appropriation not to exceed \$600,000 shall be available for surveys and studies (including publications and maps) relating to the electric power industry and for furnishing assistance and information relating to regulation and surveys thereof; not to exceed \$100,000 shall be available for surveys and studies (including publications and maps) relating to the natural gas industry and for furnishing assistance and information relating to regulation and surveys thereof; and not to exceed \$200,000 shall be available for investigations relating to Federal river development projects

FEDERAL TRADE COMMISSION

The committee recommends the full amount of the budget estimate of \$4,300,000 for this Commission, a restoration of \$75,000 over the House allowance.

In view of the current interest manifest in the increasing number of mergers taking place throughout the country, the committee feels that the Commission could well use the additional amount provided in additional work of this kind, or in pursuing further studies on antibiotics and other drugs not covered by the labeling investigations.

The committee also recommends that the limitation on the amount for expenses of travel be increased from \$144,250 to \$175,000.

GENERAL ACCOUNTING OFFICE

In agreeing to the House allowance of \$31,981,000 for the General Accounting Office, which is \$119,000 below the budget estimate, the committee believes the Comptroller General is entitled to the additional positions provided in the following language recommended to be inserted in the bill:

: Provided, That the fourth paragraph under the heading "General Accounting Office" in Public Law 137, approved August 31, 1951 (65 Stat. 274), as amended by Public Law 455, approved July 5, 1952 (66 Stat. 399), and Public Law 428, approved June 24, 1954 (68 Stat. 280), is further amended by changing "two positions in grade GS-17" to "four positions in grade GS-17", and "twelve positions in grade GS-16" to "thirteen positions in grade GS-16"

GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION

PUBLIC BUILDINGS SERVICE

The committee recommends the full amount of the revised budget estimate for this service operation of \$99,231,000, which is a restoration of \$3,271,000 over the House allowance.

The committee also recommends that the amount available for repair and improvement of buildings in the District of Columbia and area adjacent thereto be reduced from \$7,500,000 to \$7,000,000. The committee is informed that a larger amount would require a reduction in already inadequate maintenance services.

EMERGENCY OPERATING EXPENSES

The committee recommends a total of \$13,200,000 for these defense-connected expenses, which is a restoration of \$3,200,000 over the House allowance, and is \$200,000 below the budget estimate.

SPACE FOR FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION

The committee calls to the attention of the General Services Administrator the deplorable condition of the space presently housing the Federal Communications Commission, and recommends that steps be taken to provide a new home for this Commission.

REPAIR, IMPROVEMENT, AND EQUIPMENT OF FEDERALLY OWNED BUILDINGS OUTSIDE THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

The committee recommends that the limitation on expenses of travel be increased from \$100,000 to \$190,000.

FEDERAL SUPPLY SERVICE

The committee recommends the full budget estimate of \$3,120,000 for this service, a restoration of \$230,000 over the House allowance.

The committee also recommends that the limitation on expenses of travel be increased from \$46,600 to \$70,900.

For the purpose of giving latitude to economical transfers, the committee recommends that the following proviso be stricken from the bill:

: *Provided*, That no functions budgeted under this appropriation shall be transferred to or financed from any other appropriation or fund

Similar changes are recommended by striking the words "transferred to or" in the provisos under "Expenses, general supply fund" and under "Administrative operations."

ADMINISTRATIVE OPERATIONS

The committee recommends a total amount of \$4,250,000 for the administration of this agency, being a restoration of \$250,000 over the House allowance and \$200,000 under the budget estimate.

UNITED STATES POST OFFICE AND COURTHOUSE, NOME, ALASKA

The committee recommends the full amount of the budget estimate for this construction of \$1,200,000, a restoration of \$200,000 over the House allowance. The committee is informed that a lesser amount for such construction would force a reduction in the number of square feet provided by the building and would be inadequate to house the Federal agencies to be provided for.

TYPEWRITER LIMITATION

New data was presented to the committee indicating that tape-operated punching and reading electric writing machines are in the new integrated data processing and telegraphy fields wherein the production of a printed or typewritten document is the secondary

purpose rather than an office typewriting or composing machine classification wherein the typed or printed document is the primary objective, and therefore that tape-operated reading and punching electric writing equipment should not be subject to the pricing requirement having to do with conventional typewriting machines.

Accordingly, the committee recommends that the following exemption be added to the typewriter limitation in the bill:

and tape operated recording and reproducing electric writing machines

ABACA FIBER PROGRAM

The committee recommends that the administrative expense limitation for this program be increased from \$100,000 to \$135,000.

REAL PROPERTY INVENTORY

As requested by the committee in the report on the first independent offices appropriation bill for 1954, the General Services Administration compiled an inventory of Federal real property in the continental United States as of December 31, 1953, from 11,493 installation reports submitted by 24 Federal agencies, showing total acquisition cost in land, buildings, structures, and facilities of \$30.2 billion. The committee agrees with the General Services Administrator that the effort has been well worth while, in giving the Government an inventory, the first of its kind since 1937, which can be maintained on a current basis. The details of the inventory have been made available to all agencies of the Government and, among the many uses to be made of it, will serve to facilitate the disposal of surplus property, with attendant increase in revenues and decrease in expenditures.

In issuing this first report as Senate Document No. 32, the committee requested that a second report be compiled as of June 30, 1955, to be issued as a Senate document in January 1956, and that the reporting procedures and compilations be continued as of the end of each fiscal year thereafter.

The committee now further requests the compilation of an additional report to cover federally owned properties outside of the continental United States, including specifically the properties in the Territories of Alaska, Hawaii, Puerto Rico, and Virgin Islands, and including foreign properties as far as security limitations will allow.

HOUSING AND HOME FINANCE AGENCY

OFFICE OF THE ADMINISTRATOR

The committee recommends the total revised budget estimate of \$6,050,000 for the administration of this agency, a restoration of \$1,400,000 over the House allowance, plus \$350,000 in a supplemental estimate in Senate Document No. 41. The additional estimate was stated to the committee to be necessary for the purpose of maintaining a sufficient staff to cope with increased investigations and to eliminate existing backlogs.

The committee also recommends that the authorization to purchase motor vehicles be increased from 12 to 33, as estimated.

The committee recommends that the limitation on expenses of travel be increased from \$169,325 to \$358,100.

RESERVE OF PLANNED PUBLIC WORKS

The committee recommends a total amount of \$3,500,000 for this program of advances to public agencies, a restoration of \$1,000,000 over the House allowance and \$5,000,000 below the budget estimate.

CAPITAL GRANTS FOR SLUM CLEARANCE AND URBAN RENEWAL

The committee recommends a total of \$50,000,000 for these grants, a reduction from the House allowance and budget estimate of \$60,000,000. The committee noted that projects now being carried out in the slum clearance and urban renewal program have not progressed toward completion as rapidly as was estimated by the agency in the budget. Such grant payments are ordinarily made in partial payments as the project is completed in stages. The committee also noted that some \$27,000,000 of funds heretofore appropriated for these grant payments remains unexpended. With no intent to handicap in the slightest the slum clearance and urban renewal program as authorized, the committee believes that the amount provided will be adequate and does not anticipate that the agency will find it necessary to ask for any supplemental appropriation for this purpose.

PUBLIC HOUSING ADMINISTRATION

The committee recommends a total of \$8,400,000 for administrative expenses of this Administration, a restoration of \$400,000 over the House allowance and \$400,000 below the budget estimate.

A similar recommendation is made for the corporation authorization, including an increase in the limitation for expenses of travel from \$500,000 to \$560,000.

ANNUAL CONTRIBUTIONS

The committee recommends a total amount of \$83,500,000 for these contract payments, a restoration of \$3,500,000 over the House allowance and \$3,500,000 below the budget estimate.

HOUSING LOANS TO EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS

The committee recommends the full amount of the budget estimate on the limitation for administrative expenses of this program, a restoration of \$150,000 over the House allowance.

REVOLVING FUND, LIQUIDATING PROGRAMS

The committee recommends a total amount of \$2,700,000 for the limitation for administrative expenses of this liquidating operation, a restoration of \$200,000 over the House allowance, and \$100,000 below the budget estimate.

The committee also recommends a total amount of \$11,500,000 for the nonadministrative expense limitation, a restoration of \$1,500,000 over the House allowance and \$1,500,000 below the budget estimate.

HOME LOAN BANK BOARD

The committee recommends the full amount of the budget estimate of \$2,870,000 for the nonadministrative expenses of the examining functions of this Board, a reduction from the House allowance of \$125,000. The committee believes the amount provided will be adequate for such functions.

FEDERAL SAVINGS AND LOAN INSURANCE CORPORATION

The committee recommends the full amount of the budget estimate of \$500,000 for the administrative expense limitation for this corporation, a reduction of \$485,000 from the House allowance. The committee is informed that the present appraisal system is adequate.

The committee also recommends that the limitation for expenses of travel be reduced from \$90,000 to \$15,000, as estimated.

INTERSTATE COMMERCE COMMISSION

The committee recommends that, instead of consolidating the appropriation items as estimated, separate items be provided as in the previous years for "Railroad safety" and for "Locomotive inspection."

The committee also recommends an increase of \$292,000 over the budget estimate to provide for 30 additional safety inspectors for the Bureau of Motor Carriers.

The total amount recommended is \$12,267,000, of which \$10,583,000 is for "General expenses" (including defense mobilization functions), \$974,500 is for "Railroad safety," and \$709,500 is for "Locomotive inspection."

The committee recommends that the authorization for the purchase of motor vehicles be increased from 20 to 50, and that the total amount for the limitation on travel expenses be increased by \$61,500, both amounts being over the budget estimate.

NATIONAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE FOR AERONAUTICS

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

The committee recommends the full amount of the budget estimate of \$63,500,000 for this research operation, a restoration of \$7,500,000 over the House allowance.

The committee also recommends that the limitation on expenses of travel be increased from \$310,000 to \$350,000.

CONSTRUCTION AND EQUIPMENT

The committee recommends the full amount of the budget estimate of \$13,000,000 for these research facilities, a restoration of \$1,300,000 over the House allowance.

NATIONAL SCIENCE FOUNDATION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

The committee recommends the full amount of the budget estimate of \$20,000,000 for these research support and training activities, a restoration of \$7,750,000 over the House allowance.

The committee also recommends that the limitation for expenses of travel be increased from \$89,500 to \$150,000, as estimated.

NATIONAL SECURITY TRAINING COMMISSION

In order to continue the commission, pending the determination of additional duties that may be required of them, the committee recommends that the following section be inserted in the bill, at the minimum amount of \$25,000, instead of the budget estimate of \$55,000:

NATIONAL SECURITY TRAINING COMMISSION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For necessary expenses of the National Security Training Commission, including services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a), at rates for individuals not in excess of \$50 per diem and contracts with temporary or part-time employees may be renewed annually; and expenses of attendance at meetings concerned with the purposes of this appropriation; \$25,000.

RENEGOTIATION BOARD

The committee recommends the full budget estimate of \$4,250,000 for the operation of this Board, a restoration of \$500,000 over the House allowance.

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

The committee recommends the full budget estimate of \$4,997,000 for the operation of this Commission, a restoration of \$122,000 over the House allowance.

The committee also recommends that the limitation for expenses of travel be increased from \$125,000 to \$138,360.

SELECTIVE SERVICE SYSTEM

The committee recommends a total appropriation of \$27,474,000 for the operation of this agency, a restoration of \$515,125 over the House allowance. Added to the amount of \$1,226,000 provided from the unobligated balance from 1955, the amount recommended will provide the budget estimate of \$28,700,000.

The committee also recommends that the authorization for the purchase of motor vehicles be increased from 20 to 39, as estimated.

The committee also recommends that the limitation on expenses of travel be increased from \$70,000 to \$75,000 for "National administration, planning, training, and records management," and from \$140,000 to \$150,000 for "State administration, planning, training, and records servicing," as estimated.

The committee recommends that the limitation for the National Selective Service Appeal Board be increased from \$75,000 to \$76,700, as estimated.

To aid the Director with authority to insure that a position is available for a recalcitrant assignee in the conscientious objectors program, the committee recommends that the following limitation be inserted in the bill:

Not to exceed \$10,000 for the purpose of remunerating registrants ordered to perform civilian work in lieu of induction in Federal Government work pursuant to section 6 (j) of the Universal Military Training and Service Act, as amended, at a rate of pay not to exceed that which is paid for similar employment, and registrants ordered to such Federal work shall not be considered Federal employees and none of the laws and regulations applicable to or governing Federal employees shall be deemed applicable to them.

The committee also recommends that the following proviso be stricken from the bill:

That of the foregoing amount \$20,963,700 shall be available for registration, classification, and induction activities of local boards

VETERANS' ADMINISTRATION

GENERAL OPERATING EXPENSES

The committee recommends a total amount of \$161,004,000 for the administration of this agency, which is \$704,000 over the budget estimate. In restoring the House reduction of \$5,300,000, the committee also added \$1,000,000 to conform to the House increase in the loan guaranty program, less a net savings reported at the hearing of \$296,000 through discontinuance of a records center.

HOSPITAL AND DOMICILIARY FACILITIES

In order to correct the restrictive nature of the limitation for the hospital at Downey, Ill., the committee recommends the substitution of the words "technical services" for "preparation of plans and specifications."

The committee agrees with the House in providing \$16,185,000 over the estimate for the purpose of advancing to fiscal year 1956 a program contemplated for later approval, in which older hospitals would be modernized instead of building new and additional hospitals.

The estimate for 1956 of \$13,815,000 provided for rehabilitation and modernization at 13 of the older hospitals in the amount of \$11,500,000 plus initial portable equipment amounting to \$2,315,000.

In allocating the additional funds provided, the committee desires to stress the need for a neuropsychiatric ward at the Dearborn, Mich., hospital to be provided by conversion of existing space and the addition of the required facilities. The committee is informed that such conversion would provide an NP rapid-treatment center which would be effective in meeting the patient load problems.

GENERAL PROVISIONS

The committee heard requests for the repeal of title V of the 1952 Independent Offices Appropriation Act relating to fees and charges. The committee feels that any change in this policy statement of the Congress as to self-sustaining costs of services so far as possible, should be made by the appropriate legislative committee.

ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

[Limitations on amounts of corporate funds to be expended]

Corporation or agency	Authoriza- tions, 1955	Budget esti- mates, 1956	Recommended in House bill for 1956	Amount rec- ommended by Senate com- mittee	Increase (+) or decrease (-), Senate bill compared with--		
					Authoriza- tions, 1955	Estimates, 1956	House bill
Housing and Home Finance Agency:							
Housing loans to educational institutions.....	\$375,000	\$575,000	\$425,000	\$575,000	+\$200,000	-----	+\$150,000
Public facility loans.....	75,000	75,000	40,000	40,000	-35,000	-\$35,000	-----
Revolving fund (liquidating programs).....	3,940,000	2,800,000	2,500,000	2,700,000	-1,240,000	-100,000	+200,000
Federal National Mortgage Association.....	3,238,000	3,950,000	3,950,000	3,950,000	+712,000	-----	-----
Home Loan Bank Board.....	775,000	920,000	920,000	920,000	+145,000	-----	-----
Federal Savings and Loan Insurance Corporation.....	455,000	500,000	985,000	500,000	+45,000	-----	-485,000
Federal Housing Administration.....	5,625,000	6,650,000	5,900,000	5,900,000	+275,000	-750,000	-----
Public Housing Administration.....	17,350,000	18,800,000	18,000,000	8,400,000	+1,050,000	-400,000	+400,000
Total, administrative expenses.....	21,833,000	24,270,000	22,720,000	22,985,000	+1,152,000	-1,285,000	+265,000

1 Included in title I.

PERMANENT AND INDEFINITE ANNUAL APPROPRIATIONS

Object	Appropriations, 1955	Estimates, 1956	Increase (+) or decrease (-)
Federal Power Commission: Payments to States under Federal Power Act.....	\$35,137	\$35,658	+\$521
General Services Administration: Expenses, Disposal of Surplus Real and Related Personal Property.....	3,630,000	6,000,000	+2,370,000
Total, permanent and indefinite appropriations.....	3,665,137	6,035,658	+2,370,521

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF APPROPRIATIONS FOR 1955, ESTIMATES FOR 1956, AND AMOUNTS
RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR 1956

Item	Appropriations, 1955	Budget estimates, 1956	Recommended in House bill for 1956	Amount recommended by Senate committee	Increase (+) or decrease (—) Senate bill compared with—		
					Appropriations, 1955	Estimates, 1956	House bill
INDEPENDENT OFFICES							
CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION							
Salaries and expenses.....	\$15,575,600	\$16,825,000	\$16,217,500	\$16,217,500	+\$641,900	—\$607,500	-----
Investigations of United States citizens for employment by international organizations.....	1,400,000	500,000	(2)	-----	—400,000	—500,000	-----
Annuities, Panama Canal construction employees and Light-house Service widows.....	2,354,000	2,170,000	2,170,000	2,170,000	—184,000	-----	-----
Payment to the civil-service retirement and disability fund.....	-----	(3)	250,000,000	250,000,000	+250,000,000	+250,000,000	-----
Payment to the civil-service retirement and disability fund for increases in annuities.....	29,623,000	0	0	-----	—29,623,000	-----	-----
Administrative expenses, Federal Employees Life Insurance.....	-----	(4)	(4)	-----	-----	-----	-----
Total, Civil Service Commission.....	47,952,600	19,495,000	268,387,500	268,387,500	+220,434,900	+248,892,500	-----
FEDERAL CIVIL DEFENSE ADMINISTRATION							
Operations.....	10,025,000	11,600,000	11,000,000	11,600,000	+1,575,000	-----	+\$600,000
Federal contributions.....	612,000,000	12,400,000	12,400,000	12,400,000	+400,000	-----	-----
Emergency supplies and equipment.....	26,000,000	35,300,000	30,000,000	35,300,000	+9,300,000	-----	+5,300,000
Total, Federal Civil Defense Administration.....	48,025,000	59,300,000	53,400,000	59,300,000	+11,275,000	-----	+5,900,000

¹ And not to exceed \$500,000 of unobligated funds continued available.² Unobligated balance of prior year appropriations continued available until June 30, 1956.³ Estimate of \$216,000,000 was proposed for later transmission, following proposed legislation for financing Government's share.⁴ Not to exceed \$140,000 from the "Employees' Life Insurance Fund."⁵ Not to exceed \$80,000 from the "Employees' Life Insurance Fund."⁶ And in addition, reappropriation of not to exceed \$1,300,000.

Comparative statement of appropriations for 1955, estimates for 1956, and amounts recommended in the bill for 1956—Con.

Item	Appropriations, 1955	Budget estimates, 1956	Recommended in House bill for 1956	Amount recommended by Senate committee	Increase (+) or decrease (–) Senate bill compared with—		
					Appropriations, 1955	Estimates, 1956	House bill
INDEPENDENT OFFICES—Continued							
FUNDS APPROPRIATED TO THE PRESIDENT							
Disaster relief.....	0	\$10,000,000	\$2,000,000	\$5,000,000	+\$5,000,000	–\$5,000,000	+\$3,000,000
FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION							
Salaries and expenses.....	7 \$6,829,400	6,700,000	6,870,000	6,870,000	+240,600	+170,000	-----
FEDERAL POWER COMMISSION							
Salaries and expenses.....	8 4,250,000	4,650,000	4,650,000	4,650,000	+400,000	-----	-----
FEDERAL TRADE COMMISSION							
Salaries and expenses.....	4,045,000	4,300,000	4,225,000	4,300,000	+255,000	-----	+75,000
GENERAL ACCOUNTING OFFICE							
Salaries and expenses.....	31,981,000	32,100,000	31,981,000	31,981,000	-----	–119,000	-----
GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION							
Operating expenses, Public Buildings Service.....	95,960,000	99,231,000	95,960,000	99,231,000	+3,271,000	-----	+3,271,000
Emergency operating expenses.....	15,647,000	13,400,000	10,000,000	13,200,000	–2,447,000	–200,000	+3,200,000
Repair, improvement, and equipment of federally owned buildings outside the District of Columbia.....	12,000,000	20,000,000	25,000,000	25,000,000	+13,000,000	+5,000,000	-----
Operating expenses, Federal Supply Service.....	2,660,000	3,120,000	2,890,000	3,120,000	+460,000	-----	+230,000
Expenses, general supply fund.....	2,066,800	12,000,000	12,000,000	12,000,000	–66,800	-----	-----
Operating expenses, National Archives and Records Service.....	000,000	5,650,000	5,550,000	5,550,000	+550,000	–100,000	-----
Administrative operations.....	3,789,500	4,450,000	4,000,000	4,250,000	+460,500	–200,000	+250,000
Refunds under Renegotiation Act.....	(10)	(11)	(11)	(11)	-----	-----	-----

Strategic and critical materials-----	380,000,000	521,500,000	521,500,000	521,500,000	+141,500,000	-----
Strategic and critical materials (liquidation of contract authorization)-----	(12)	27,400,000	27,400,000	27,400,000	+27,400,000	-----
Hospital facilities in the District of Columbia-----	0	1,610,000	1,610,000	1,610,000	+1,610,000	-----
Hospital facilities in the District of Columbia (liquidation of contract authorization)-----	4,500,000	9,700,000	9,700,000	9,700,000	+5,200,000	-----
United States Post Office and Courthouse, Nome, Alaska-----	0	1,200,000	1,000,000	1,200,000	+1,200,000	+200,000
Additional court facilities-----	2,970,600	0	-----	-----	-2,970,600	-----
Survey of Government Records-----	300,000	0	-----	-----	-300,000	-----
Abaca fiber program-----	(13)	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Administrative expenses-----	(14)	(14)	(14)	-----	-----	-----
Buildings management fund-----	500,000	0	-----	-----	-500,000	-----
Total, General Services Administration-----	535,393,900	719,261,000	716,610,000	723,761,000	+188,367,100	+7,151,000
HOUSING AND HOME FINANCE AGENCY						
Office of the Administrator:						
Salaries and expenses-----	3,968,500	¹⁶ 6,050,000	4,300,000	6,050,000	+2,081,500	+1,750,000
Defense planning activities-----	0	100,000	0	-----	-100,000	-----
Reserve of planned public works-----	1,500,000	8,500,000	2,500,000	3,500,000	+2,000,000	+1,000,000
Urban planning grants-----	1,000,000	4,000,000	2,000,000	2,000,000	+1,000,000	-----
Capital grants for slum clearance and urban renewal-----	39,000,000	60,000,000	60,000,000	50,000,000	+11,000,000	-10,000,000
Reimbursement to Federal Bureau of Investigation-----	500,000	0	-----	-----	-500,000	-----
Public facility loans, revolving fund-----	¹⁸ 2,000,000	(17)	(18)	-----	-2,000,000	-----
Total, Office of the Administrator-----	47,968,500	78,650,000	68,800,000	61,550,000	+13,581,500	-7,250,000

⁷ And not to exceed \$150,000 of unobligated funds continued available; and includes

\$84,000 in 2d supplemental appropriation bill, 1955.

⁸ Includes \$100,000 in 2d supplemental appropriation bill, 1955.

⁹ Estimate reduced \$169,000 in H. Doc. 95.

¹⁰ Unobligated balance of prior year appropriations continued available until June 30, 1956.

¹¹ Unobligated balance of prior year appropriations continued available until expended.

¹² Not to exceed \$27,600,000 of prior year appropriations made available.

¹³ Estimate of \$3,500,000 withdrawn by H. Doc. 91.

¹⁴ Administrative expense limitation of \$135,000.

¹⁵ Administrative expense limitation of \$100,000.

¹⁶ Estimate increased \$350,000 in S. Doc. 41.

¹⁷ Administrative expense limitation of \$75,000.

¹⁸ Administrative expense limitation of \$40,000.

Comparative statement of appropriations for 1955, estimates for 1956, and amounts recommended in the bill for 1956—Con.

Item	Appropriations, 1955	Budget estimates, 1956	Recommended in House bill for 1956	Amount recommended by Senate committee	Increase (+) or decrease (—) Senate bill compared with—		
					Appropriations, 1955	Estimates, 1956	House bill
INDEPENDENT OFFICES—Continued							
HOUSING AND HOME FINANCE AGENCY—continued							
Public Housing Administration:							
Administrative expenses.....	19 \$7,350,000	\$8,800,000	\$8,000,000	\$8,400,000	+\$1,050,000	—\$400,000	+\$400,000
Annual contributions.....	63,950,000	87,000,000	80,000,000	83,500,000	+19,550,000	—3,500,000	+3,500,000
Total, Public Housing Administration.....	71,300,000	95,800,000	88,000,000	91,900,000	+20,600,000	—3,900,000	+3,900,000
Total, Housing and Home Finance Agency.....	119,268,500	174,450,000	156,800,000	153,450,000	+34,181,500	—21,000,000	—3,350,000
INTERSTATE COMMERCE COMMISSION							
Salaries and expenses.....	0	11,975,000	11,975,000				—11,975,000
General expenses.....	9,816,000	(20)	(20)	10,583,000	+767,000	+292,000	+10,583,000
Defense transport activities.....	170,000	(20)	(20)		—170,000		
Railroad safety.....	974,500	(20)	(20)	974,500		(18)	+974,500
Locomotive inspection.....	709,500	(20)	(20)	709,500		(18)	+709,500
Total, Interstate Commerce Commission.....	11,670,000	11,975,000	11,975,000	12,267,000	+597,000	+292,000	+292,000
NATIONAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE FOR AERONAUTICS							
Salaries and expenses.....	21 51,240,000	63,500,000	56,000,000	63,500,000	+12,260,000		+7,500,000
Construction and equipment.....	4,620,000	13,000,000	11,700,000	13,000,000	+8,380,000		+1,300,000
Total, National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics.....	55,860,000	76,500,000	67,700,000	76,500,000	+20,640,000		+8,800,000
NATIONAL CAPITAL HOUSING AUTHORITY							
Maintenance and operation of properties.....	43,000	37,000	37,000	37,000	—6,000		

NATIONAL SCIENCE FOUNDATION									
Salaries and expenses.....	12,250,000	20,000,000	12,250,000	20,000,000	+7,750,000	-----	-----	+7,750,000	-----
International Geophysical Year.....	2,000,000	11,000,000	10,000,000	10,000,000	+8,000,000	-----	-1,000,000	-----	-----
Total, National Science Foundation.....	14,250,000	31,000,000	22,250,000	30,000,000	+15,750,000	-----	-1,000,000	+7,750,000	-----
NATIONAL SECURITY TRAINING COMMISSION									
Salaries and expenses.....	55,000	55,000	0	25,000	-30,000	-----	-30,000	+25,000	-----
RENEGOTIATION BOARD									
Salaries and expenses.....	4,500,000	4,250,000	3,750,000	4,250,000	-250,000	-----	-----	+500,000	-----
SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION									
Salaries and expenses.....	4,750,000	4,997,000	4,875,000	4,997,000	+247,000	-----	-----	+122,000	-----
SELECTIVE SERVICE SYSTEM									
Salaries and expenses.....	29,003,063	28,700,000	22,26,958,875	27,474,000	-1,529,063	-----	-1,226,000	+515,125	-----
VETERANS' ADMINISTRATION									
General operating expenses.....	167,672,300	160,300,000	155,000,000	161,004,000	-6,668,300	-----	+704,000	+6,004,000	-----
Medical administration and miscellaneous operating expenses.....	14,654,000	15,294,000	15,294,000	15,294,000	+640,000	-----	-----	-----	-----
Inpatient care.....	²³ 593,992,500	²⁴ 619,000,000	²⁴ 619,000,000	619,000,000	+25,007,500	-----	-----	-----	-----
Outpatient care.....	82,134,000	82,089,000	82,089,000	82,089,000	-45,000	-----	-----	-----	-----
Maintenance and operation of supply depots.....	1,654,000	1,578,000	1,578,000	1,578,000	-76,000	-----	-----	-----	-----
Compensation and pensions.....	²⁵ 2,675,000,000	2,800,000,000	2,800,000,000	2,800,000,000	+125,000,000	-----	-----	-----	-----
Readjustment benefits.....	²⁵ 567,000,000	627,097,000	627,097,000	627,097,000	+60,097,000	-----	-----	-----	-----
Military and naval insurance.....	4,932,000	4,868,000	4,868,000	4,868,000	-64,000	-----	-----	-----	-----
National service life insurance.....	30,570,000	81,300,000	81,300,000	81,300,000	+50,730,000	-----	-----	-----	-----
Service men's indemnities.....	30,000,000	40,500,000	40,500,000	40,500,000	+10,500,000	-----	-----	-----	-----

²³ And in addition \$7,134,500 from reimbursements for services performed for other Government agencies and individuals.

²⁴ And in addition \$7,229,600 from reimbursements for services performed for other Government agencies and individuals.

²⁵ Includes amounts in 2d supplemental appropriation bill, 1955, and second urgent deficiency, 1956.

¹⁸ Administrative expense limitation of \$40,000.

¹⁹ Includes \$400,000 contained in the Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1955.

²⁰ Consolidated in above amount.

²¹ And not to exceed \$1,000,000 of unobligated funds continued available; and includes \$240,000 in 2d supplemental appropriation bill, 1955.

²² And not to exceed \$1,226,000 of unobligated funds continued available.

Comparative statement of appropriations for 1955, estimates for 1956, and amounts recommended in the bill for 1956—Con.

Item	Appropriations, 1955	Budget estimates, 1956	Recommended in House bill for 1956	Amount recommended by Senate committee	Increase (+) or decrease (—) compared with—		
					Appropriations, 1955	Estimates, 1956	House bill
INDEPENDENT OFFICES—Continued							
VETERANS' ADMINISTRATION—continued							
Grants to the Republic of the Philippines.....	\$2,175,000	\$2,629,000	\$2,500,000	\$2,500,000	+\$325,000	—\$129,000	-----
Hospital and domiciliary facilities.....	47,000,000	13,815,000	30,000,000	30,000,000	—17,000,000	+16,185,000	-----
Major alterations, improvements, and repairs.....	3,480,000	3,900,000	3,900,000	3,900,000	+420,000	-----	-----
Total, Veterans' Administration.....	4,220,263,800	4,452,370,000	4,463,126,000	4,469,130,000	+248,866,200	+16,760,000	+\$6,004,000
Total, title I.....	5,137,940,263	5,640,140,000	5,845,595,375	5,882,379,500	+744,439,237	+242,239,500	+36,784,125

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Calendar No. 414

84TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. R. 5240

[Report No. 411]

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

APRIL 1 (legislative day, MARCH 10), 1955

Read twice and referred to the Committee on Appropriations

JUNE 2 (legislative day, MAY 2), 1955

Reported, under authority of the order of the Senate of June 2 (legislative day, May 2), 1955, by Mr. MAGNUSON, with amendments

[Omit the part struck through and insert the part printed in italic]

AN ACT

Making appropriations for sundry independent executive bureaus, boards, commissions, corporations, agencies, and offices, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1956, and for other purposes.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 That the following sums are appropriated, out of any money
4 in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for sundry inde-
5 pendent executive bureaus, boards, commissions, corpora-
6 tions, agencies, and offices, for the fiscal year ending June
7 30, 1956, namely:

TITLE I—INDEPENDENT OFFICES

CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION

Salaries and expenses: For necessary expenses, including not to exceed \$29,000 for services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a) ; not to exceed \$10,000 for medical examinations performed for veterans by private physicians on a fee basis; travel expenses of examiners acting under the direction of the Commission, and expenses of examinations and investigations held in Washington and elsewhere; not to exceed \$100 for the purchase of newspapers and periodicals (excluding scientific, technical, trade or traffic periodicals, for official use) ; payment in advance for library membership in societies whose publications are available to members only or to members at a price lower than to the general public; not to exceed \$65,000 for performing the duties imposed upon the Commission by the Act of July 19, 1940 (54 Stat. 767) ; reimbursement of the General Services Administration for security guard services for protection of confidential files; not to exceed \$443,000 for expenses of travel; and not to exceed \$5,000 for actuarial services by contract, without regard to section 3709, Revised Statutes, as amended; \$16,217,500: *Provided*, That no details from any executive department or independent establishment in the District of Columbia or elsewhere to the Commission's central office in

1 Washington or to any of its regional offices shall be made dur-
2 ing the current fiscal year, but this shall not affect the making
3 of details for service as members of the boards of examiners
4 outside the immediate offices of the Commission in Washing-
5 ton or of the regional directors, nor shall it affect the making
6 of details of persons qualified to serve as expert examiners on
7 special subjects: *Provided further*, That the Civil Service
8 Commission shall have power in case of emergency to transfer
9 or detail any of its employees to or from its office or field
10 force.

11 No part of the appropriations herein made to the Civil
12 Service Commission shall be available for the salaries and
13 expenses of the Legal Examining Unit in the Examining
14 and Personnel Utilization Division of the Commission, estab-
15 lished pursuant to Executive Order 9358 of July 1, 1943,
16 or for the compensation or expenses of any member of a
17 board of examiners (1) who has not made affidavit that he
18 has not appeared in any agency proceeding within the pre-
19 ceding two years, and will not thereafter while a board
20 member appear in any agency proceeding, as a party, or in
21 behalf of a party to the proceeding, before an agency in which
22 an applicant is employed who has been rated or will be rated
23 by such member; or (2) who, after making such affidavit,
24 has rated an applicant who at the time of the rating is em-
25 ployed by an agency before which the board member has

1 appeared as a party, or in behalf of a party, within the pre-
2 ceding two years: *Provided*, That the definitions of
3 “agency”, “agency proceeding”, and “party” in section 2
4 of the Administrative Procedure Act shall apply to these
5 terms as used herein.

6 No part of appropriations herein shall be used to pay the
7 compensation of officers and employees of the Civil Service
8 Commission who allocate or reallocate supervisory positions
9 in the classified civil service solely on the size of the group,
10 section, bureau, or other organization unit, or on the number
11 of subordinates supervised. References to size of the group,
12 section, bureau, or other organization unit or the number of
13 subordinates supervised may be given effect only to the
14 extent warranted by the workload of such organization unit
15 and then only in combination with other factors, such as the
16 kind, difficulty, and complexity of work supervised, the de-
17 gree and scope of responsibility delegated to the supervisor,
18 and the kind, degree, and value of the supervision actually
19 exercised.

20 Investigations of United States citizens for employment
21 by international organizations: For expenses necessary to
22 carry out the provisions of Executive Order No. 10422 of
23 January 9, 1953, as amended, prescribing procedures for
24 making available to the Secretary General of the United
25 Nations, and the executive heads of other international

1 organizations, certain information concerning United States
2 citizens employed, or being considered for employment by
3 such organizations, the unobligated balance of the appropri-
4 ation granted under this head in the "Independent Offices
5 Appropriation Act, 1955", shall remain available until
6 June 30, 1956: *Provided*, That this appropriation shall
7 be available for advances or reimbursements to the applicable
8 appropriations or funds of the Civil Service Commission and
9 the Federal Bureau of Investigation for expenses incurred
10 by such agencies under said Executive order: *Provided*
11 *further*, That members of the International Organizations
12 Employees Loyalty Board may be paid actual transportation
13 expenses, and per diem in lieu of subsistence authorized by
14 the Travel Expense Act of 1949 while traveling on official
15 business away from their homes or regular places of business,
16 including periods while en route to and from and at the place
17 where their services are to be performed: *Provided further*,
18 That nothing in sections 281 or 283 of title 18, United States
19 Code, or in section 190 of the Revised Statutes (5 U. S. C.
20 99) shall be deemed to apply to any person because of
21 appointment for part-time or intermittent service as a
22 member of the International Organizations Employees
23 Loyalty Board in the Civil Service Commission as established
24 by Executive Order 10422, dated January 9, 1953, as
25 amended.

1 Annuities, Panama Canal construction employees and
2 Lighthouse Service widows: For payment of annuities au-
3 thorized by the Act of May 29, 1944, as amended (48 U. S.
4 C. 1373a), and the Act of August 19, 1950 (64 Stat. 465),
5 \$2,170,000.

6 Payment to civil-service retirement and disability fund:
7 For financing the liability of the United States, created by
8 the Act approved May 22, 1920, and Acts amendatory
9 thereof (5 U. S. C., ch. 14), \$250,000,000, which amount
10 shall be placed to the credit of the "civil-service retirement
11 and disability fund".

12 Not to exceed \$80,000 of the funds in the "Employees'
13 Life Insurance Fund" shall be available for reimbursement
14 to the Civil Service Commission for administrative expenses
15 incurred by the Commission during the current fiscal year
16 in the administration of the Federal Employees' Group Life
17 Insurance Act.

18 FEDERAL CIVIL DEFENSE ADMINISTRATION

19 Operations: For necessary expenses, not otherwise pro-
20 vided for, in carrying out the provisions of the Federal Civil
21 Defense Act of 1950, as amended (50 U. S. C., App. 2251-
22 2297), including services as authorized by section 15 of the
23 Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a); reimbursement of
24 the Civil Service Commission for full field investigations of

1 employees occupying positions of critical importance from the
2 standpoint of national security; expenses of attendance at
3 meetings concerned with civil defense functions; reimburse-
4 ment of the General Services Administration for security
5 guard services; not to exceed ~~\$1,000~~ \$9,000 for the pur-
6 chase of newspapers, periodicals, and teletype news services;
7 and not to exceed \$6,000 for emergency and extraordinary
8 expenses to be expended under the direction of the Admin-
9 istrator for such purposes as he deems proper, and his deter-
10 mination thereon shall be final and conclusive; ~~\$11,000,000~~
11 \$11,600,000.

12 Federal contributions: For financial contributions to
13 the States, not otherwise provided for, pursuant to subsection
14 (i) of section 201 of the Federal Civil Defense Act of 1950,
15 as amended, to be equally matched with State funds,
16 \$12,400,000, to remain available until June 30, 1957.

17 Emergency supplies and equipment: For procurement
18 of reserve stocks of emergency civil defense materials as
19 authorized by subsection (h) of section 201 of the Federal
20 Civil Defense Act of 1950, as amended, and for procurement
21 of radiological instruments and detection devices by the
22 Federal Civil Defense Administrator and for distribution
23 of such instruments and devices to the several States, the
24 District of Columbia, and the Territories and possessions of

1 the United States, by loan or grant, for training and educa-
2 tional purposes, under such terms and conditions as the
3 Administrator shall prescribe, ~~\$30,000,000~~ \$35,300,000.

4 FUNDS APPROPRIATED TO THE PRESIDENT

5 DISASTER RELIEF

6 For expenses necessary to carry out the purposes of the
7 Act of September 30, 1950 (Public Law 875), as amended,
8 authorizing assistance to States and local governments in
9 major disasters, ~~\$2,000,000~~ \$5,000,000, to remain available
10 until expended: *Provided*, That not exceeding 2 per centum
11 of the foregoing amount shall be available for administrative
12 expenses.

13 FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION

14 Salaries and expenses: For necessary expenses in per-
15 forming the duties of the Commission as authorized by law,
16 including newspapers (not to exceed \$175), land and struc-
17 tures (not to exceed \$11,500), special counsel fees, im-
18 provement and care of grounds and repairs to buildings (not
19 to exceed \$16,000), services as authorized by section 15 of
20 the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a), purchase of
21 not to exceed four passenger motor vehicles, for replacement
22 only, in the event adequate vehicles cannot be obtained by
23 transfer from other departments or agencies, and not to
24 exceed \$65,000 for expenses of travel, \$6,870,000, of which
25 \$80,000 shall be available for such expenses as are neces-

1 sary to make a study of radio and television network broad-
2 casting.

3 FEDERAL POWER COMMISSION

4 Salaries and expenses: For expenses necessary for the
5 work of the Commission, as authorized by law, including not
6 to exceed \$250,000 for expenses of travel; purchase (one
7 for replacement only) and hire of passenger motor vehicles;
8 and not to exceed \$500 for newspapers; \$4,650,000, of
9 which not to exceed \$10,000 shall be available for special
10 counsel and services as authorized by section 15 of the Act
11 of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a), but at rates not
12 exceeding \$50 per diem for individuals; ~~Provided, That~~
13 ~~of this appropriation not to exceed \$600,000 shall be avail-~~
14 ~~able for surveys and studies (including publications and~~
15 ~~maps) relating to the electric power industry and for~~
16 ~~furnishing assistance and information relating to regulation~~
17 ~~and surveys thereof; not to exceed \$100,000 shall be avail-~~
18 ~~able for surveys and studies (including publications and~~
19 ~~maps) relating to the natural gas industry and for furnishing~~
20 ~~assistance and information relating to regulation and sur-~~
21 ~~veys thereof; and not to exceed \$200,000 shall be available~~
22 ~~for investigations relating to Federal river development~~
23 ~~projects.~~

1 FEDERAL TRADE COMMISSION

2 Salaries and expenses: For necessary expenses of the
3 Federal Trade Commission, including not to exceed \$500
4 for newspapers, services as authorized by section 15
5 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a), and not
6 to exceed ~~\$144,250~~ \$175,000 for expenses of travel, ~~\$4,225,~~
7 ~~000~~ \$4,300,000: *Provided*, That no part of the foregoing
8 appropriation shall be expended upon any investigation here-
9 after provided by concurrent resolution of the Congress until
10 funds are appropriated subsequently to the enactment of such
11 resolution to finance the cost of such investigation: *Provided*
12 *further*, That no part of the foregoing appropriation shall
13 be available for a statistical analysis of the consumer's dollar.

14 GENERAL ACCOUNTING OFFICE

15 Salaries and expenses: For necessary expenses of the
16 General Accounting Office, including newspapers and
17 periodicals (not exceeding \$500), and services as authorized
18 by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C.
19 55a), \$31,981,000: *Provided*, That the fourth paragraph
20 under the heading "General Accounting Office" in Public
21 Law 137, approved August 31, 1951 (65 Stat. 274), as
22 amended by Public Law 455, approved July 5, 1952 (66
23 Stat. 399), and Public Law 428, approved June 24, 1954
24 (68 Stat. 280), is further amended by changing "two posi-
25 tions in grade GS-17" to "four positions in grade GS-17",

1 and "twelve positions in grade GS-16" to "thirteen positions
2 in grade GS-16".

3 GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION

4 Operating expenses, Public Buildings Service: For
5 necessary expenses of real property management and related
6 activities as provided by law; repair and improvement of
7 public buildings and grounds in the District of Columbia and
8 area adjacent thereto, under the control of the General
9 Services Administration; repair and improvement of build-
10 ings operated by the Treasury and Post Office Departments
11 in the District of Columbia; furnishings and equipment;
12 rental of buildings in the District of Columbia; restoration of
13 leased premises; moving Government agencies (including
14 space adjustments) in connection with the assignment, allo-
15 cation, and transfer of building space; demolition of build-
16 ings; acquisition by purchase or otherwise and disposal by
17 sale or otherwise of real estate and interests therein; and not
18 to exceed \$163,500 for expenses of travel; ~~\$95,960,000~~
19 ~~\$99,231,000~~: *Provided*, That of the foregoing amount
20 ~~\$7,500,000~~ \$7,000,000 shall be available for repaid and
21 improvement of buildings in the District of Columbia
22 and area adjacent thereto: *Provided further*, That the
23 foregoing appropriation shall not be available to effect
24 the moving of Government agencies from the District
25 of Columbia into buildings acquired to accomplish the

1 dispersal of departmental functions of the executive establish-
2 ment into areas outside of but accessible to the District of
3 Columbia.

4 Emergency operating expenses: For necessary emer-
5 gency expenses of the General Services Administration not
6 otherwise provided for, for operation, maintenance, protec-
7 tion, repair, alterations, and improvements of public building
8 and grounds (including furnishings and equipment) to the
9 extent that such buildings and grounds are under the control
10 of the General Services Administration for such purposes as
11 are provided for in Public Law 152, Eighty-first Congress, as
12 amended; rental of buildings or parts thereof in the District
13 of Columbia and elsewhere, including repairs, alterations, and
14 improvements necessary for proper use by the Government,
15 without regard to section 322 of the Act of June 30, 1932,
16 as amended (40 U. S. C. 278a) ; restoration of leased prem-
17 ises; moving Government agencies in connection with the
18 assignment, allocation, and transfer of building space; and
19 not to exceed \$13,400 for expenses of travel; ~~\$10,000,000~~
20 ~~\$13,200,000~~: *Provided*, That of this amount, such sums as
21 may be determined by the General Services Administrator to
22 be necessary may be paid into other appropriations of the
23 General Services Administration only for purposes of account-
24 ing: *Provided further*, That no part of this appropriation
25 shall be available to effect the moving of Government agen-

1 cies from the District of Columbia to accomplish the dispersal
2 of departmental functions.

3 Repair, improvement, and equipment of federally owned
4 buildings outside the District of Columbia: For expenses
5 necessary for the repair, alteration, preservation, renovation,
6 improvement, equipment, and demolition of federally owned
7 buildings outside the District of Columbia, not otherwise pro-
8 vided for, including grounds, approaches and appurtenances,
9 wharves and piers, together with the necessary dredging
10 adjacent thereto; acquisition of land as authorized by title III
11 of the Act of June 16, 1949 (40 U. S. C. 297) ; not to
12 exceed ~~\$100,000~~ \$190,000 for expenses of travel; and care
13 and safeguarding of sites acquired for Federal buildings;
14 \$25,000,000, to remain available until expended.

15 Operating expenses, Federal Supply Service: For neces-
16 sary expenses of personal property management and related
17 activities as provided by law; including not to exceed \$300
18 for the purchase of newspapers and periodicals; and not to
19 exceed ~~\$46,600~~ \$70,900 for expenses of travel; ~~\$2,890,000~~
20 \$3,120,000: ~~Provided, That no functions budgeted under~~
21 ~~this appropriation shall be transferred to or financed from~~
22 ~~any other appropriation or fund.~~

23 Expenses, general supply fund: For expenses necessary
24 for operation of the general supply fund (except those au-
25 thorized by law to be charged to said fund), including con-

1 tractual services incident to receiving, handling, and shipping
2 warehouse items; not to exceed \$250 for purchase of news-
3 papers and periodicals; and not to exceed \$85,400 for
4 expenses of travel; \$12,000,000: *Provided*, That funds avail-
5 able to the General Services Administration for the current
6 fiscal year shall be available for the hire of passenger motor
7 vehicles: *Provided further*, That no functions budgeted under
8 this appropriation shall be ~~transferred to or~~ financed from
9 any other appropriation or fund.

10 Leased warehouse space temporarily in excess of operat-
11 ing requirements may be subleased to commercial organiza-
12 tions and the proceeds credited to the fund from which rental
13 payments are made during fiscal year 1956.

14 Operating expenses, National Archives and Records
15 Service: For necessary expenses in connection with Federal
16 records management and related activities as provided by
17 law; and not to exceed \$30,750 for expenses of travel;
18 \$5,550,000.

19 Administrative operations: For necessary expenses of
20 executive direction for activities under the control of the
21 General Services Administration, of administrative operations
22 for activities under regular appropriations for "Operating
23 expenses", and of processing and determining renegotiation
24 rebates; including not to exceed \$63,600 for expenses of
25 travel; and not to exceed \$250 for purchase of newspapers

1 and periodicals; ~~\$4,000,000~~ \$4,250,000: *Provided*, That no
2 functions budgeted under this appropriation shall be trans-
3 ferred to or financed from any other appropriation or fund.

4 Refunds under Renegotiation Act: For refunds under
5 section 201 (f) of the Renegotiation Act of 1951, the unobli-
6 gated balance of the appropriations granted under this
7 head for the fiscal years 1952, 1953, and 1954, shall remain
8 available until expended: *Provided*, That to the extent re-
9 funds are made from this appropriation of excessive profits
10 collected under the Renegotiation Act and retained by the
11 Reconstruction Finance Corporation, or its successors, or
12 any of its subsidiaries, the Reconstruction Finance Corpo-
13 ration, or its successors, or the appropriate subsidiary shall
14 reimburse this appropriation.

15 Strategic and critical materials: For necessary expenses
16 in carrying out the provisions of the Strategic and Critical
17 Materials Stock Piling Act of July 23, 1946, including
18 services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2,
19 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a), not to exceed \$4,000,000 for oper-
20 ating expenses, and not to exceed \$137,000 of such funds for
21 expenses of travel, \$521,500,000, to remain available until
22 expended: *Provided*, That any funds received as proceeds
23 from sale or other disposition of materials on account of the
24 rotation of stocks under said Act shall be deposited to the
25 credit, and be available for expenditure for the purposes, of

1 this appropriation: *Provided further*, That during the cur-
2 rent fiscal year, there shall be no limitation on the value of
3 surplus strategic and critical materials which, in accordance
4 with subsection 6 (a) of the Act of July 23, 1946 (50
5 U. S. C. 98e (a)), may be transferred to stockpiles estab-
6 lished in accordance with said Act: *Provided further*, That
7 no part of funds available shall be used for construction of
8 warehouses or tank storage facilities.

9 Strategic and critical materials (liquidation of contract
10 authorization) : For liquidation of obligations incurred pur-
11 suant to authority heretofore granted under this head, to
12 enter into contracts for the purpose of the Strategic and
13 Critical Materials Stock Piling Act of July 23, 1946.
14 \$27,400,000, to remain available until expended: *Provided*,
15 That this amount may be disbursed through the appropria-
16 tion "Strategic and critical materials" but shall be accounted
17 for separately therein.

18 Hospital facilities in the District of Columbia: For an
19 additional amount for expenses necessary in carrying out
20 the provisions of the Act of August 7, 1946 (60 Stat. 896),
21 as amended (65 Stat. 657), authorizing the establishment
22 of a hospital center in the District of Columbia, including
23 grants to private agencies for hospital facilities in said Dis-
24 trict, \$1,610,000, to remain available until expended:
25 *Provided*, That the limitation under this head in the Act

1 of July 15, 1952 (66 Stat. 644), as amended, on the
2 total amount to be provided for completion of grant projects,
3 is increased from “\$11,400,000” to “\$13,010,000”.

4 Hospital facilities in the District of Columbia (liquidation
5 of contract authorization) : For payment of obligations in-
6 curred pursuant to authority provided under the head “Hos-
7 pital Center, District of Columbia”, in the Independent
8 Offices Appropriation Act, 1949, to enter into contracts for
9 construction, \$9,700,000, to remain available until ex-
10 pended: *Provided*, That this amount may be disbursed
11 through the appropriation “Hospital facilities in the District
12 of Columbia”, but shall be accounted for separately therein.

13 United States Post Office and Courthouse, Nome,
14 Alaska: For construction of a building in Nome, Alaska,
15 for use as a United States Post Office and Courthouse, pur-
16 suant to the provisions of the Public Buildings Act of May
17 25, 1926, as amended (40 U. S. C. 341), ~~\$1,000,000~~
18 ~~\$1,200,000~~, to remain available until expended.

19 The appropriate foregoing appropriation to the General
20 Services Administration shall be credited with (1) cost of
21 maintenance, upkeep, and repair included as part of rentals
22 received from Government corporations pursuant to law
23 (40 U. S. C. 129) ; (2) reimbursements for services per-
24 formed in respect to bonds and other obligations under the

1 jurisdiction of the General Services Administration, issued by
2 public authorities, States, or other public bodies, and such
3 services in respect to such bonds or obligations as the Ad-
4 ministrator deems necessary and in the public interest may,
5 upon the request and at the expense of the issuing agencies,
6 be provided from the appropriate foregoing appropriation;
7 and (3) appropriations or funds available to other agencies,
8 and transferred to the General Services Administration, in
9 connection with property transferred to the General Services
10 Administration pursuant to the Act of July 2, 1948 (50
11 U. S. C. 451 ff) , and such appropriations or funds may, with
12 the approval of the Bureau of the Budget, be so transferred.

13 During the current fiscal year, no part of any money
14 appropriated in this or any other Act shall be used during
15 any quarter of such fiscal year to purchase within the conti-
16 nental limits of the United States typewriting machines
17 (except bookkeeping and billing machines *and tape operated*
18 *recording and reproducing electric writing machines*) at a
19 price which exceeds 90 per centum of the lowest net cash price,
20 plus applicable Federal excise taxes, accorded the most-favored
21 customer (other than the Government, the American Na-
22 tional Red Cross, and the purchasers of typewriting machines
23 for educational purposes only) of the manufacturer of such
24 machines during the six-month period immediately preceding
25 such quarter: *Provided*, That the purchase, utilization, and

1 disposal of typewriting machines shall be performed in ac-
2 cordance with the provisions of the Federal Property and
3 Administrative Services Act of 1949, as amended.

4 The aggregate of annual payments for amortization of
5 principal and interest thereon required by all purchase con-
6 tracts entered into during the fiscal year 1956 pursuant to
7 the Public Buildings Act of 1949 (63 Stat. 176), as
8 amended by the Public Buildings Purchase Contract Act
9 of 1954 (68 Stat. 518), shall not exceed the unused portion
10 of the \$5,000,000 limitation applicable prior to July 1,
11 1955, under section 411 (a) of the said Public Buildings
12 Act of 1949, as amended.

13 The unobligated balances of the funds made available
14 by section 1 (a) of the Act of June 14, 1946 (60 Stat.
15 257), the Second Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1950,
16 and the General Appropriation Act, 1951, for the acquisition
17 of sites and the preparation of drawings and specifications
18 for Federal public building projects outside the District of
19 Columbia, as authorized by title I of the Act of June 16,
20 1949 (63 Stat. 176), as amended, and by the Act of May
21 25, 1926 (44 Stat. 630), as amended, shall be available
22 also for expenses of preparation of drawings and specifica-
23 tions, by contract or otherwise, acquisition of sites where not
24 otherwise provided for, including soil investigations and tests,
25 and administrative expenses, for carrying out the purposes

1 of the Public Buildings Purchase Contract Act of 1954
2 (Public Law 519, Eighty-third Congress), approved July
3 22, 1954.

4 Abaca fiber program: Not to exceed ~~\$100,000~~ *\$135,000*
5 of funds available to the General Services Administration for
6 the abaca fiber program shall be available for administrative
7 expenses incident to the abaca fiber program, to be computed
8 on an accrual basis, and to be exclusive of the interest paid,
9 depreciation, capitalized expenditures, expenses in connection
10 with the acquisition, protection, operation, maintenance, im-
11 provement, or disposition of real or personal property relating
12 to the abaca fiber program, and expenses of services per-
13 formed on a contract or fee basis in connection with the
14 performance of legal services.

15 HOUSING AND HOME FINANCE AGENCY

16 OFFICE OF THE ADMINISTRATOR

17 Salaries and expenses: For necessary expenses of the
18 Office of the Administrator, including rent in the District
19 of Columbia; purchase of not to exceed ~~twelve passenger~~
20 ~~motor vehicles~~ *thirty-three passenger motor vehicles, of which*
21 *twelve shall be* for replacement only; services as authorized
22 by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a) ;
23 not to exceed ~~\$169,325~~ *\$358,100* for expenses of travel; ex-
24 penses of attendance at meetings of organizations concerned
25 with the work of the agency; and the salary of a general coun-

1 sel, but not in addition to staff otherwise authorized, which
2 shall hereafter be at the salary rate of grade GS-18 so long as
3 such position is occupied by the present incumbent; ~~\$4,300,-~~
4 ~~000~~ \$6,050,000: *Provided*, That necessary expenses of inspec-
5 tions and of providing representatives at the site of projects
6 being planned or undertaken by local public agencies pur-
7 suant to title I of the Housing Act of 1949, as amended,
8 projects financed through loans to educational institutions
9 authorized by title IV of the Housing Act of 1950, as
10 amended, and projects and facilities financed by loans to
11 public agencies pursuant to section 108 of the Reconstruc-
12 tion Finance Corporation Liquidation Act, as amended (40
13 U. S. C. 459), shall be compensated by such agencies or in-
14 stitutions by the payment of fixed fees which in the aggregate
15 will cover the costs of rendering such services, and expenses
16 for such purpose shall be considered nonadministrative; and
17 for the purpose of providing such inspections, the Adminis-
18 trator may utilize any agency and such agency may accept
19 reimbursement or payment for such services from such insti-
20 tutions or the Administrator, and shall credit such amounts
21 to the appropriations or funds against which such charges
22 have been made, but such nonadministrative expenses shall
23 not exceed \$700,000.

24 Reserve of planned public works: For an additional
25 amount for advances to public agencies and for surveys

1 to carry out the purposes of section 702 of the Housing
2 Act of 1954, ~~\$2,500,000~~ *\$3,500,000*.

3 Urban planning grants: For an additional amount for
4 grants to State, regional, and metropolitan area planning
5 bodies in accordance with the provisions of section 701
6 of the Housing Act of 1954, \$2,000,000.

7 Capital grants for slum clearance and urban renewal:
8 For an additional amount for payment of capital grants as
9 authorized by title I of the Housing Act of 1949, as
10 amended (42 U. S. C. 1453, 1456), ~~\$60,000,000~~
11 *\$50,000,000*.

12 PUBLIC HOUSING ADMINISTRATION

13 Administrative expenses: For administrative expenses of
14 the Public Housing Administration, ~~\$8,000,000~~ *\$8,400,000*,
15 to be merged with and expended under the authorization
16 for such expenses contained in title II of this Act.

17 Annual contributions: For the payment of annual con-
18 tributions to public housing agencies in accordance with sec-
19 tion 10 of the United States Housing Act of 1937, as amended
20 (42 U. S. C. 1410), ~~\$80,000,000~~ *\$83,500,000*.

21 INTERSTATE COMMERCE COMMISSION

22 Salaries and expenses: For necessary expenses of the
23 Interstate Commerce Commission, including not to exceed
24 \$5,000 for the employment of special counsel; services as
25 authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5

1 U. S. C. 55a), at rates not to exceed \$50 per diem for indi-
2 viduals; newspapers (not to exceed \$200); purchase of not
3 to exceed twenty passenger motor vehicles for replacement
4 only; and not to exceed \$573,000 for expenses of travel;
5 \$11,975,000, of which (a) \$1,684,000 shall be available for
6 expenses necessary to carry out railroad safety and locomotive
7 inspection work, and (b) \$125,000 shall be available for
8 expenses necessary to carry out such defense mobilization
9 functions as may be delegated pursuant to law: *Provided,*
10 That Joint Board members and cooperating State commis-
11 sioners may use Government transportation requests when
12 traveling in connection with their duties as such.

13 *General expenses: For necessary expenses of the Inter-*
14 *state Commerce Commission not otherwise provided for, in-*
15 *cluding not to exceed \$5,000 for employment of special*
16 *counsel; services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of*
17 *August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a), at rates not to exceed \$50*
18 *per diem for individuals; newspapers (not to exceed \$200);*
19 *purchase of not to exceed fifty passenger motor vehicles,*
20 *of which twenty shall be for replacement only; and not to*
21 *exceed \$358,880 for expenses of travel; \$10,583,000, of*
22 *which \$125,000 shall be available for expenses necessary to*
23 *carry out such defense mobilization functions as may be*
24 *delegated pursuant to law: Provided, That Joint Board*
25 *members and cooperating State commissioners may use Gov-*

1 *ernment transportation requests when traveling in connec-*
2 *tion with their duties as such.*

3 *Railroad safety: For expenses necessary in performing*
4 *functions authorized by law (45 U. S. C. 1-15, 17-21,*
5 *35-46, 61-64; 49 U. S. C. 26) to insure a maximum of*
6 *safety in the operation of railroads, including authority to*
7 *investigate, test experimentally, and report on the use and*
8 *need of any appliances or systems intended to promote the*
9 *safety of railway operation, including those pertaining to*
10 *block-signal and train-control systems, as authorized by the*
11 *joint resolution approved June 30, 1906, and the Sundry*
12 *Civil Act of May 27, 1908 (45 U. S. C. 35-37), and to*
13 *require carriers by railroad subject to the Act to install auto-*
14 *matic train-stop or train-control devices as prescribed by the*
15 *Commission (49 U. S. C. 26), including the employment of*
16 *inspectors and engineers, and including not to exceed*
17 *\$163,050 for expenses of travel, \$974,500.*

18 *Locomotive inspection: For expenses necessary in the*
19 *enforcement of the Act of February 17, 1911, entitled "An*
20 *Act to promote the safety of employees and travelers upon*
21 *railroads by compelling common carriers engaged in inter-*
22 *state commerce to equip their locomotives with safe and*
23 *suitable boilers and appurtenances thereto", as amended*
24 *(45 U. S. C. 22-34), including not to exceed \$112,620*
25 *for expenses of travel, \$709,500.*

1 NATIONAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE FOR
2 AERONAUTICS

3 Salaries and expenses: For necessary expenses of the
4 Committee, including one Director at not to exceed \$17,500
5 per annum so long as the position is held by the present
6 incumbent; contracts for the making of special investigations
7 and reports and for engineering, drafting and computing
8 services; equipment; not to exceed ~~\$310,000~~ \$350,000 for
9 expenses of travel; maintenance and operation of aircraft;
10 purchase of ten passenger motor vehicles for replacement
11 only; not to exceed \$100 for newspapers and periodicals;
12 uniforms or allowances therefor, as authorized by the Act
13 of September 1, 1954 (68 Stat. 1114) ; and services as
14 authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946
15 (5 U. S. C. 55a) ; ~~\$56,000,000~~ \$63,500,000.

16 Construction and equipment: For construction and
17 equipment at laboratories and research stations of the Com-
18 mittee, including the acquisition of not to exceed five hun-
19 dred acres of land, ~~\$11,700,000~~ \$13,000,000, to remain
20 available until expended.

21 NATIONAL CAPITAL HOUSING AUTHORITY

22 Maintenance and operation of properties: For the main-
23 tenance and operation of properties under title I of the
24 District of Columbia Alley Dwelling Authority Act,
25 \$37,000: *Provided*, That all receipts derived from sales,

1 leases, or other sources shall be covered into the Treasury
2 of the United States monthly: *Provided further*, That so
3 long as funds are available from appropriations for the fore-
4 going purposes, the provisions of section 507 of the Housing
5 Act of 1950 (Public Law 475, Eighty-first Congress), shall
6 not be effective.

7 NATIONAL SCIENCE FOUNDATION

8 Salaries and expenses: For expenses necessary to carry
9 out the purposes of the National Science Foundation Act of
10 1950, as amended (42 U. S. C. 1861-1875), including
11 award of graduate fellowships; services as authorized by sec-
12 tion 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a), at
13 rates not to exceed \$50 per diem for individuals; hire of
14 passenger motor vehicles; not to exceed ~~\$89,500~~ \$150,000
15 for expenses of travel; not to exceed \$150 for the purchase
16 of newspapers and periodicals; and reimbursement of the
17 General Services Administration for security guard services;
18 ~~\$12,250,000~~ \$20,000,000, to remain available until ex-
19 pended.

20 International Geophysical Year: For necessary expenses
21 to carry out the purposes of the National Science Founda-
22 tion Act of 1950, as amended (42 U. S. C. 1861-1875),
23 as they pertain to the United States program for the Inter-
24 national Geophysical Year, including expenses of travel not-

1 withstanding any limitation contained in this Act,
 2 \$10,000,000, to remain available until June 30, 1960.

3 *NATIONAL SECURITY TRAINING COMMISSION*
 4 *SALARIES AND EXPENSES*

5 *For necessary expenses of the National Security Train-*
 6 *ing Commission, including services as authorized by section*
 7 *15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a), at rates*
 8 *for individuals not in excess of \$50 per diem and contracts*
 9 *with temporary or part-time employees may be renewed an-*
 10 *nually; and expenses of attendance at meetings concerned*
 11 *with the purposes of this appropriation; \$25,000.*

12 *RENEGOTIATION BOARD*

13 Salaries and expenses: For necessary expenses of the
 14 Renegotiation Board, including expenses of attendance at
 15 meetings concerned with the purposes of this appropriation;
 16 hire of passenger motor vehicles; not to exceed \$94,500 for
 17 expenses of travel; and services as authorized by section 15
 18 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a), at rates
 19 not to exceed \$50 per diem for individuals; ~~\$3,750,000~~
 20 ~~\$4,250,000~~.

21 *SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION*

22 Salaries and expenses: For necessary expenses, includ-
 23 ing not to exceed \$500 for the purchase of newspapers; not
 24 to exceed ~~\$125,000~~ \$138,360 for expenses of travel; and

1 services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2,
2 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a) ; ~~\$4,875,000~~ \$4,997,000.

3 SELECTIVE SERVICE SYSTEM

4 Salaries and expenses: For expenses necessary for the
5 operation and maintenance of the Selective Service System,
6 as authorized by title I of the Universal Military Training
7 and Service Act (62 Stat. 604), as amended, including
8 services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2,
9 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a) ; purchase of ~~twenty~~ *thirty-nine* motor
10 vehicles for replacement only; not to exceed \$250 for the
11 purchase of newspapers and periodicals; *not to exceed \$10,000*
12 *for the purpose of remunerating registrants ordered to per-*
13 *form civilian work in lieu of induction in Federal Govern-*
14 *ment work pursuant to section 6 (j) of the Universal Military*
15 *Training and Service Act, as amended, at a rate of pay not*
16 *to exceed that which is paid for similar employment, and*
17 *registrants ordered to such Federal work shall not be con-*
18 *sidered Federal employees and none of the laws and regula-*
19 *tions applicable to or governing Federal employees shall be*
20 *deemed applicable to them*; not to exceed ~~\$70,000~~ \$75,000
21 for expenses of travel, National Administration, Planning,
22 Training, and Records Management; not to exceed ~~\$140,000~~
23 \$150,000 for expenses of travel, State Administration,
24 Planning, Training, and Records Servicing; and ~~\$75,000~~
25 \$76,700 for the National Selective Service Appeal Board,

1 of which not to exceed \$3,875 shall be available for expenses
 2 of travel; ~~\$26,958,875~~ \$27,474,000, together with not to
 3 exceed \$1,226,000 of the unobligated balance of funds ap-
 4 propriated for this purpose in the "Independent Offices
 5 Appropriation Act, 1955": *Provided*, That of the foregoing
 6 amount ~~\$20,963,700~~ shall be available for registration, clas-
 7 sification, and induction activities of local boards: *Provided*
 8 ~~further~~ That during the current fiscal year, the President
 9 may exempt this appropriation from the provisions of sub-
 10 section (c) of section 3679 of the Revised Statutes, as
 11 amended, whenever he deems such action to be necessary
 12 in the interest of national defense.

13 Appropriations for the Selective Service System may be
 14 used for the destruction of records accumulated under the
 15 Selective Training and Service Act of 1940, as amended,
 16 by the Director of Selective Service after compliance with
 17 the procedures for the destruction of records prescribed pur-
 18 suant to the Records Disposal Act of 1943, as amended (44
 19 U. S. C. 366-380): *Provided*, That no records may be
 20 transferred to any other agency without the approval of the
 21 Director of Selective Service.

22 VETERANS ADMINISTRATION

23 General operating expenses: For necessary operating
 24 expenses of the Veterans Administration, not otherwise pro-
 25 vided for, including expenses incidental to securing employ-

1 ment for war veterans; purchase of thirty-one passenger
2 motor vehicles for replacement only; not to exceed \$3,300 for
3 newspapers and periodicals; and not to exceed \$2,731,000
4 for expenses of travel of employees; ~~\$155,000,000~~ \$161,-
5 004,000, of which \$15,150,000 shall be available for such
6 expenses as are necessary for the loan guaranty program:
7 *Provided*, That no part of this appropriation shall be used to
8 pay in excess of twenty persons engaged in public relations
9 work.

10 Medical administration and miscellaneous operating ex-
11 penses: For expenses necessary for administration of the
12 medical, hospital, domiciliary, special service, construction
13 and supply, research, and employee education and training
14 activities; expenses necessary for carrying out programs of
15 medical research and of education and training of employees,
16 as authorized by law; not to exceed \$751,800 for expenses of
17 travel of employees paid from this appropriation, and those
18 engaged in training programs; not to exceed \$2,700 for
19 newspapers and periodicals; and not to exceed \$43,700 for
20 preparation, shipment, installation, and display of exhibits,
21 photographic displays, moving pictures, and other visual
22 educational information and descriptive material, including
23 purchase or rental of equipment; \$15,294,000.

24 Inpatient care: For expenses necessary for the main-
25 tenance and operation of hospitals and domiciliary facilities

1 and for the care and treatment of beneficiaries of the Veterans
2 Administration in facilities not under the jurisdiction of the
3 Veterans Administration as authorized by law, including the
4 furnishing of recreational articles and facilities; maintenance
5 and operation of farms; repairing, altering, improving or pro-
6 viding facilities in the several hospitals and homes under the
7 jurisdiction of the Veterans Administration, not otherwise
8 provided for, either by contract, or by the hire of temporary
9 employees and purchase of materials; purchase of ninety-
10 six passenger motor vehicles for replacement only; not
11 to exceed \$246,000 for expenses of travel of employees;
12 uniforms or allowances therefor as authorized by the
13 Act of September 1, 1954 (68 Stat. 1114); and aid to
14 State or Territorial homes in conformity with the Act ap-
15 proved August 27, 1888, as amended (24 U. S. C. 134) for
16 the support of veterans eligible for admission to Veterans Ad-
17 ministration facilities for hospital or domiciliary care;
18 \$626,229,600, including the sum of \$7,229,600 for reim-
19 bursable services performed for other Government agen-
20 cies and individuals: *Provided*, That allotments and trans-
21 fers may be made from this appropriation to the De-
22 partment of Health, Education, and Welfare (Public
23 Health Service), the Army, Navy, Air Force, and Interior
24 Departments, for disbursement by them under the various
25 headings of their applicable appropriations, of such amounts

1 as are necessary for the care and treatment of beneficiaries
2 of the Veterans Administration: *Provided further*, That the
3 foregoing appropriation is predicated on furnishing inpa-
4 tient care and treatment to an average of 131,484 benefi-
5 ciaries during the fiscal year 1956 excluding members in
6 State or Territorial homes, and if a lesser number is experi-
7 enced such appropriation shall be expended only in propor-
8 tion to the average number of beneficiaries furnished such
9 care and treatment.

10 Outpatient care: For expenses necessary for furnishing
11 outpatient care to beneficiaries of the Veterans Administra-
12 tion, as authorized by law, including purchase of ten passen-
13 ger motor vehicles for replacement only; uniforms or allow-
14 ances therefor as authorized by the Act of September 1, 1954
15 (68 Stat. 1114) ; and not to exceed \$170,000 for expenses
16 of travel of employees; \$82,089,000, of which not exceed-
17 ing \$11,500,000 shall be available for outpatient fee basis
18 dental care.

19 Maintenance and operation of supply depots: For ex-
20 penses necessary for maintenance and operation of supply
21 depots, including not to exceed \$2,500 for expenses of travel
22 of employees, \$1,578,000.

23 Compensation and pensions: For the payment of com-
24 pensation, pensions, gratuities, and allowances (including
25 burial awards authorized by Veterans Regulation Numbered

1 9 (a), as amended, and subsistence allowances authorized
2 by part VII of Veterans Regulation 1 (a) as amended),
3 authorized under any Act of Congress, or regulation of the
4 President based thereon, including emergency officers' re-
5 tirement pay and annuities, the administration of which is
6 now or may hereafter be placed in the Veterans Adminis-
7 tration, and for the payment of adjusted-service credits as
8 provided in sections 401 and 601 of the Act of May 19, 1924,
9 as amended (38 U. S. C. 631 and 661), \$2,800, 000,000,
10 to remain available until expended.

11 Readjustment benefits: For the payment of benefits to
12 or on behalf of veterans as authorized by titles II, III, and
13 V, of the Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944, as
14 amended, and title II of the Veterans Readjustment Assist-
15 ance Act of 1952, as amended, and for supplies, equipment,
16 and tuition authorized by part VII and payments author-
17 ized by part IX of Veterans Regulation Numbered 1 (a),
18 as amended, \$627,097,000, to remain available until ex-
19 pended: *Provided*, That hereafter no part of any ap-
20 propriation to the Veterans Administration shall be avail-
21 able, in connection with any loan authorized by title
22 III of the Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944, as
23 amended (38 U. S. C. 694-694n), for payment to the
24 lender by the Administrator of Veterans Affairs, or for
25 credit on the loan, of an amount equivalent to 4 per centum

1 of the amount originally loaned, guaranteed or insured by
2 the Veterans Administration: *Provided further*, That no
3 right to any such payment shall accrue after September 1,
4 1953, but the foregoing proviso shall not apply with respect
5 to payments based on guarantees made, or certificates of
6 commitments issued, prior to said date or commitments for
7 loans made by the Veterans Administration.

8 Military and naval insurance: For military and naval
9 insurance, \$4,868,000, to remain available until expended.

10 National service life insurance: For the payment of bene-
11 fits and for transfer to the national service life insurance fund,
12 in accordance with the National Service Life Insurance Act
13 of 1940, as amended, \$81,300,000, to remain available until
14 expended: *Provided*, That certain premiums shall be cred-
15 ited to this appropriation as provided by the Act.

16 Servicemen's indemnities: For payment of liabilities un-
17 der the Servicemen's Indemnity Act of 1951, \$40,500,000,
18 to remain available until expended.

19 Grants to the Republic of the Philippines: For payment
20 to the Republic of the Philippines of grants in accordance
21 with the Act of July 1, 1948, as amended (50 U. S. C. App.
22 1991-1996), for expenses incident to medical care and
23 treatment of veterans, \$2,500,000.

24 Hospital and domiciliary facilities: For hospital and
25 domiciliary facilities, for planning and for extending, with

1 the approval of the President, any of the facilities under the
2 jurisdiction of the Veterans Administration or for any of
3 the purposes set forth in sections 1 and 2 of the Act approved
4 March 4, 1931 (38 U. S. C. 438j-k) or in section 101 of
5 the Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944 (38 U. S. C.
6 693a), to remain available until expended, \$30,000,000,
7 of which \$2,900,000 shall be available for preparation of
8 ~~plans and specifications~~ *technical services* for rehabilitation of
9 the neuropsychiatric hospital at Downey, Illinois.

10 Major alterations, improvements, and repairs: For all
11 necessary expenses of major alterations, improvements, and
12 repairs to regional offices, supply depots, and hospital and
13 domiciliary facilities, \$3,900,000, to remain available until
14 expended: *Provided*, That no part of the foregoing appro-
15 priation shall be used to commence any major alteration,
16 improvement, or repair unless funds are available for the
17 completion of such work; and no funds shall be used for
18 such work at any facility if the Veterans Administration is
19 reasonably certain that the installation will be abandoned in
20 the near future.

21 Not to exceed 5 per centum of any appropriation for
22 the current fiscal year for "Compensation and pensions",
23 "Readjustment benefits", "Military and naval insurance",
24 "National service life insurance", and "Servicemen's indem-
25 nities", may be transferred, to any other of the mentioned

1 appropriations, but not to exceed 10 per centum of the
2 appropriation so augmented.

3 Appropriations available to the Veterans Administra-
4 tion for the current fiscal year for salaries and expenses shall
5 be available for services as authorized by section 15 of the
6 Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a) .

7 Appropriations available to the Veterans Administra-
8 tion for the current fiscal year for "Inpatient care" and
9 "Outpatient care" shall be available for funeral, burial, and
10 other expenses incidental thereto (except burial awards
11 authorized by Veterans Regulation Numbered 9 (a), as
12 amended), for beneficiaries of the Veterans Administration
13 receiving care under such appropriations.

14 No part of the appropriations in this Act for the Vet-
15 erans Administration (except the appropriation for "Hos-
16 pital and domiciliary facilities") shall be available for the
17 purchase of any site for or toward the construction of any
18 new hospital or home.

19 No part of the foregoing appropriations shall be avail-
20 able for hospitalization or examination of any persons except
21 beneficiaries entitled under the laws bestowing such benefits
22 to veterans, unless reimbursement of cost is made to the
23 appropriation at such rates as may be fixed by the Adminis-
24 trator of Veterans Affairs.

1 INDEPENDENT OFFICES—GENERAL PROVISIONS

2 SEC. 102. Where appropriations in this title are ex-
3 pendable for travel expenses of employees and no specific
4 limitation has been placed thereon, the expenditures for such
5 travel expenses may not exceed the amount set forth there-
6 for in the budget estimates submitted for the appropriations:
7 *Provided*, That this section shall not apply to travel per-
8 formed by uncompensated officials of local boards and appeal
9 boards of the Selective Service System.

10 SEC. 103. Where appropriations in this title are expend-
11 able for the purchase of newspapers and periodicals and no
12 specific limitation has been placed thereon, the expenditures
13 therefor under each such appropriation may not exceed the
14 amount of \$50: *Provided*, That this limitation shall not ap-
15 ply to the purchase of scientific, technical, trade, or traffic
16 periodicals necessary in connection with the performance of
17 the authorized functions of the agencies for which funds are
18 herein provided.

19 SEC. 104. No part of any appropriation contained in
20 this title shall be available to pay the salary of any person
21 filling a position, other than a temporary position, formerly
22 held by an employee who has left to enter the Armed Forces
23 of the United States and has satisfactorily completed his
24 period of active military or naval service and has within

1 ninety days after his release from such service or from hos-
2 pitalization continuing after discharge for a period of not
3 more than one year made application for restoration to his
4 former position and has been certified by the Civil Service
5 Commission as still qualified to perform the duties of his
6 former position and has not been restored thereto.

7 SEC. 105. Appropriations contained in this title, avail-
8 able for expenses of travel shall be available, when specifically
9 authorized by the head of the activity or establishment con-
10 cerned, for expenses of attendance at meetings of organiza-
11 tions concerned with the function or activity for which the
12 appropriation concerned is made.

13 SEC. 106. No part of any appropriations made available
14 by the provisions of this title shall be used for the purchase
15 or sale of real estate or for the purpose of establishing new
16 offices outside the District of Columbia: *Provided*, That this
17 limitation shall not apply to programs which have been ap-
18 proved by the Congress and appropriations made therefor.

19 SEC. 107. No part of any appropriation contained in this
20 title shall be used to pay the compensation of any employee
21 engaged in personnel work in excess of the number that
22 would be provided by a ratio of one such employee to one hun-
23 dred and thirty-five, or a part thereof, full-time, part-time,
24 and intermittent employees of the agency concerned: *Pro-*

1 *vided*, That for purposes of this section employees shall be
 2 considered as engaged in personnel work if they spend half
 3 time or more in personnel administration consisting of direc-
 4 tion and administration of the personnel program; employ-
 5 ment, placement, and separation; job evaluation and classifica-
 6 tion; employee relations and services; training; wage ad-
 7 ministration; and processing, recording, and reporting.

8 SEC. 108. No part of any appropriation contained in
 9 this title shall be used to pay the compensation of any officers
 10 and employees who allocate positions in the classified civil
 11 service with a requirement of maximum age for such
 12 positions.

13 SEC. 109 108. None of the sections under the head "In-
 14 dependent Offices, General Provisions" in this title shall apply
 15 to the Housing and Home Finance Agency.

16 TITLE II—CORPORATIONS

17 The following corporations and agencies, respectively,
 18 are hereby authorized to make such expenditures, within the
 19 limits of funds and borrowing authority available to each such
 20 corporation or agency and in accord with law, and to make
 21 such contracts and commitments without regard to fiscal year
 22 limitations as provided by section 104 of the Government
 23 Corporation Control Act, as amended, as may be necessary
 24 in carrying out the programs set forth in the Budget for the

1 fiscal year 1956 for each such corporation or agency, except
2 as hereinafter provided:

3 Office of the Administrator, housing loans to educational
4 institutions: Not to exceed ~~\$425,000~~ \$575,000 shall be avail-
5 able for all administrative expenses, which shall be on an
6 accrual basis, of carrying out the functions of the Office of
7 the Administrator under the program of housing loans to
8 educational institutions (title IV of the Housing Act of
9 1950, as amended, 12 U. S. C. 1749-1749d), but this
10 amount shall be exclusive of payment for services and facili-
11 ties of the Federal Reserve banks or any member thereof, the
12 Federal home-loan banks, and any insured bank within the
13 meaning of the Act creating the Federal Deposit Insurance
14 Corporation (Act of August 23, 1935, as amended, 12
15 U. S. C. 264) which has been designated by the Secretary of
16 the Treasury as a depository of public money of the United
17 States: *Provided*, That not to exceed \$19,000 shall be
18 available for expenses of travel.

19 Office of the Administrator, public facility loans: Not
20 to exceed \$40,000 of funds in the revolving fund established
21 pursuant to section 108 of the Reconstruction Finance Cor-
22 poration Liquidation Act, as amended (40 U. S. C. 459),
23 shall be available for administrative expenses, but this amount
24 shall be exclusive of payment for services and facilities of
25 the Federal Reserve banks or any member thereof, the Fed-

1 eral home-loan banks, and any insured bank within the
2 meaning of the Act creating the Federal Deposit Insurance
3 Corporation (Act of August 23, 1935, as amended, 12
4 U. S. C. 264) which has been designated by the Secretary
5 of the Treasury as a depository of public money of the United
6 States.

7 Office of the Administrator, revolving fund (liquidating
8 programs) : During the current fiscal year not to exceed
9 ~~\$2,500,000~~ \$2,700,000 shall be available for administrative
10 expenses (including not to exceed \$183,200 for travel), but
11 this amount shall be exclusive of costs of services performed
12 on a contract or fee basis in connection with termination of
13 contracts and legal services on a contract or fee basis and
14 of payment for services and facilities of the Federal
15 Reserve banks or any member thereof, any servicer approved
16 by the Federal National Mortgage Association, the Federal
17 home-loan banks, and any insured bank within the meaning
18 of the Act of August 23, 1935, as amended, creating the
19 Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (12 U. S. C. 264)
20 which has been designated by the Secretary of the Treasury
21 as a depository of public money of the United States: *Pro-*
22 *vided*, That all expenses, not otherwise specifically limited
23 in connection with the programs provided for under this
24 head shall not exceed ~~\$10,000,000~~ \$11,500,000, but this
25 limitation shall not apply to expenses (other than for per-

1 sonal services) in connection with disposition of federally
2 owned projects.

3 Federal National Mortgage Association: Not to exceed
4 \$3,950,000 shall be available for administrative expenses,
5 which shall be on an accrual basis, and shall be exclusive of
6 interest paid, expenses (including expenses for fiscal agency
7 services performed on a contract or fee basis) in connection
8 with the issuance and servicing of obligations, depreciation,
9 properly capitalized expenditures, fees for servicing mort-
10 gages, expenses (including services performed on a
11 force account, contract, or fee basis, but not including
12 other personal services) in connection with the acquisition,
13 protection, operation, maintenance, improvement, or disposi-
14 tion of real or personal property belonging to said Association
15 or in which it has an interest, cost of salaries, wages, travel,
16 and other expenses of persons employed outside of the con-
17 tinental United States, expenses of services performed on
18 a contract or fee basis in connection with the performance
19 of legal services, and all administrative expenses reimbursable
20 from other Government agencies; and said Association may
21 utilize and may make payment for services and facilities of
22 the Federal Reserve banks and other agencies of the Gov-
23 ernment: *Provided*, That the distribution of administrative
24 expenses to the accounts of the Association shall be made
25 in accordance with generally recognized accounting prin-

1 ciples and practices: *Provided further*, That not to exceed
2 \$90,000 shall be available for expenses of travel: *Provided*
3 *further*, That administrative expenses not under limitation
4 for the purposes set forth in the budget schedules for
5 the fiscal year 1956 shall not exceed \$150,000.

6 Home Loan Bank Board: Not to exceed a total of
7 \$920,000 shall be available for administrative expenses
8 of the Home Loan Bank Board, and shall be derived
9 from funds available to the Home Loan Bank Board,
10 including those in the Home Loan Bank Board revolving
11 fund and receipts of the Federal Home Loan Bank Admin-
12 istration, the Federal Home Loan Bank Board, or the Home
13 Loan Bank Board for the current fiscal year and prior fiscal
14 years, and the Board may utilize and may make payment
15 for services and facilities of the Federal home-loan banks,
16 the Federal Reserve banks, the Federal Savings and Loan
17 Insurance Corporation, and other agencies of the Govern-
18 ment: *Provided*, That all necessary expenses in connection
19 with the conservatorship of institutions insured by the Fed-
20 eral Savings and Loan Insurance Corporation and all neces-
21 sary expenses (including services performed on a contract
22 or fee basis, but not including other personal services) in
23 connection with the handling, including the purchase, sale,
24 and exchange, of securities on behalf of Federal home-loan
25 banks, and the sale, issuance, and retirement of, or pay-

1 ment of interest on, debentures or bonds, under the Federal
 2 Home Loan Bank Act, as amended, shall be considered as
 3 nonadministrative expenses for the purposes hereof: *Pro-*
 4 *vided further*, That not to exceed \$42,400 shall be available
 5 for expenses of travel: *Provided further*, That members
 6 of the Federal Savings and Loan Advisory Council
 7 shall be entitled to reimbursement from the Board for
 8 transportation expenses incurred in attendance at meetings
 9 of such Council and may be paid not to exceed \$25 per diem
 10 in lieu of subsistence: *Provided further*, That notwithstand-
 11 ing any other provisions of this Act, except for the limita-
 12 tion in amount hereinbefore specified, the administrative
 13 expenses and other obligations of the Board shall be incurred,
 14 allowed, and paid in accordance with the provisions of the
 15 Federal Home Loan Bank Act of July 22, 1932, as amended
 16 (12 U. S. C. 1421-1449): *Provided further*, That the non-
 17 administrative expenses for the examination of Federal and
 18 State chartered institutions shall not exceed ~~\$2,995,000~~
 19 \$2,870,000.

20 Federal Savings and Loan Insurance Corporation: Not
 21 to exceed ~~\$985,000~~ \$500,000 shall be available for admin-
 22 istrative expenses, which shall be on an accrual basis and
 23 shall be exclusive of interest paid, depreciation, properly cap-
 24 italized expenditures, expenses in connection with liquida-
 25 tion of insured institutions, liquidation or handling of assets

1 of or derived from insured institutions, payment of insur-
2 ance, and action for or toward the avoidance, termination,
3 or minimizing of losses in the case of insured institutions,
4 legal fees and expenses, and payments for administrative
5 expenses of the Home Loan Bank Board determined by said
6 Board to be properly allocable to said Corporation, and said
7 Corporation may utilize and may make payment for services
8 and facilities of the Federal home-loan banks, the Federal
9 Reserve banks, the Home Loan Bank Board, and other
10 agencies of the Government: *Provided*, That not to exceed
11 ~~\$90,000~~ \$15,000 shall be available for expenses of travel:
12 *Provided further*, That notwithstanding any other provisions
13 of this Act, except for the limitation in amount hereinbefore
14 specified, the administrative expenses and other obligations
15 of said Corporation shall be incurred, allowed and paid in
16 accordance with title IV of the Act of June 27, 1934, as
17 amended (12 U. S. C. 1724-1730).

18 Federal Housing Administration: In addition to the
19 amounts available by or pursuant to law (which shall be
20 transferred to this authorization) for the administrative
21 expenses in carrying out duties imposed by or pursuant
22 to law, not to exceed \$5,900,000 of the various funds
23 of the Federal Housing Administration shall be avail-
24 able for expenditure, in accordance with the National
25 Housing Act, as amended (12 U. S. C. 1701): *Provided*,

1 That, except as herein otherwise provided, all expenses and
2 obligations of said Administration shall be incurred, allowed,
3 and paid in accordance with the provisions of said Act:
4 *Provided further*, That not to exceed \$300,000 shall be
5 available for expenses of travel: *Provided further*, That
6 funds available for expenditure shall be available for
7 contract actuarial services (not to exceed \$1,500); and
8 purchase of periodicals and newspapers (not to exceed
9 \$500): *Provided further*, That expenditures for non-
10 administrative expenses classified by section 2 of Public
11 Law 387, approved October 25, 1949, shall not exceed
12 \$33,000,000.

13 Public Housing Administration: Of the amounts avail-
14 able by law for the administrative expenses of the Public
15 Housing Administration in carrying out duties imposed by
16 law including funds appropriated by title I of this Act not to
17 exceed ~~\$8,000,000~~ \$8,400,000, shall be available for such ex-
18 penses, including not to exceed ~~\$500,000~~ \$560,000 for ex-
19 penses of travel, purchase of not to exceed four passenger mo-
20 tor vehicles for replacement only; and expenses of attendance
21 at meetings of organizations concerned with the work of the
22 Administration: *Provided*, That necessary expenses of pro-
23 viding representatives of the Administration at the sites of
24 non-Federal projects in connection with the construction of
25 such non-Federal projects by public housing agencies with the

1 aid of the Administration, shall be compensated by such
2 agencies by the payment of fixed fees which in the aggregate
3 in relation to the development costs of such projects will
4 cover the costs of rendering such services, and expenditures
5 by the Administration for such purpose shall be considered
6 nonadministrative expenses, and funds received from such
7 payments may be used only for the payment of necessary
8 expenses of providing representatives of the Administration
9 at the sites of non-Federal projects: *Provided further*, That
10 all expenses of the Public Housing Administration not
11 specifically limited in this Act, in carrying out its duties
12 imposed by law, shall not exceed \$1,820,000.

13 CORPORATIONS—GENERAL PROVISIONS

14 SEC. 202. No part of the funds of, or available for ex-
15 penditure by, any corporation or agency included in this title
16 shall be used to pay the compensation of any employee
17 engaged in personnel work in excess of the number that
18 would be provided by a ratio of one such employee to one
19 hundred and thirty-five, or a part thereof, full-time, part-
20 time, and intermittent employees of the agency concerned:
21 *Provided*, That for purposes of this section employees shall
22 be considered as engaged in personnel work if they spend
23 half-time or more in personnel administration consisting of
24 direction and administration of the personnel program;
25 employment, placement, and separation; job evaluation and

1 classification; employee relations and services; training;
2 committees of expert examiners and boards of civil-service
3 examiners; wage administration; and processing, recording,
4 and reporting.

5 TITLE III—GENERAL PROVISIONS

6 SEC. 301. No part of any appropriation contained in
7 this Act, or of the funds available for expenditure by any cor-
8 poration included in this Act, shall be used to pay the salary
9 or wages of any person who engages in a strike against the
10 Government of the United States or who is a member of an
11 organization of Government employees that asserts the right
12 to strike against the Government of the United States, or who
13 advocates, or is a member of an organization that advocates,
14 the overthrow of the Government of the United States by
15 force or violence: *Provided*, That for the purposes hereof
16 an affidavit shall be considered prima facie evidence that the
17 person making the affidavit has not contrary to the provisions
18 of this section engaged in a strike against the Government of
19 the United States, is not a member of an organization of Gov-
20 ernment employees that asserts the right to strike against the
21 Government of the United States, or that such person does
22 not advocate, and is not a member of an organization that
23 advocates, the overthrow of the Government of the United
24 States by force or violence: *Provided further*, That any
25 person who engages in a strike against the Government of

1 the United States or who is a member of an organization of
2 Government employees that asserts the right to strike against
3 the Government of the United States, or who advocates, or
4 who is a member of an organization that advocates, the over-
5 throw of the Government of the United States by force or
6 violence and accepts employment the salary or wages for
7 which are paid from any appropriation or fund contained in
8 this Act shall be guilty of a felony and, upon conviction, shall
9 be fined not more than \$1,000 or imprisoned for not more
10 than one year, or both: *Provided further*, That the above
11 penalty clause shall be in addition to, and not in substitution
12 for, any other provisions of existing law.

13 SEC. 302. No part of any appropriation contained in
14 this Act, or of the funds available for expenditure by any
15 corporation or agency included in this Act, shall be used for
16 publicity or propaganda purposes designed to support or
17 defeat legislation pending before the Congress.

18 SEC. 303. This Act may be cited as the "Independent
19 Offices Appropriation Act, 1956".

Passed the House of Representatives March 30, 1955.

Attest:

RALPH R. ROBERTS,

Clerk.

84TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. R. 5240

[Report No. 411]

AN ACT

Making appropriations for sundry independent executive bureaus, boards, commissions, corporations, agencies, and offices, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1956, and for other purposes.

APRIL 1 (legislative day, MARCH 10), 1955

Read twice and referred to the Committee on
Appropriations

JUNE 2 (legislative day, MAY 2), 1955

Reported with amendments

Digest of CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS

OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF BUDGET AND FINANCE
(For Department Staff Only)

Issued June 7, 1955
For actions of June 6, 1955
84th-1st, No.93

CONTENTS

Acreage allotments.....19,20	Grain storage.....22,24	Science.....1
Administrative services.....23	Housing.....4,7	Small business.....3
Appropriations.....1,7,8,27	Immigration.....11	Soil conservation.....18
Contracts.....14	Labor standards.....5,7	Supergrades.....1,3
Cotton.....19	Legislative program.....7	Surplus property.....23
Dairy industry.....25	Mining.....10	Travel.....26
Disaster relief.....1,3	Poultry.....21	Veterans' benefits.....4
Electrification.....6,9,15	Prices.....13,19	Water, research.....2
Farm loans.....4,9	REA.....9,15	conservation.....15
Foreign aid.....16	Reclamation.....6,12,15	Weather.....17
Forest service.....8	Retirement.....1	Wheat.....20,22
Forestry.....10,13	Salt-water research.....2	

HIGHLIGHTS: House received conference report on Interior appropriation bill, including FC items. House passed bill to modify REA funds formula. Ready for President. House committee reported forest mining bill. Senate passed Labor-HEW and independent offices appropriation bills.

SENATE

1. APPROPRIATIONS. ~~Passed with amendments H. R. 5046, the Labor-HEW appropriation bill, 1956, which had been reported on June 3 during recess (S. Rept. 410). Senate conferees were appointed. (pp. 6486, 6495-508.)~~

Passed with amendments H. R. 5240, the independent offices appropriation bill, 1956, which had been reported on June 3 during recess (S. Rept. 411). Senate conferees were appointed. Agreed to committee amendments increasing the President's disaster relief fund from \$2,000,000 to \$5,000,000, increasing the National Science Foundation from \$12,250,000 to \$20,000,000, and authorizing additional supergrades in GAO. Agreed to an amendment by Sen. Holland to reduce from \$250,000,000 to \$216,000,000 the civil service retirement and disability fund.(pp. 6486, 6509-13.)
2. SALT-WATER RESEARCH. Senate conferees were appointed on H. R. 2126, to continue and expand the Interior Department research program on converting salt water to fresh water (p. 6507). House conferees have been appointed.
3. SMALL BUSINESS; DROUGHT RELIEF. Passed without amendment S. 2127, to extend the Small Business Administration for 2 years, to increase the loan limit from \$150,000 to \$250,000, and to enable SBA to make loans to distressed small businesses in drought areas (pp. 6516-19). The bill includes authority for additional supergrades in SBA.

4. FARM LOANS. The Labor and Public Welfare Committee reported without amendment H. R. 5106, to amend the Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944 so as to authorize loans for farm housing to be guaranteed or insured under the same terms and conditions as apply to residential housing (S. Rept. 464)(p. 6490).
Sen. Carlson inserted the recommendations of the Farm Credit Board of Wichita regarding S. 1286 and H. R. 5168, the farm credit bills (p. 6493).
5. LABOR STANDARDS. The "Daily Digest" states: "On Friday, June 3, the Labor subcommittee, in executive session, ordered favorably reported to the full committee certain proposals amending the Fair Labor Standards Act, including increasing the minimum hourly wage from 75 cents to \$1, effective January 1, 1956, and certain proposals relating to minimum wages in Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands. The committee agreed to postpone, until a later date, consideration of coverage of additional workers under the Fair Labor Standards Act." (p.D509.)
6. ELECTRIFICATION; RECLAMATION. Sen. Neuberger was critical of the Supreme Court decision permitting the Portland General Electric Company to build certain dam sites. He suggested that the need for the Hells Canyon dam was evident and that other dam site considerations would imperil the fisheries industry of the Columbia River Basin (pp. 6524-8).
Sen. Morse inserted a newspaper article, letter to the editor, and resolution of the Oregon State Council of Carpenters in support of a high Hells Canyon Dam (pp. 6529-30).
7. LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM. Majority Leader Johnson scheduled consideration of S. 2126, the housing bill, on Tuesday; H. R. 5695, to suspend copper import taxes, on Tuesday or Wednesday; the minimum wage bill on Tuesday or Wednesday (or as soon as reported); and the Interior appropriation bill when the House acts (p. 6488).

HOUSE

8. APPROPRIATIONS; FOREST SERVICE. Received the conference report (H. Rept. 731) on the Interior Department appropriation bill, 1956 (pp. 6539-40). Attached is a table on Forest Service items.
9. RURAL ELECTRIFICATION. Passed without amendment S. 153, to amend the Rural Electrification Act, 1936 (pp. 6544-7). The bill: Retains but modifies the State allotment formula by making 25% (instead of 50%) of the annual loan fund appropriations subject to State allotment on the basis of unelectrified farms during the first six months of the fiscal year. Thereafter the unexpended or unobligated funds would be merged with the remaining 75% of the annual loan funds which would be available without allotment, with not more than 25% of unallotted annual loan funds to be employed in any one State, or in all of the Territories. Loan funds which are not loaned or obligated may be carried over to the following years, under the amendment, but not more than 25% of such funds could be used in any one State or in all of the Territories. This bill will now be sent to the President
10. FORESTRY; MINING. The Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs reported with amendment H. R. 5891, which would provide for multiple use of the surface of public lands (H. Rept. 730) (p. 6557).

BILLS INTRODUCED

11. IMMIGRATION. S. 2149, by Sen. Langer, to amend the Refugee Relief Act of 1953 so as to relax certain requirements for qualifying under such act; to Judiciary Committee (p. 6491).

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. President, I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. McNAMARA in the chair). The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the call of the roll be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

INDEPENDENT OFFICES APPROPRIATIONS, 1956

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. President, I move that the Senate proceed to the consideration of Order No. 414, House bill 5240.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will state the bill by title, for the information of the Senate.

The LEGISLATIVE CLERK. A bill (H. R. 5240) making appropriations for sundry independent executive bureaus, boards, commissioners, corporations, agencies, and offices, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1956, and for other purposes.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the motion of the Senator from Texas.

The motion was agreed to; and the Senate proceeded to consider the bill (H. R. 5240) which had been reported from the Committee on Appropriations, with amendments.

Mr. MAGNUSON. Mr. President, before the Senate considers the bill, I desire to make some comments about the bill as reported.

First, the full committee gave careful consideration to the many items contained in the bill. Only one item was changed by the full committee, and that was the denial of an increase of \$1 million for the International Geophysical Year. Otherwise, there appeared to be no controversy about the committee amendments to the House bill. Consequently, I shall ask that the committee amendments be considered en bloc, and that the bill as amended by considered as the original text for the purpose of further amendment and for points of order with respect to recommended substantive law.

The total amount provided in the bill is \$5,882,379,000, of which the largest amount is \$4,469,130,000, or about 76 percent, for the Veterans' Administration.

The next largest item is for the General Services Administration, \$723,761,000, the greater part of which is for the procurement of strategic materials for stockpiling.

The next in size is the amount appropriated for the Civil Service Commission, \$250 million, most of which is for payment to the Civil Service Retirement Fund. On that item, the committee has received some further figures this afternoon, which will somewhat lower the amount.

We have the unusual circumstance of this payment being included in the bill by the House without a budget estimate. Because of that situation the bill is over the budget estimate for 1956 by \$242,-

239,500. If allowance be made for this payment, the remainder of the bill is \$7,760,500 under the budget estimates, even though the following items are increased over the budget estimates:

The Federal Communications Commission, by \$170,000, increased by the House to provide \$90,000 to reduce backlogs of applications, and \$80,000, to make a study of radio and television network broadcasting. Representatives of the Commission appeared before the subcommittee and explained in detail the purposes for which the \$80,000 is to be used and the limitations under which it is to be used, and the committee was in agreement.

Mr. LANGER. Mr. President, will the Senator yield for a question about the television matter?

Mr. MAGNUSON. I yield.

Mr. LANGER. Is this something new, or has the Commission had the subject under consideration before?

Mr. MAGNUSON. As the Senator knows, a general inquiry is in progress, being conducted by the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

The amount in question is for the purpose of permitting the Federal Communications Commission to make a factual study and investigation of the networks and their contractual relations with their affiliates. The information to be obtained would be needed by the Commission anyway. No such inquiry has been made since the freeze on television was lifted. In the interim, a great expansion of television has occurred, and the Commission thinks it is about time to conduct a survey. A year will be required in which to obtain the factual data. The Commission does not intend to duplicate any of the work which the general inquiry may have done, or to overlap the inquiry as to monopolies which the Committee on the Judiciary is making.

Mr. LANGER. In other words, the survey will not infringe on any of the work which the Senator's committee is now doing in the investigation of monopoly, will it?

Mr. MAGNUSON. No. It will be very helpful to the committee, because we will be able to draw upon the facts which are obtained by an examination of the contracts.

Mr. LANGER. I thank the Senator from Washington.

Mr. MAGNUSON. The amount for the General Services Administration was increased by \$5 million, and that was provided by the House, and the Senate committee concurred in it, to provide for additional repairs to buildings outside the District of Columbia.

Last year the Committee on Appropriations directed the General Services Administration to make an inventory of the real estate owned by the Government throughout the United States. I commend that inventory to Senators for this study. It is surprising to learn the amount of real estate which the Federal Government owns, and what its conservative value is. That inventory has been completed within the United States. The committee is now asking the General Services Administration to go to the territories and to finish

the inventory. This is the first time an inventory has been made of the Government's holdings of real estate.

In making the inventory it was found that some Federal buildings are badly in need of repairs, and it was felt that it would be pennywise and pound foolish not to make some of the necessary repairs. So the committee has allowed \$5 million for the making of necessary, almost emergency, repairs to some of the Federal property and buildings outside the District of Columbia.

Mr. LANGER. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. MAGNUSON. I yield.

Mr. LANGER. Does the item include the repair of Federal penitentiaries?

Mr. MAGNUSON. Oh, yes.

A total of \$25 million, all told, is provided; but the item for repairs is \$5 million more than was estimated.

The amount appropriated for the Interstate Commerce Commission was increased by \$292,000, so that 30 additional motor carrier inspectors might be employed. Both the trucking industry and the teamsters, and others engaged in the motor carrier industry, have never been satisfied with, and I do not think the public has been protected by, the number of inspectors of motor carriers because the growth of the trucking industry and the increase in trucking transportation have been so great. I am certain most Senators do not realize that there are only 21 inspectors available for the entire United States. Those who operate the trucks, and also the general public have a right to better service and inspection than are now provided, because of the increased number and size of the trucks and conditions on the highways. It was for this reason that the committee increased the number of motor carrier inspectors by 30.

Of course, we shall have to have a conference with the House on this item, but it is our hope that we will come back with at least double the number of inspectors presently hired, which is 21.

The next increase is for the Veterans' Administration. As I pointed out before, this agency will receive almost \$4,500,000,000 of the \$5 billion provided by the bill. The amount was increased by the House \$16,185,000, which the Senate committee accepted, and is for hospital and other facilities to provide for an advanced program of rehabilitating older hospitals.

The amount to enlarge the loan guaranty program was also increased by the House by \$704,000. This is not for the building of new veterans' hospitals, but is to convert some of the hospitals, which had been used for certain types of cases, such as tuberculosis patients, of which there are fewer and fewer, into use by so-called neuropsychiatric patients, whose number is steadily increasing. General Hershey testified, in connection with the appropriation for this item, that 37 percent of those called for the draft are rejected, and that 40 percent of the 37 percent are mental cases.

The Veterans' Administration representatives testified also to an increase since World War II, stating that almost 40 percent of their cases are what are

known as neuropsychiatric, or N. P. cases, patients who are standing in line, so to speak, waiting to get into hospitals. So the additional \$16 million will be used for remodeling some of the hospitals in order to take care of such patients.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. MAGNUSON. I yield.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. It is my understanding that the \$16 million is not to be used for the construction of new hospitals, but will be used to reconstruct old hospitals, and to make them available particularly for mental cases.

Mr. MAGNUSON. That is correct.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. It is to be an accelerated program on the part of the VA.

Mr. MAGNUSON. The Senator from Massachusetts and I heard testimony to the effect that progress is being made because of what is called quick treatment. So if 100 beds can be remodeled in a hospital at, say Battlecreek, Mich., the treatment is only 7 weeks, and the turnover will be such that a great many patients can be taken care of in the 100 beds.

Mr. AIKEN. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. MAGNUSON. I yield.

Mr. AIKEN. Is the amount of \$13,815,000 for hospitals and domiciliary facilities in accordance with the recommendations originally made by the Veterans' Administration?

Mr. MAGNUSON. No. What the House did with respect to this item was to provide money beyond the budget estimate. The general appropriation for the Veterans' Administration is not over the budget estimate, but the House added \$16 million and said, in effect, to the VA, "Speed up your program by 1 year."

In other words, the VA had planned to do these things, but the House said, in effect, "Speed up the program and do it now, because of the alarming increase in the number of mental patients."

Mr. AIKEN. Then, there is no reduction in the amount which the VA said was necessary, but, in fact, there is an increase with virtual instructions to hop a little faster.

Mr. MAGNUSON. Mr. Cooper, of the committee staff, just informed me that the estimate of the Bureau of the Budget was \$13 million. They asked for \$20 million.

A reduction of \$10 million was made by the Senate committee in another item, capital grants for slum clearance and urban renewal, since the payments will not be required so rapidly as had been estimated.

I should like to say, in that connection, and I hope the record will be clear about it, that there was no intention on the part of the committee to handicap, jeopardize, or cut down slum clearance. As a matter of fact, the committee had views just the opposite to any such cut, but our best information was that because some of the projects were not moving as fast as they should, the \$66 million requested should not be granted.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. MAGNUSON. I shall yield as soon as I complete one more statement. If it had appeared that the reduction would handicap slum clearance in any way, the committee would not have voted for it. The provision merely means that this year the mandatory payments will not be as much as had been expected.

I now yield to the Senator from Massachusetts.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. It is my understanding, and I should like to ask the Senator if I am correct, that the additional information came to the committee since the House considered the budget requests, so that the \$10 million reduction is not in controversy. It is based on additional knowledge which came to the committee.

Mr. MAGNUSON. And which came to the committee long after the original budget estimates were made last fall, and the reduction was made because some of the projects were not moving as fast as had been expected at that time.

Mr. AIKEN. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. MAGNUSON. I yield to the Senator from Vermont.

Mr. AIKEN. Does the Senator know whether there is any provision in the bill, as reported by the Senate committee, which will affect the plan of the Veterans' Administration for the construction of additional facilities at White River Junction, Vt., and Manchester, N. H.?

Mr. MAGNUSON. We did not ask the officials specifically as to those places. The only project presented which we felt presented an unusual situation was located in Michigan. I frankly cannot answer the inquiry of the Senator. We had the figures broken down, and I am sure the two Senators interested can obtain them.

Mr. President, I have just been handed the information. The original budget estimate included an item for the facility at White River Junction, Vt., \$1,218,000. What was the other?

Mr. AIKEN. Manchester.

Mr. COTTON. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. MAGNUSON. I yield to the Senator from New Hampshire.

Mr. COTTON. Along with the Senator from Vermont [Mr. AIKEN], I am also interested in the facility at White River Junction, but especially in the one at Manchester, N. H.

Mr. MAGNUSON. So far as I can see, the Veterans' Administration merely submitted a report, which appears on page 561 of the record of the hearings, under the heading, "1956 Construction Program." I do not see in the list an item for Manchester, N. H. I see the one for White River Junction, Vt.

Mr. COTTON. I do not think there were plans for an expansion other than for the opening of a mental ward there.

Mr. MAGNUSON. I may say to the Senator from New Hampshire that there could be plans for the opening of a mental ward at Manchester which would not necessarily be included in this table, because the Veterans' Administration was granted an extra amount before the table was made up. Let me say that the em-

phasis of the committee and of the witnesses who testified before it was that it is necessary to proceed faster and move faster in providing for the care of mental cases.

Mr. COTTON. I thank the Senator for the assurance that that will be done.

Mr. AIKEN. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. MAGNUSON. I yield.

Mr. AIKEN. Does the Senator feel assured that the amount of \$1,218,000 is to improve facilities at White River Junction?

Mr. MAGNUSON. That item is included in the program. I will state to the Senator from Vermont we have to place more emphasis on facilities for mental patients, including the facility referred to by the Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. COTTON], because many World War II veterans are now approaching middle age, and the problem of mental illness will increase in seriousness. We want to be able to be ahead of it.

Mr. President, I should like to complete my statement. A reduction is also recommended by the Senate committee of \$125,000 in the expenses of the Home Loan Bank Board. The House, in the appropriation it provided, sought to enlarge the auditing activities beyond those estimated. The Senate committee reduced the amount.

The Senate committee has also recommended a reduction of \$485,000 in the expenses of the Federal Savings and Loan Insurance Corporation. The House sought to enlarge the appraisal system beyond the functions as estimated. The Senate committee, including its chairman, thought this was an unnecessary expenditure placed in the bill by the House, and so the committee reduced the amount.

The committee has recommended restorations which it considered well justified for the research agencies, the various regulatory commissions, defense connected activities, and service activities covered by the bill.

The committee did increase the funds for the National Science Foundation, somewhat in line with what the Senate has done this afternoon for the health activities of the National Health Institutes. The Senator from Massachusetts and I have had a deep interest in the matter. I particularly have, because I was the author of the National Health Institutes bill. There is a necessity for building up those facilities because there exists a definite lack of medical scientists.

Altogether, the net increase over the amount provided in the House bill is \$36,784,125.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the committee amendments be agreed to en bloc, and that the bill as thus amended be considered for the purpose of amendment as original text; provided, however, that no point of order against any amendment shall be deemed to have been waived by the adoption of this agreement.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection? The Chair hears none and it

is so ordered, and the committee amendments are agreed to en bloc.

The amendments agreed to en bloc are as follows:

Under the heading "Title I—Federal Civil Defense Administration", on page 7, line 5, after the word "exceed", to strike out "\$1,000" and insert "\$9,000", and in line 10, after the word "conclusive", to strike out "\$11,000,000" and insert "\$11,600,000."

On page 8, line 3, after the word "prescribe", to strike out "\$30,000,000" and insert "\$35,300,000."

Under the heading "Funds Appropriated to the President—Disaster Relief", on page 8, line 9, after the word "disasters", to strike out "\$2,000,000" and insert "\$5,000,000."

Under the heading "Federal Power Commission", on page 9, after the word "individuals", to strike out the colon and the following proviso:

Provided, That of this appropriation not to exceed \$600,000 shall be available for surveys and studies (including publications and maps) relating to the electric power industry and for furnishing assistance and information relating to regulation and surveys thereof; not to exceed \$100,000 shall be available for surveys and studies (including publications and maps) relating to the natural gas industry and for furnishing assistance and information relating to regulation and surveys thereof; and not to exceed \$200,000 shall be available for investigations relating to Federal river development projects."

Under the heading "Federal Trade Commission", on page 10, line 6, after the word "exceed", to strike out "\$144,250" and insert "\$175,000", and in the same line, after the word "travel", to strike out "\$4,225,000" and insert "\$4,300,000."

Under the heading "General Accounting Office", on page 10, line 19, after the figures "\$31,981,000", to insert a colon and the following proviso:

Provided, That the fourth paragraph under the heading 'General Accounting Office' in Public Law 137, approved August 31, 1951 (65 Stat. 274), as amended by Public Law 455, approved July 5, 1952 (66 Stat. 399), and Public Law 428, approved June 24, 1954 (68 Stat. 280), is further amended by changing 'two positions in grade GS-17' to 'four positions in grade GS-17', and 'twelve positions in grade GS-16' to 'thirteen positions in grade GS-16'."

Under the heading "General Services Administration", on page 11, line 18, after the word "travel", to strike out "\$95,960,000" and insert "\$99,231,000", and at the beginning of line 20, to strike out "\$7,500,000" and insert "\$7,000,000."

On page 12, line 19, after the word "travel", to strike out "\$10,000,000" and insert "\$13,200,000."

On page 13, line 12, after the word "exceed", to strike out "\$100,000" and insert "\$190,000."

On page 13, line 19, after the word "exceed", to strike out "\$46,600" and insert "\$70,900"; in the same line, after the word "travel", to strike out "\$2,890,000" and insert "\$3,120,000", and in line 20, after the amendment just above stated, to strike out the colon and *Provided*, That no functions budgeted under this appropriation shall be transferred to or financed from any other appropriation or fund."

On page 14, line 8, after the word "be", to strike out "transferred to or."

On page 15, line 1, after the word "periodicals", to strike out "\$4,000,000" and insert "\$4,250,000"; and in line 2, after the word "be", to strike out "transferred to or."

On page 17, line 17, after "(40 U. S. C. 341)", to strike out "\$1,000,000" and insert "\$1,200,000."

On page 18, line 17, after the word "machines", to insert "and tape operated record-

ing and reproducing electric writing machines."

On page 20, line 4, after the word "exceed", to strike out "\$100,000" and insert "\$135,000."

Under the heading "Housing and Home Finance Agency—Office of the Administrator", on page 20, line 19, after the word "exceed", to strike out "twelve passenger motor vehicles" and insert "thirty-three passenger motor vehicles, of which twelve shall be"; in line 23, after the word "exceed", to strike out "\$169,325" and insert "\$358,100"; and on page 21, line 3, after the word "incumbent", to strike out "\$4,300,000" and insert "\$6,050,000."

On page 22, line 2, after the numerals "1954", to strike out "\$2,500,000" and insert "\$3,500,000."

On page 22, line 10, after "(42 U. S. C. 1453, 1456)", to strike out "\$60,000,000" and insert "\$50,000,000."

Under the subhead "Public Housing Administration", on page 22, line 14, after the word "Administration", to strike out "\$8,000,000" and insert "\$8,400,000."

On page 22, line 20, after "(42 U. S. C. 1410)", to strike out "\$80,000,000" and insert "\$83,500,000."

Under the heading "Interstate Commerce Commission", on page 22, after line 21, to strike out:

"Salaries and expenses: For necessary expenses of the Interstate Commerce Commission, including not to exceed \$5,000 for the employment of special counsel; services as authorized by section 15 of the act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a), at rates not to exceed \$50 per diem for individuals; newspapers (not to exceed \$200); purchase of not to exceed 20 passenger motor vehicles for replacement only; and not to exceed \$573,000 for expenses of travel; \$11,975,000, of which (a) \$1,684,000 shall be available for expenses necessary to carry out railroad safety and locomotive inspection work, and (b) \$125,000 shall be available for expenses necessary to carry out such defense mobilization functions as may be delegated pursuant to law: *Provided*, That Joint Board members and co-operating State commissioners may use Government transportation requests when traveling in connection with their duties as such."

And in lieu thereof to insert:

"General expenses: For necessary expenses of the Interstate Commerce Commission not otherwise provided for, including not to exceed \$5,000 for employment of special counsel; services as authorized by section 15 of the act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a), at rates not to exceed \$50 per diem for individuals; newspapers (not to exceed \$200); purchase of not to exceed 50 passenger motor vehicles, of which 20 shall be for replacement only; and not to exceed \$358,880 for expenses of travel; \$10,583,000, of which \$125,000 shall be available for expenses necessary to carry out such defense mobilization functions as may be delegated pursuant to law: *Provided*, That Joint Board members and co-operating State commissioners may use Government transportation requests when traveling in connection with their duties as such."

On page 24, after line 2, to insert:

"Railroad safety: For expenses necessary in performing functions authorized by law (45 U. S. C. 1-15, 17-21, 35-46, 61-64; 49 U. S. C. 26) to insure a maximum of safety in the operation of railroads, including authority to investigate, test experimentally, and report on the use and need of any appliances or system intended to promote the safety of railway operation, including those pertaining to block-signal and train-control systems, as authorized by the joint resolution approved June 30, 1906, and the Sundry Civil Act of May 27, 1908 (45 U. S. C. 35-37), and to require carriers by railroad subject to the act to install automatic train-stop or

train-control devices as prescribed by the Commission (49 U. S. C. 26), including the employment of inspectors and engineers, and including not to exceed \$163,050 for expenses of travel, \$974,500."

On page 24, after line 17, to insert:

"Locomotive inspection: For expenses necessary in the enforcement of the act of February 17, 1911, entitled 'An act to promote the safety of employees and travelers upon railroads by compelling common carriers engaged in interstate commerce to equip their locomotives with safe and suitable boilers and appurtenances thereto,' as amended (45 U. S. C. 22-34), including not to exceed \$112,620 for expenses of travel, \$709,500."

Under the heading "National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics", on page 25, line 8, after the word "exceed", to strike out "\$310,000" and insert "\$350,000", and in line 15, after "(5 U. S. C. 55a)", to strike out "\$56 million" and insert "\$63,500,000."

On page 25, line 19, after the word "land", to strike out "\$11,700,000" and insert "\$13 million."

Under the heading "National Science Foundation", on page 26, line 14, after the word "exceed", to strike out "\$89,500" and insert "\$150,000", and at the beginning of line 18, to strike out "\$12,250,000" and insert "\$20,000,000."

One page 27, after line 2, to insert:

"NATIONAL SECURITY TRAINING COMMISSION
SALARIES AND EXPENSES

"For necessary expenses of the National Security Training Commission, including services as authorized by section 15 of the act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a), at rates for individuals not in excess of \$50 per diem and contracts with temporary or part-time employees may be renewed annually; and expenses of attendance at meetings concerned with the purposes of this appropriation; \$25,000."

Under the heading "Renegotiation Board", on page 27, line 19, after the word "individuals", to strike out "\$3,750,000" and insert "\$4,250,000."

Under the heading "Securities and Exchange Commission", on page 27, line 24, after the word "exceed", to strike out "\$125,000" and insert "\$138,360", and on page 28, line 2, after "(5 U. S. C. 55a)", to strike out "\$4,875,000" and insert "\$4,997,000."

Under the heading "Selective Service System", on page 28, line 9, after the word "of", to strike out "twenty" and insert "thirty-nine"; in line 11, after the word "periodicals", to insert a semicolon and "not to exceed \$10,000 for the purpose of remunerating registrants ordered to perform civilian work in lieu of induction in Federal Government work pursuant to section 6 (j) of the Universal Military Training and Service Act, as amended, at a rate of pay not to exceed that which is paid for similar employment, and registrants ordered to such Federal work shall not be considered Federal employees and none of the laws and regulations applicable to or governing Federal employees shall be deemed applicable to them"; in line 20, after the word "exceed", to strike out "\$70,000" and insert "\$75,000"; in line 22, after the word "exceed", to strike out "\$140,000" and insert "\$150,000"; in line 24, after the word "and" where it occurs the second time, to strike out "\$75,000" and insert "\$76,700"; on page 29, line 2, after the word "travel", to strike out "\$26,958,875" and insert "\$27,474,000"; and in line 5, after the word *Provided*, to strike out "That of the foregoing amount \$20,963,700 shall be available for registration, classification, and induction activities of local boards: *Provided further*."

Under the heading "Veterans' Administration", on page 30, line 4, after the word "employees", to strike out "\$155,000,000" and insert "\$161,004,000."

On page 35, line 7, after the word "for", to strike out "preparation of plans and specifications" and insert "technical services."

Under the heading "Independent Offices—General Provisions," on page 39, after line 7, to strike out:

"Sec. 108. No part of any appropriation contained in this title shall be used to pay the compensation of any officers and employees who allocate positions in the classified civil service with a requirement of maximum age for such positions."

On page 39, line 13, to change the section number from "109" to "108."

Under the heading "Title II—Corporations," on page 40, line 4, after the word "exceed", to strike out "\$425,000" and insert "\$575,000."

On page 41, at the beginning of line 9, to strike out "\$2,500,000" and insert "\$2,700,000," and in line 24, after the word "exceed", to strike out "\$10 million" and insert "\$11,500,000."

On page 44, line 18, after the word "exceed", to strike out "\$2,995,000" and insert "\$2,870,000."

On page 44, line 21, after the word "exceed", to strike out "\$985,000" and insert "\$500,000," and on page 45, at the beginning of line 11, to strike out "\$90,000" and insert "\$15,000."

On page 46, line 17, after the word "exceed", to strike out "\$8 million" and insert "\$8,400,000," and in line 18, after the word "exceed", to strike out "\$500,000" and insert "\$560,000."

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill is open to further amendment.

Mr. MAGNUSON. Mr. President, four amendments have been approved by the committee, and I should like to offer them at this time. One relates to the Alexander Hamilton Bicentennial Commission. It provides for an additional amount for that Commission of \$15,000, and the appropriation is to be immediately available and remain available until expended.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will state the amendment.

The LEGISLATIVE CLERK. It is proposed, on page 2, after line 1, to insert a new section, as follows:

ALEXANDER HAMILTON BICENTENNIAL
COMMISSION

For an additional amount for "Alexander Hamilton Bicentennial Commission", \$15,000: *Provided*, That said appropriation shall be immediately available and remain available until expended.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment offered by the Senator from Washington [Mr. MAGNUSON].

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. MAGNUSON. Mr. President, the committee also agreed to another amendment, on page 30, line 6. It is identified as "6-2-55-E." I ask the clerk to state the amendment.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will state the amendment.

The LEGISLATIVE CLERK. On page 30, line 6, after the word "program", it is proposed to insert the following: "and of which \$300,000 shall be available as the President may direct for a special study of the compensation and pensions program."

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment offered by the Senator from Washington [Mr. MAGNUSON].

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. MAGNUSON. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD at this point a statement on the amendment just agreed to, as well as a letter from President Eisenhower to Gen. Omar N. Bradley. It relates to the matter of veterans pensions, and does not propose to add anything to the cost of the bill.

There being no objection, the statement and letter were ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

STATEMENT BY SENATOR MAGNUSON

These funds were intended for the President's Commission on Veterans' Pensions and were to be used to conduct a comprehensive study of the laws and policies pertaining to pension and compensation for veterans and their dependents. The President has indicated that such a study would be valuable to the Congress as well as to the administration. In his budget message, the President stated:

"Our veterans' pension and compensation laws, in particular, are in need of constructive reconsideration. The non-service-connected pension system dates back to the Revolutionary War, and its principles require reexamination in the light of recent developments, including the nearly universal coverage of the old-age and survivors insurance system. The overall system of statutes and regulations governing eligibility and payment rates for service-connected compensation has not had a fundamental review for many years. It also needs to be reappraised in the light of the great improvement in medical and rehabilitation techniques and the actual economic situation of the many beneficiaries.

"I am therefore appointing a Commission on Veterans' Pensions to study the entire structure, scope, and philosophy of our veterans' pension and compensation laws in relation to each other and to other Government programs. This budget includes \$300,000 for the continuation of the work of this Commission in the fiscal year 1956."

THE WHITE HOUSE,
Washington, March 5, 1955.

Gen. OMAR N. BRADLEY,
Chairman, President's Commission on
Veterans' Pensions,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR GENERAL BRADLEY: The Commission on Veterans' Pensions, of which you are the Chairman, has been appointed by me to carry out a comprehensive study of the laws and policies pertaining to pension, compensation, and related nonmedical benefits for our veterans and their dependents. I would like the Commission, on the basis of its studies to furnish me with a report, including recommendations regarding fundamental principles, which I can use as the basis for making recommendations to the Congress for modernization of these benefits and clarification of their relationship to our broader Government social insurance and family protection programs.

This Nation has always responded generously to the needs of those men and women who have served it so well in times of great danger. Pension and other benefits for veterans have been provided since the Revolutionary War. I am in full accord with this policy.

In recent years, however, rapid and profound changes in our national military, social, economic, and fiscal circumstances have occurred which affect fundamentally our long-standing veterans' pension and compensation programs. In 1940 there were only 4 million veterans. There are now nearly 21 million, and the number is increasing rapidly. The necessity for recruiting large Armed Forces has led to substantial

improvements in military pay and other conditions of service. Extensive and timely medical, rehabilitation, and readjustment programs have been established for veterans. Most notable in this respect are the improved medical, prosthetic, and rehabilitation measures for disabled veterans and the readjustment benefits for all new veterans to help them become economically productive and recapture the normal pattern of their lives. To maintain the well-being and strength of our democratic society we have also instituted policies to maintain high and stable employment and developed the broad social-security programs to provide economic assistance to the aged and the needy. These developments reflect the growth of the Government's obligations and a more adequate recognition of its responsibilities, and they have also had an important effect on its fiscal situation.

While these fundamental changes were taking place the traditional pension and compensation programs for veterans and their families were also being further extended and liberalized. Thus, under existing laws and regulations, many of our veterans will be able to qualify both for non-service-connected pensions and social-security benefits when they reach age 65. In the service-connected compensation program the standards for rating disabilities have been modified many times since their development in the years after World War I. Numerous piecemeal legislative changes have also granted legal presumptions of service connection and provided additional specific awards which result in different payments to individuals of the same degree of disability.

These programs are large and very significant. Expenditures for pension and compensation benefits to veterans are almost as large as all benefit payments of the old-age and survivors insurance system and are likely several decades hence to be double their present magnitude. In this situation the need is apparent for a constructive reappraisal of the standards under which such benefits should be provided. It is our duty to arrange our affairs so that future generations will inherit an economic and social structure which is fundamentally sound and in which obligations, including those owed to veterans and their survivors, are distributed equitably and not as an unwelcome burden.

It is in this constructive sense that I have established the Commission on Veterans' Pensions. It is my desire that this Commission systematically assess the structure, scope, philosophy, and administration of pensions, compensation, and related non-medical benefits furnished under Federal legislation to our veterans and their families, together with the relationships between these benefits and others which are provided our citizens without regard to their status as veterans. The objective of this effort should be to bring up to date and correlate these benefits and services so that veterans and their survivors will receive equitable treatment consistent with the orderly development of public policy in this important area.

In this task you will have the full cooperation of the administration, including the facilities of the executive agencies. The White House staff will assist you on administrative housekeeping matters. I should like to keep in touch with your progress, and I ask that your final report with its recommendations be in my hands by November 1, 1955.

Sincerely,

DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER.

Mr. MAGNUSON. Mr. President, I offer and send to the desk another amendment, which was approved unanimously by the committee.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. McNAMARA in the chair). The amendment will be stated.

The LEGISLATIVE CLERK. On page 30, in line 9, after the word "work", it is proposed to insert the following:

Provided further, That no part of any appropriation shall be used to pay educational institutions for reports and certifications of attendance at such institutions an allowance at a rate in excess of \$1 per month for each eligible veteran enrolled in and attending such institution.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment offered by the Senator from Washington [Mr. MAGNUSON].

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. MAGNUSON. Mr. President, in explanation of the amendment, I submit a statement which I send to the desk and ask to have printed at this point in the RECORD.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection?

There being no objection, the statement was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

For the purpose of clarity, it is proposed that the language "*Provided further*, That no part of any appropriation shall be used to pay educational institutions for reports and certifications of attendance at such institutions an allowance at a rate in excess of \$1 per month for each eligible veteran enrolled in and attending such institution." be reinstated. This language was eliminated from H. R. 5240 on a point of order. Since the language in the Appropriation Act for 1955 reads "no part of any appropriation shall be used to pay educational institutions for reports and certifications of attendance at such institutions an allowance at a rate in excess of \$1 per month for each eligible veteran enrolled in and attending such institution," it could be argued that the elimination of this language now would not result in terminating the limitation. In the event this language is not repeated and the language of the previous act is not regarded as permanent legislation, additional funds of approximately \$2,400,000 would be required to meet payments at \$1.50 per month as provided in Public Law 550, 82d Congress.

Mr. MAGNUSON. Mr. President, I offer and send to the desk the fourth amendment approved by the committee.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The amendment will be stated.

The LEGISLATIVE CLERK. On page 32, in line 18, after the words "dental care," it is proposed to insert the following:

Provided, That hereafter no part of any appropriation to the Veterans' Administration shall be available for outpatient dental services and treatment, or related dental appliances with respect to a service-connected dental disability which is not compensable in degree unless such condition or disability is shown to have been in existence at time of discharge and application for treatment is made within 1 year after discharge: *Provided further*, That this limitation shall not apply to adjunct outpatient dental services or appliances for any dental condition associated with and held to be aggravating disability from such other service-incurred or service-aggravated injury or disease.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment offered by the Senator from Washington [Mr. MAGNUSON].

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. MAGNUSON. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed at this point in the RECORD an explanation of the amendment, which is a very important one, because in the absence of the amendment, the cost in these particular cases would probably be \$15 million or \$16 million more.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection?

There being no objection, the statement was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

If this proviso is not inserted in the bill, or if H. R. 5100 or similar legislation is not enacted to establish this restriction as permanent legislation, then VA will require \$16 million additional to the appropriation and to the limitation for outpatient fee basis dental care. Legislation pending in Senate Committee on Labor and Public Welfare.

Mr. HOLLAND. Mr. President—

Mr. MAGNUSON. I yield to the Senator from Florida.

Mr. HOLLAND. Mr. President, I thank the distinguished chairman.

The amendment I shall propose is not strictly a committee amendment, but the predicate for the amendment was laid in the committee, and I wish that distinctly understood.

Mr. President, I now offer an amendment, on behalf of myself, the Senator from Washington [Mr. MAGNUSON], and the Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. SALTONSTALL]. I send the amendment to the desk, and ask that it be stated.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The amendment will be stated.

The LEGISLATIVE CLERK. On page 6, in line 9, it is proposed to strike out "\$250,000,000," and to insert in lieu thereof "\$216,000,000."

Mr. HOLLAND. Mr. President, I think the record should show what we are trying to do.

On page 4 of the House committee report it is made clear that in inserting the \$250 million item, the House committee was attempting to prevent the civil service retirement and disability fund from deteriorating, due to nonsupport by Federal payment of its annual liability, although the House committee was without guidance as to the exact amount which was needed.

In the course of our hearing it became clear that the Federal Government is about to suggest a permanent support law under which the Federal contribution will be fixed at \$216 million a year.

The committee was loath to insert the \$216-million figure, instead of the \$250-million figure, without having the benefit of the latest information.

Accordingly, the Senator from Florida and the Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. SALTONSTALL], in pursuance of a suggestion made by the chairman of the subcommittee, the distinguished senior Senator from Washington [Mr. MAGNUSON], have had the matter checked with the Bureau of the Budget and the General Accounting Office. We find that, instead of the facts being less helpful than they were when the budget was made up and when the \$216 million figure was suggested, they are even more helpful. We now find that if we could safely use last year's full figure, we

might even reduce the amount somewhat below \$200 million.

However, it is the view of the three Senators who join in submitting the amendment that at this time we should stand by the request which is coming in, namely, a request for a permanent Federal contribution of \$216 million. We believe we should proceed on that basis, knowing that a little more than what is shown by last year's actual experience may be necessary, in order to keep the fund solvent and to keep it from deteriorating.

Mr. President, I hope the amendment will be acceptable to the Senate.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment submitted by the Senator from Florida, on behalf of himself, the Senator from Washington, and the Senator from Massachusetts.

The amendment was agreed to.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill is open to further amendment. If there be no further amendment to be proposed, the question is on the engrossment of the amendments and the third reading of the bill.

The amendments were ordered to be engrossed, and the bill to be read a third time.

The bill was read the third time.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill having been read the third time, the question is, Shall it pass?

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. President, I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The bill having been read the third time, the question is, Shall it pass?

The bill (H. R. 5240) was passed.

Mr. MAGNUSON. Mr. President, I move that the Senate insist upon its amendments, request a conference with the House of Representatives thereon, and that the Chair appoint the conferees on the part of the Senate.

The motion was agreed to; and the Presiding Officer appointed Mr. MAGNUSON, Mr. HILL, Mr. ELLENDER, Mr. ROBERTSON, Mr. RUSSELL, Mr. McCLELLAN, Mr. DIRKSEN, Mr. SALTONSTALL, Mr. KNOWLAND, Mr. MCCARTHY, and Mr. POTTER conferees on the part of the Senate.

ROSETTE SORGE SAVORGNAN

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. President, I move that the Senate proceed to the consideration of Senate bill 309, a bill for the relief of Rosette Sorge Savorgnan.

The motion was agreed to; and the Senate proceeded to consider the bill, which had been reported from the Committee on the Judiciary, with amendments, on page 1, line 9, after the word "section", to strike out "301 of the Nationality Act of 1940", and insert in lieu thereof "310 of the Immigration and

Nationality Act," and, in line 12, after the word "section", to strike out "335", and insert in lieu thereof "337", so as to make the bill read:

Be it enacted, etc., That Rosette Sorge Savorgnan, who lost United States citizenship under the provisions of section 2 of the Citizenship Act of 1907, and sections 104, 401, and 403 of the Nationality Act of 1940, as amended, may be naturalized by taking, prior to 1 year after the effective date of this act, before any court referred to in subsection (a) of section 310 of the Immigration and Nationality Act, as amended, or before any diplomatic or consular officer of the United States abroad, the appropriate oath prescribed by section 337 of the said act. From and after naturalization under this act the said Rosette Sorge Savorgnan shall have the same citizenship status which existed immediately prior to its loss.

The amendments were agreed to.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. President, I yield 1 minute to the Senator from Wisconsin [Mr. WILEY], a distinguished member of the Committee on Foreign Relations, who is the author of the bill, in order that he may make a brief explanation thereof.

Mr. WILEY. Mr. President, the bill would restore to Mrs. Savorgnan her citizenship. She was born in Wisconsin, and married an Italian. Her two children were born in this country. The facts are all set forth in the report in a very detailed manner, and I ask unanimous consent that an affidavit by George D. Murphey, colonel, United States Army, retired, be printed in the RECORD at this point as a part of my remarks.

There being no objection, the affidavit was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

The STATE OF TEXAS,

County of Galveston:

Before me, the undersigned, a notary public in and for said county, State of Texas, on this day personally appeared George D. Murphey, colonel, United States Army, retired, to me well known, and who, after being duly sworn, deposes and says that:

He was on active duty as a commissioned officer in the Regular Army of the United States from October 31, 1911, to June 30, 1950. He is now retired and lives at 12 Cedar Lawn North, Galveston, Tex. He is a native of Augusta, Ga.

From about October 15, 1943, to about July 1, 1945, he was on duty with the Allied Commission (originally, Allied Control Commission) in Italy. His status was that of Director, and Assistant to Director, of the Economic Section of the Allied Commission. The Economic Section (as the title implies) dealt specifically with the national (Italian) commerce, finance, food, utilities, transportation, and shipping.

During the deponent's assignment with the Allied Commission there came directly under his observation and supervision, the services of (Mrs.) Rosette Sorge Savorgnan. Mrs. Savorgnan, a native citizen of the United States, was sojourning in Rome when the United States forces entered that city in 1944. As did many other American citizens, Mrs. Savorgnan identified herself to the United States forces as soon as Rome was occupied. With the establishment of the (Allied) Military Affairs Government (a component of the combatant forces) Mrs. Savorgnan's services were engaged by that organization, primarily in connection with fiscal matters. These matters included the screening, release and impounding of Italian funds and bank accounts, both private and

public. The very nature of these operations, obviously, demanded an esoteric knowledge of the situation, inherent honesty, Christian fairness, and utmost trustworthiness.

All of these qualifications Mrs. Savorgnan possessed and fully demonstrated. As a consequence, her position with the Military Affairs Government was changed to a similar one with the Finance subsection of the (supreme) Headquarters of the Allied Commission shortly after the Commission moved into Rome. During the last 2 or 3 months of the deponent's tenure with the Allied Commission—April-June 1945—Mrs. Savorgnan served under his immediate supervision as his assistant. This assignment involved participation in the higher advisory, supervisory, and planning functions incident to the categorical operations (above indicated) of the Economic Section of the Allied Commission.

Mrs. Savorgnan rendered valuable services and contributed greatly to the attainment of the Allied Commission's objectives in Italy. For this her Nation, the United States, owes her its grateful appreciation. It is to be emphasized that Mrs. Savorgnan's services were motivated solely by the deepest patriotism and devotion to her native country. Her adequate circumstances abroad, especially with respect to affluence and social position, were alone proof that her loyal actions were void of any selfish or materialistic motives.

Early in 1945, the deponent learned that Mrs. Savorgnan had applied for a United States passport, or visa, to return to the United States. This application had been made immediately upon the reopening of the United States Consular Service in Italy. Both the Navy and Army of the United States offered Mrs. Savorgnan transportation to the United States, contingent upon clearance by the Consular Service. Being in Europe when the United States was precipitated into war (1941) Mrs. Savorgnan could not subsequently return to her homeland because of worldwide belligerency.

One of the cogent reasons for Mrs. Savorgnan's anxiety to return home was the desire to be with her parents (themselves natives and residents of Wisconsin). This daughterly instinct was made all the more impelling by being incommunicado, through the heart-rending years of war-exilement, and particularly by the mother's critical illness. This malady proved fatal before Mrs. Savorgnan could surmount the bureaucratic obstacles raised to obstruct her return. It would be idle to detail the well-known human yearning displayed by Mrs. Savorgnan to get back to the United States. Suffice it to say that the war conditions which enforced her overseas separation, likewise intensified her longing to return. Before the sojourn in question Mrs. Savorgnan had not been outside of the United States. Hence, it is axiomatic that had the probability of war been foreseen prior to her departure, she never would have left the country.

Mrs. Savorgnan acquired her Italian name by marriage to Signor Alessandro Savorgnan, a member of one of Italy's finest families of long and eminent lineage. Mrs. Savorgnan met her husband in the Middle West (United States). He was then serving in that area as a member of the Italian Consular Service. Accordingly, she was married in the Middle West. Shortly after marriage, Italian consulates were summarily closed by Presidential order. Mr. Savorgnan, necessarily continued his consular vocation abroad. Naturally enough, Mrs. Savorgnan accompanied her husband. Months later, when war was declared between the United States and the Axis powers, Mr. Savorgnan severed his consular connections. At this time he was stationed in Austria. His refusal to collaborate with the Germans was done, of course, at the risk of both his life

and that of his wife. Inevitably, the Germans interned them. At length they escaped and finally made their way to the home of the husband's relatives in Rome. There they remained "underground" until the arrival of the United States forces in 1944. That Mr. Savorgnan today occupies one of the highest positions in the important consulate at New York is immutable evidence of his honorable standing with the Government of the United States, as well as with his own.

Before her marriage, Mrs. Savorgnan was Miss Rosette Sorge. She was born in the State of Wisconsin, in which State she lived with her parents throughout the year of her childhood. Her parents were also born in the United States. Descending from Christian parents of Protestant faith, Mrs. Savorgnan has adhered to the same religious tenets; this notwithstanding her husband's affiliations with the Roman Catholic Church. Mrs. Savorgnan received her schooling and college education in Wisconsin. She is the perfect personification of lofty parental nurture and fortunate advantages, Christian training, and American patriotism steeped in traditional American ideals. All of these qualities are enhanced by the virtues, culture, and other endowments of true ladyship. In brief, Mrs. Savorgnan is the epitome—the sine qua non—of the finest womanhood of the United States.

It is understood that Mrs. Savorgnan's United States citizenship is now under legislative consideration with a view to complete validation. This favorable action apparently is being taken to rectify a chain of unfortunate circumstances starting with Mrs. Savorgnan's request for reentry into the United States upon the termination of war in Europe (1945).

As a matter incident to her marriage to a member of the Italian Consular Service, the Italian Government requested that Mrs. Savorgnan sign some routine document affecting her prospective status as the wife of an Italian official. She signed the document only as a matter of form, and as a natural acquiescence to facilitate her marriage. The document was signed, of course, in the continental United States. So inconsequential was this document, particularly to the United States, that it bore no recognizance, or attestation, of any United States officer or court, either State or Federal. It is proverbial that no native-born citizen, by private or secret act within his own country, an expatriate himself either unknowingly or even by deliberate scheming. Nevertheless the aforesaid document has been used as the primary, if not the sole, basis for depriving Mrs. Savorgnan of her multilateral right of United States citizenship.

With extreme anguish, labor and expense, Mrs. Savorgnan has long demonstrated superhuman perseverance in fighting for her citizenship. She has battled every discernible opposition with all the means at her disposal. Even a Federal court decided in her favor. In spite of this clearance, adverse authorities have vitiated the vindication handed down by the court. That any authority could pursue such action against a native born citizen, especially one so superior and exemplary as Mrs. Savorgnan, is beyond reason. Disregard for the rights and welfare of the individual citizen is a terrible violation of the fundamental ideology of the United States.

Only the truest and best Americanism could remain adamant after the treatment which Mrs. Savorgnan has received from her own Government. Understandably, her case has become international knowledge. Foreigners, as well as her fellow countrymen, no doubt marvel at her invincible national zeal and devotion to country.

The United States not only owes Mrs. Savorgnan its protection of her citizenship, but likewise its gratitude for the enduring

84TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. R. 5240

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

JUNE 6, 1955

Ordered to be printed with the amendments of the Senate numbered

AN ACT

Making appropriations for sundry independent executive bureaus, boards, commissions, corporations, agencies, and offices, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1956, and for other purposes.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 That the following sums are appropriated, out of any money
4 in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for sundry inde-
5 pendent executive bureaus, boards, commissions, corpora-
6 tions, agencies, and offices, for the fiscal year ending June
7 30, 1956, namely:

1 TITLE I—INDEPENDENT OFFICES

2 (1) ALEXANDER HAMILTON BICENTENNIAL
3 COMMISSION

4 For an additional amount for “Alexander Hamilton
5 Bicentennial Commission”, \$15,000: Provided, That said
6 appropriation shall be immediately available and remain
7 available until expended.

8 CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION

9 Salaries and expenses: For necessary expenses, including
10 not to exceed \$29,000 for services as authorized by section
11 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a) ; not to
12 exceed \$10,000 for medical examinations performed for
13 veterans by private physicians on a fee basis; travel ex-
14 penses of examiners acting under the direction of the Com-
15 mission, and expenses of examinations and investigations
16 held in Washington and elsewhere; not to exceed \$100
17 for the purchase of newspapers and periodicals (excluding
18 scientific, technical, trade or traffic periodicals, for official
19 use) ; payment in advance for library membership in societies
20 whose publications are available to members only or to mem-
21 bers at a price lower than to the general public; not to
22 exceed \$65,000 for performing the duties imposed upon
23 the Commission by the Act of July 19, 1940 (54 Stat. 767) ;
24 reimbursement of the General Services Administration for
25 security guard services for protection of confidential files;

1 not to exceed \$443,000 for expenses of travel; and not
2 to exceed \$5,000 for actuarial services by contract, with-
3 out regard to section 3709, Revised Statutes, as amended;
4 \$16,217,500: *Provided*, That no details from any executive
5 department or independent establishment in the District of
6 Columbia or elsewhere to the Commission's central office in
7 Washington or to any of its regional offices shall be made dur-
8 ing the current fiscal year, but this shall not affect the making
9 of details for service as members of the boards of examiners
10 outside the immediate offices of the Commission in Washing-
11 ton or of the regional directors, nor shall it affect the making
12 of details of persons qualified to serve as expert examiners on
13 special subjects: *Provided further*, That the Civil Service
14 Commission shall have power in case of emergency to transfer
15 or detail any of its employees to or from its office or field
16 force.

17 No part of the appropriations herein made to the Civil
18 Service Commission shall be available for the salaries and
19 expenses of the Legal Examining Unit in the Examining
20 and Personnel Utilization Division of the Commission, estab-
21 lished pursuant to Executive Order 9358 of July 1, 1943,
22 or for the compensation or expenses of any member of a
23 board of examiners (1) who has not made affidavit that he
24 has not appeared in any agency proceeding within the pre-
25 ceding two years, and will not thereafter while a board

1 member appear in any agency proceeding, as a party, or in
2 behalf of a party to the proceeding, before an agency in which
3 an applicant is employed who has been rated or will be rated
4 by such member; or (2) who, after making such affidavit,
5 has rated an applicant who at the time of the rating is em-
6 ployed by an agency before which the board member has
7 appeared as a party, or in behalf of a party, within the pre-
8 ceding two years: *Provided*, That the definitions of
9 “agency”, “agency proceeding”, and “party” in section 2
10 of the Administrative Procedure Act shall apply to these
11 terms as used herein.

12 No part of appropriations herein shall be used to pay the
13 compensation of officers and employees of the Civil Service
14 Commission who allocate or reallocate supervisory positions
15 in the classified civil service solely on the size of the group,
16 section, bureau, or other organization unit, or on the number
17 of subordinates supervised. References to size of the group,
18 section, bureau, or other organization unit or the number of
19 subordinates supervised may be given effect only to the
20 extent warranted by the workload of such organization unit
21 and then only in combination with other factors, such as the
22 kind, difficulty, and complexity of work supervised, the de-
23 gree and scope of responsibility delegated to the supervisor,
24 and the kind, degree, and value of the supervision actually
25 exercised.

1 Investigations of United States citizens for employment
2 by international organizations: For expenses necessary to
3 carry out the provisions of Executive Order No. 10422 of
4 January 9, 1953, as amended, prescribing procedures for
5 making available to the Secretary General of the United
6 Nations, and the executive heads of other international
7 organizations, certain information concerning United States
8 citizens employed, or being considered for employment by
9 such organizations, the unobligated balance of the appropri-
10 ation granted under this head in the "Independent Offices
11 Appropriation Act, 1955", shall remain available until
12 June 30, 1956: *Provided*, That this appropriation shall
13 be available for advances or reimbursements to the applicable
14 appropriations or funds of the Civil Service Commission and
15 the Federal Bureau of Investigation for expenses incurred
16 by such agencies under said Executive order: *Provided*
17 *further*, That members of the International Organizations
18 Employees Loyalty Board may be paid actual transportation
19 expenses, and per diem in lieu of subsistence authorized by
20 the Travel Expense Act of 1949 while traveling on official
21 business away from their homes or regular places of business,
22 including periods while en route to and from and at the place
23 where their services are to be performed: *Provided further*,
24 That nothing in sections 281 or 283 of title 18, United States
25 Code, or in section 190 of the Revised Statutes (5 U. S. C.

1 99) shall be deemed to apply to any person because of
2 appointment for part-time or intermittent service as a
3 member of the International Organizations Employees
4 Loyalty Board in the Civil Service Commission as established
5 by Executive Order 10422, dated January 9, 1953, as
6 amended.

7 Annuities, Panama Canal construction employees and
8 Lighthouse Service widows: For payment of annuities au-
9 thorized by the Act of May 29, 1944, as amended (48 U. S.
10 C. 1373a), and the Act of August 19, 1950 (64 Stat. 465),
11 \$2,170,000.

12 Payment to civil-service retirement and disability fund:
13 For financing the liability of the United States, created by
14 the Act approved May 22, 1920, and Acts amendatory
15 thereof (5 U. S. C., ch. 14), ~~(2)\$250,000,000~~ \$216,-
16 000,000, which amount shall be placed to the credit of the
17 "civil-service retirement and disability fund".

18 Not to exceed \$80,000 of the funds in the "Employees'
19 Life Insurance Fund" shall be available for reimbursement
20 to the Civil Service Commission for administrative expenses
21 incurred by the Commission during the current fiscal year
22 in the administration of the Federal Employees' Group Life
23 Insurance Act.

FEDERAL CIVIL DEFENSE ADMINISTRATION

Operations: For necessary expenses, not otherwise provided for, in carrying out the provisions of the Federal Civil Defense Act of 1950, as amended (50 U. S. C., App. 2251-2297), including services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a); reimbursement of the Civil Service Commission for full field investigations of employees occupying positions of critical importance from the standpoint of national security; expenses of attendance at meetings concerned with civil defense functions; reimbursement of the General Services Administration for security guard services; not to exceed ~~(3)\$1,000~~ \$9,000 for the purchase of newspapers, periodicals, and teletype news services; and not to exceed \$6,000 for emergency and extraordinary expenses to be expended under the direction of the Administrator for such purposes as he deems proper, and his determination thereon shall be final and conclusive; ~~(4)\$11,000,000~~ \$11,600,000.

Federal contributions: For financial contributions to the States, not otherwise provided for, pursuant to subsection (i) of section 201 of the Federal Civil Defense Act of 1950, as amended, to be equally matched with State funds, \$12,400,000, to remain available until June 30, 1957.

1 Emergency supplies and equipment: For procurement
 2 of reserve stocks of emergency civil defense materials as
 3 authorized by subsection (h) of section 201 of the Federal
 4 Civil Defense Act of 1950, as amended, and for procurement
 5 of radiological instruments and detection devices by the
 6 Federal Civil Defense Administrator and for distribution
 7 of such instruments and devices to the several States, the
 8 District of Columbia, and the Territories and possessions of
 9 the United States, by loan or grant, for training and educa-
 10 tional purposes, under such terms and conditions as the
 11 Administrator shall prescribe, ~~(5)\$30,000,000~~ \$35,300,000.

12 FUNDS APPROPRIATED TO THE PRESIDENT

13 DISASTER RELIEF

14 For expenses necessary to carry out the purposes of the
 15 Act of September 30, 1950 (Public Law 875), as amended,
 16 authorizing assistance to States and local governments in
 17 major disasters, ~~(6)\$2,000,000~~ \$5,000,000, to remain avail-
 18 able until expended: *Provided*, That not exceeding 2 per
 19 centum of the foregoing amount shall be available for admin-
 20 istrative expenses.

21 FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION

22 Salaries and expenses: For necessary expenses in per-
 23 forming the duties of the Commission as authorized by law,
 24 including newspapers (not to exceed \$175), land and struc-
 25 tures (not to exceed \$11,500), special counsel fees, im-

1 provement and care of grounds and repairs to buildings (not
 2 to exceed \$16,000), services as authorized by section 15 of
 3 the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a), purchase of
 4 not to exceed four passenger motor vehicles, for replacement
 5 only, in the event adequate vehicles cannot be obtained by
 6 transfer from other departments or agencies, and not to
 7 exceed \$65,000 for expenses of travel, \$6,870,000, of which
 8 \$80,000 shall be available for such expenses as are neces-
 9 sary to make a study of radio and television network broad-
 10 casting.

11 FEDERAL POWER COMMISSION

12 Salaries and expenses: For expenses necessary for the
 13 work of the Commission, as authorized by law, including not
 14 to exceed \$250,000 for expenses of travel; purchase (one
 15 for replacement only) and hire of passenger motor vehicles;
 16 and not to exceed \$500 for newspapers; \$4,650,000, of
 17 which not to exceed \$10,000 shall be available for special
 18 counsel and services as authorized by section 15 of the Act
 19 of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a), but at rates not
 20 exceeding \$50 per diem for individuals(7):~~Provided, That~~
 21 of this appropriation not to exceed \$600,000 shall be avail-
 22 able for surveys and studies (including publications and
 23 maps) relating to the electric power industry and for
 24 furnishing assistance and information relating to regulation

1 and surveys thereof; not to exceed \$100,000 shall be avail-
 2 able for surveys and studies (including publications and
 3 maps) relating to the natural gas industry and for furnishing
 4 assistance and information relating to regulation and sur-
 5 veys thereof; and not to exceed \$200,000 shall be available
 6 for investigations relating to Federal river development
 7 projects.

8 FEDERAL TRADE COMMISSION

9 Salaries and expenses: For necessary expenses of the
 10 Federal Trade Commission, including not to exceed \$500 for
 11 newspapers, services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of
 12 August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a), and not to exceed
 13 ~~(8)\$144,250~~ \$175,000 for expenses of travel, ~~(9)\$4,225,~~
 14 ~~000~~ \$4,300,000: *Provided*, That no part of the foregoing
 15 appropriation shall be expended upon any investigation here-
 16 after provided by concurrent resolution of the Congress until
 17 funds are appropriated subsequently to the enactment of such
 18 resolution to finance the cost of such investigation: *Provided*
 19 *further*, That no part of the foregoing appropriation shall
 20 be available for a statistical analysis of the consumer's dollar.

21 GENERAL ACCOUNTING OFFICE

22 Salaries and expenses: For necessary expenses of the
 23 General Accounting Office, including newspapers and
 24 periodicals (not exceeding \$500), and services as authorized
 25 by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C.

1 55a), \$31,981,000 **(10)**: *Provided, That the fourth para-*
 2 *graph under the heading "General Accounting Office" in*
 3 *Public Law 137, approved August 31, 1951 (65 Stat. 274),*
 4 *as amended by Public Law 455, approved July 5, 1952 (66*
 5 *Stat. 399), and Public Law 428, approved June 24, 1954*
 6 *(68 Stat. 280), is further amended by changing "two posi-*
 7 *tions in grade GS-17" to "four positions in grade GS-17",*
 8 *and "twelve positions in grade GS-16" to "thirteen positions*
 9 *in grade GS-16".*

10 GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION

11 Operating expenses, Public Buildings Service: For
 12 necessary expenses of real property management and related
 13 activities as provided by law; repair and improvement of
 14 public buildings and grounds in the District of Columbia and
 15 area adjacent thereto, under the control of the General
 16 Services Administration; repair and improvement of build-
 17 ings operated by the Treasury and Post Office Departments
 18 in the District of Columbia; furnishings and equipment;
 19 rental of buildings in the District of Columbia; restoration of
 20 leased premises; moving Government agencies (including
 21 space adjustments) in connection with the assignment, allo-
 22 cation, and transfer of building space; demolition of build-
 23 ings; acquisition by purchase or otherwise and disposal by
 24 sale or otherwise of real estate and interests therein; and not
 25 to exceed \$163,500 for expenses of travel; **(11)** ~~\$95,960,000~~

1 \$99,231,000: *Provided*, That of the foregoing amount
2 ~~(12)\$7,500,000~~ \$7,000,000 shall be available for repaid and
3 improvement of buildings in the District of Columbia
4 and area adjacent thereto: *Provided further*, That the
5 foregoing appropriation shall not be available to effect
6 the moving of Government agencies from the District
7 of Columbia into buildings acquired to accomplish the
8 dispersal of departmental functions of the executive establish-
9 ment into areas outside of but accessible to the District of
10 Columbia.

11 Emergency operating expenses: For necessary emer-
12 gency expenses of the General Services Administration not
13 otherwise provided for, for operation, maintenance, protec-
14 tion, repair, alterations, and improvements of public building
15 and grounds (including furnishings and equipment) to the
16 extent that such buildings and grounds are under the control
17 of the General Services Administration for such purposes as
18 are provided for in Public Law 152, Eighty-first Congress, as
19 amended; rental of buildings or parts thereof in the District
20 of Columbia and elsewhere, including repairs, alterations, and
21 improvements necessary for proper use by the Government,
22 without regard to section 322 of the Act of June 30, 1932,
23 as amended (40 U. S. C. 278a) ; restoration of leased prem-
24 ises; moving Government agencies in connection with the
25 assignment, allocation, and transfer of building space; and not

1 to exceed \$13,400 for expenses of travel; ~~(13)\$10,000,000~~
 2 ~~\$13,200,000~~: *Provided*, That of this amount, such sums as
 3 may be determined by the General Services Administrator to
 4 be necessary may be paid into other appropriations of the
 5 General Services Administration only for purposes of account-
 6 ing: *Provided further*, That no part of this appropriation
 7 shall be available to effect the moving of Government agen-
 8 cies from the District of Columbia to accomplish the dispersal
 9 of departmental functions.

10 Repair, improvement, and equipment of federally owned
 11 buildings outside the District of Columbia: For expenses
 12 necessary for the repair, alteration, preservation, renovation,
 13 improvement, equipment, and demolition of federally owned
 14 buildings outside the District of Columbia, not otherwise pro-
 15 vided for, including grounds, approaches and appurtenances,
 16 wharves and piers, together with the necessary dredging
 17 adjacent thereto; acquisition of land as authorized by title III
 18 of the Act of June 16, 1949 (40 U. S. C. 297); not to
 19 exceed ~~(14)\$100,000~~ \$190,000 for expenses of travel; and
 20 care and safeguarding of sites acquired for Federal buildings;
 21 \$25,000,000, to remain available until expended.

22 Operating expenses, Federal Supply Service: For neces-
 23 sary expenses of personal property management and related
 24 activities as provided by law; including not to exceed \$300
 25 for the purchase of newspapers and periodicals; and not to

1 exceed ~~(15)\$46,600~~ \$70,900 for expenses of travel;
 2 ~~(16)\$2,890,000 \$3,120,000 (17):~~ *Provided, That no func-*
 3 *tions budgeted under this appropriation shall be transferred*
 4 *to or financed from any other appropriation or fund.*

5 Expenses, general supply fund: For expenses necessary
 6 for operation of the general supply fund (except those au-
 7 thorized by law to be charged to said fund), including con-
 8 tractual services incident to receiving, handling, and shipping
 9 warehouse items; not to exceed \$250 for purchase of news-
 10 papers and periodicals; and not to exceed \$85,400 for
 11 expenses of travel; \$12,000,000: *Provided, That funds avail-*
 12 *able to the General Services Administration for the current*
 13 *fiscal year shall be available for the hire of passenger motor*
 14 *vehicles: Provided further, That no functions budgeted under*
 15 *this appropriation shall be (18)transferred to or financed*
 16 *from any other appropriation or fund.*

17 Leased warehouse space temporarily in excess of operat-
 18 ing requirements may be subleased to commercial organiza-
 19 tions and the proceeds credited to the fund from which rental
 20 payments are made during fiscal year 1956.

21 Operating expenses, National Archives and Records
 22 Service: For necessary expenses in connection with Federal
 23 records management and related activities as provided by
 24 law; and not to exceed \$30,750 for expenses of travel;
 25 \$5,550,000.

1 Administrative operations: For necessary expenses of
 2 executive direction for activities under the control of the
 3 General Services Administration, of administrative operations
 4 for activities under regular appropriations for "Operating
 5 expenses", and of processing and determining renegotiation
 6 rebates; including not to exceed \$63,600 for expenses of
 7 travel; and not to exceed \$250 for purchase of newspapers
 8 and periodicals; ~~(19)\$4,000,000~~ \$4,250,000: *Provided,*
 9 That no functions budgeted under this appropriation shall
 10 be ~~(20)transferred to or~~ financed from any other appropria-
 11 tion or fund.

12 Refunds under Renegotiation Act: For refunds under
 13 section 201 (f) of the Renegotiation Act of 1951, the unobli-
 14 gated balance of the appropriations granted under this
 15 head for the fiscal years 1952, 1953, and 1954, shall remain
 16 available until expended: *Provided,* That to the extent re-
 17 funds are made from this appropriation of excessive profits
 18 collected under the Renegotiation Act and retained by the
 19 Reconstruction Finance Corporation, or its successors, or
 20 any of its subsidiaries, the Reconstruction Finance Corpo-
 21 ration, or its successors, or the appropriate subsidiary shall
 22 reimburse this appropriation.

23 Strategic and critical materials: For necessary expenses
 24 in carrying out the provisions of the Strategic and Critical
 25 Materials Stock Piling Act of July 23, 1946, including

1 services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2,
2 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a), not to exceed \$4,000,000 for oper-
3 ating expenses, and not to exceed \$137,000 of such funds for
4 expenses of travel, \$521,500,000, to remain available until
5 expended: *Provided*, That any funds received as proceeds
6 from sale or other disposition of materials on account of the
7 rotation of stocks under said Act shall be deposited to the
8 credit, and be available for expenditure for the purposes, of
9 this appropriation: *Provided further*, That during the cur-
10 rent fiscal year, there shall be no limitation on the value of
11 surplus strategic and critical materials which, in accordance
12 with subsection 6 (a) of the Act of July 23, 1946 (50
13 U. S. C. 98e (a)), may be transferred to stockpiles estab-
14 lished in accordance with said Act: *Provided further*, That
15 no part of funds available shall be used for construction of
16 warehouses or tank storage facilities.

17 Strategic and critical materials (liquidation of contract
18 authorization) : For liquidation of obligations incurred pur-
19 suant to authority heretofore granted under this head, to
20 enter into contracts for the purpose of the Strategic and
21 Critical Materials Stock Piling Act of July 23, 1946.
22 \$27,400,000, to remain available until expended: *Provided*,
23 That this amount may be disbursed through the appropria-
24 tion "Strategic and critical materials" but shall be accounted
25 for separately therein.

1 Hospital facilities in the District of Columbia: For an
2 additional amount for expenses necessary in carrying out
3 the provisions of the Act of August 7, 1946 (60 Stat. 896),
4 as amended (65 Stat. 657), authorizing the establishment
5 of a hospital center in the District of Columbia, including
6 grants to private agencies for hospital facilities in said Dis-
7 trict, \$1,610,000, to remain available until expended:
8 *Provided*, That the limitation under this head in the Act
9 of July 15, 1952 (66 Stat. 644), as amended, on the
10 total amount to be provided for completion of grant projects,
11 is increased from “\$11,400,000” to “\$13,010,000”.

12 Hospital facilities in the District of Columbia (liquidation
13 of contract authorization): For payment of obligations in-
14 curred pursuant to authority provided under the head “Hos-
15 pital Center, District of Columbia”, in the Independent
16 Offices Appropriation Act, 1949, to enter into contracts for
17 construction, \$9,700,000, to remain available until ex-
18 pended: *Provided*, That this amount may be disbursed
19 through the appropriation “Hospital facilities in the District
20 of Columbia”, but shall be accounted for separately therein.

21 United States Post Office and Courthouse, Nome,
22 Alaska: For construction of a building in Nome, Alaska,
23 for use as a United States Post Office and Courthouse, pur-
24 suant to the provisions of the Public Buildings Act of May

1 25, 1926, as amended (40 U. S. C. 341), ~~(21)~~\$1,000,000
2 \$1,200,000, to remain available until expended.

3 The appropriate foregoing appropriation to the General
4 Services Administration shall be credited with (1) cost of
5 maintenance, upkeep, and repair included as part of rentals
6 received from Government corporations pursuant to law
7 (40 U. S. C. 129) ; (2) reimbursements for services per-
8 formed in respect to bonds and other obligations under the
9 jurisdiction of the General Services Administration, issued by
10 public authorities, States, or other public bodies, and such
11 services in respect to such bonds or obligations as the Ad-
12 ministrator deems necessary and in the public interest may,
13 upon the request and at the expense of the issuing agencies,
14 be provided from the appropriate foregoing appropriation;
15 and (3) appropriations or funds available to other agencies,
16 and transferred to the General Services Administration, in
17 connection with property transferred to the General Services
18 Administration pursuant to the Act of July 2, 1948 (50
19 U. S. C. 451 ff) , and such appropriations or funds may, with
20 the approval of the Bureau of the Budget, be so transferred.

21 During the current fiscal year, no part of any money
22 appropriated in this or any other Act shall be used during
23 any quarter of such fiscal year to purchase within the conti-
24 nental limits of the United States typewriting machines (ex-
25 cept bookkeeping and billing machines ~~(22)~~and tape operated

1 *recording and reproducing electric writing machines*) at a
2 price which exceeds 90 per centum of the lowest net cash price,
3 plus applicable Federal excise taxes, accorded the most-favored
4 customer (other than the Government, the American Na-
5 tional Red Cross, and the purchasers of typewriting machines
6 for educational purposes only) of the manufacturer of such
7 machines during the six-month period immediately preceding
8 such quarter: *Provided*, That the purchase, utilization, and
9 disposal of typewriting machines shall be performed in ac-
10 cordance with the provisions of the Federal Property and
11 Administrative Services Act of 1949, as amended.

12 The aggregate of annual payments for amortization of
13 principal and interest thereon required by all purchase con-
14 tracts entered into during the fiscal year 1956 pursuant to
15 the Public Buildings Act of 1949 (63 Stat. 176), as
16 amended by the Public Buildings Purchase Contract Act
17 of 1954 (68 Stat. 518), shall not exceed the unused portion
18 of the \$5,000,000 limitation applicable prior to July 1,
19 1955, under section 411 (a) of the said Public Buildings
20 Act of 1949, as amended.

21 The unobligated balances of the funds made available
22 by section 1 (a) of the Act of June 14, 1946 (60 Stat.
23 257), the Second Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1950,
24 and the General Appropriation Act, 1951, for the acquisition
25 of sites and the preparation of drawings and specifications

1 for Federal public building projects outside the District of
2 Columbia, as authorized by title I of the Act of June 16,
3 1949 (63 Stat. 176), as amended, and by the Act of May
4 25, 1926 (44 Stat. 630), as amended, shall be available
5 also for expenses of preparation of drawings and specifica-
6 tions, by contract or otherwise, acquisition of sites where not
7 otherwise provided for, including soil investigations and tests,
8 and administrative expenses, for carrying out the purposes
9 of the Public Buildings Purchase Contract Act of 1954
10 (Public Law 519, Eighty-third Congress), approved July
11 22, 1954.

12 Abaca fiber program: Not to exceed ~~(23)~~\$100,000
13 \$135,000 of funds available to the General Services Admin-
14 istration for the abaca fiber program shall be available for
15 administrative expenses incident to the abaca fiber program,
16 to be computed on an accrual basis, and to be exclusive of the
17 interest paid, depreciation, capitalized expenditures, expenses
18 in connection with the acquisition, protection, operation,
19 maintenance, improvement, or disposition of real or personal
20 property relating to the abaca fiber program, and expenses
21 of services performed on a contract or fee basis in connection
22 with the performance of legal services.

HOUSING AND HOME FINANCE AGENCY

OFFICE OF THE ADMINISTRATOR

Salaries and expenses: For necessary expenses of the Office of the Administrator, including rent in the District of Columbia; purchase of not to exceed ~~(24)~~twelve passenger ~~motor vehicles~~ *thirty-three passenger motor vehicles, of which twelve shall be* for replacement only; services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a) ; not to exceed ~~(25)~~~~\$169,325~~ \$358,100 for expenses of travel ; expenses of attendance at meetings of organizations concerned with the work of the agency ; and the salary of a general counsel, but not in addition to staff otherwise authorized, which shall hereafter be at the salary rate of grade GS-18 so long as such position is occupied by the present incumbent ; ~~(26)~~~~\$4,300,000~~ \$6,050,000: *Provided*, That necessary expenses of inspections and of providing representatives at the site of projects being planned or undertaken by local public agencies pursuant to title I of the Housing Act of 1949, as amended, projects financed through loans to educational institutions authorized by title IV of the Housing Act of 1950, as amended, and projects and facilities financed by loans to public agencies pursuant to section 108 of the Reconstruc-

tion Finance Corporation Liquidation Act, as amended (40 U. S. C. 459), shall be compensated by such agencies or institutions by the payment of fixed fees which in the aggregate will cover the costs of rendering such services, and expenses for such purpose shall be considered nonadministrative; and for the purpose of providing such inspections, the Administrator may utilize any agency and such agency may accept reimbursement or payment for such services from such institutions or the Administrator, and shall credit such amounts to the appropriations or funds against which such charges have been made, but such nonadministrative expenses shall not exceed \$700,000.

Reserve of planned public works: For an additional amount for advances to public agencies and for surveys to carry out the purposes of section 702 of the Housing Act of 1954, ~~(27)\$2,500,000~~ \$3,500,000.

Urban planning grants: For an additional amount for grants to State, regional, and metropolitan area planning bodies in accordance with the provisions of section 701 of the Housing Act of 1954, \$2,000,000.

Capital grants for slum clearance and urban renewal: For an additional amount for payment of capital grants as authorized by title I of the Housing Act of 1949, as amended (42 U. S. C. 1453, 1456), ~~(28)\$60,000,000~~ \$50,000,000.

PUBLIC HOUSING ADMINISTRATION

Administrative expenses: For administrative expenses of

Administrative expenses: For administrative expenses of the public Housing Administration, ~~(29)\$8,000,000~~ \$8,400,000, to be merged with and expended under the authorization for such expenses contained in title II of this Act.

Annual contributions: For the payment of annual contributions to public housing agencies in accordance with section 10 of the United States Housing Act of 1937, as amended (42 U. S. C. 1410), ~~(30)\$80,000,000~~ \$83,500,000.

INTERSTATE COMMERCE COMMISSION

~~(31)~~Salaries and expenses: For necessary expenses of the Interstate Commerce Commission, including not to exceed \$5,000 for the employment of special counsel; services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a), at rates not to exceed \$50 per diem for individuals; newspapers (not to exceed \$200); purchase of not to exceed twenty passenger motor vehicles for replacement only; and not to exceed \$573,000 for expenses of travel; \$11,975,000, of which (a) \$1,684,000 shall be available for expenses necessary to carry out railroad safety and locomotive inspection work, and (b) \$125,000 shall be available for expenses necessary to carry out such defense mobilization functions as may be delegated pursuant to law: *Provided,*

1 That Joint Board members and cooperating State commis-
2 sioners may use Government transportation requests when
3 traveling in connection with their duties as such.

4 *General expenses: For necessary expenses of the Inter-*
5 *state Commerce Commission not otherwise provided for, in-*
6 *cluding not to exceed \$5,000 for employment of special*
7 *counsel; services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of*
8 *August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a), at rates not to exceed \$50*
9 *per diem for individuals; newspapers (not to exceed \$200);*
10 *purchase of not to exceed fifty passenger motor vehicles,*
11 *of which twenty shall be for replacement only; and not to*
12 *exceed \$358,880 for expenses of travel; \$10,583,000, of*
13 *which \$125,000 shall be available for expenses necessary to*
14 *carry out such defense mobilization functions as may be*
15 *delegated pursuant to law: Provided, That Joint Board*
16 *members and cooperating State commissioners may use Gov-*
17 *ernment transportation requests when traveling in connec-*
18 *tion with their duties as such.*

19 *Railroad safety: For expenses necessary in performing*
20 *functions authorized by law (45 U. S. C. 1-15, 17-21,*
21 *34-46, 61-64; 49 U. S. C. 26) to insure a maximum of*
22 *safety in the operation of railroads, including authority to*
23 *investigate, test experimentally, and report on the use and*
24 *need of any appliances or systems intended to promote the*
25 *safety of railway operation, including those pertaining to*

1 *block-signal and train-control systems, as authorized by the*
 2 *joint resolution approved June 30, 1906, and the Sundry*
 3 *Civil Act of May 27, 1908 (45 U. S. C. 35-37), and to*
 4 *require carriers by railroad subject to the Act to install auto-*
 5 *matic train-stop or train-control devices as prescribed by the*
 6 *Commission (49 U. S. C. 26), including the employment of*
 7 *inspectors and engineers, and including not to exceed*
 8 *\$163,050 for expenses of travel, \$974,500.*

9 *Locomotive inspection: For expenses necessary in the*
 10 *enforcement of the Act of February 17, 1911, entitled "An*
 11 *Act to promote the safety of employees and travelers upon*
 12 *railroads by compelling common carriers engaged in inter-*
 13 *state commerce to equip their locomotives with safe and*
 14 *suitable boilers and appurtenances thereto", as amended*
 15 *(45 U. S. C. 22-34), including not to exceed \$112,620*
 16 *for expenses of travel, \$709,500.*

17 NATIONAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE FOR
 18 AERONAUTICS

19 Salaries and expenses: For necessary expenses of the
 20 Committee, including one Director at not to exceed \$17,500
 21 per annum so long as the position is held by the present
 22 incumbent; contracts for the making of special investigations
 23 and reports and for engineering, drafting and computing serv-
 24 ices; equipment; not to exceed (32)\$310,000 \$350,000 for

1 expenses of travel; maintenance and operation of aircraft;
 2 purchase of ten passenger motor vehicles for replacement
 3 only; not to exceed \$100 for newspapers and periodicals;
 4 uniforms or allowances therefor, as authorized by the Act
 5 of September 1, 1954 (68 Stat. 1114); and services as
 6 authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946
 7 (5 U. S. C. 55a); ~~(33)\$56,000,000~~ \$63,500,000.

8 Construction and equipment: For construction and
 9 equipment at laboratories and research stations of the Com-
 10 mittee, including the acquisition of not to exceed five hun-
 11 dred acres of land, ~~(34)\$11,700,000~~ \$13,000,000, to remain
 12 available until expended.

13 NATIONAL CAPITAL HOUSING AUTHORITY

14 Maintenance and operation of properties: For the main-
 15 tenance and operation of properties under title I of the
 16 District of Columbia Aley Dwelling Authority Act,
 17 \$37,000: *Provided*, That all receipts derived from sales,
 18 leases, or other sources shall be covered into the Treasury
 19 of the United States monthly: *Provided further*, That so
 20 long as funds are available from appropriations for the fore-
 21 going purposes, the provisions of section 507 of the Housing
 22 Act of 1950 (Public Law 475, Eighty-first Congress), shall
 23 not be effective.

1 NATIONAL SCIENCE FOUNDATION

2 Salaries and expenses: For expenses necessary to carry
 3 out the purposes of the National Science Foundation Act of
 4 1950, as amended (52 U. S. C. 1861-1875), including
 5 award of graduate fellowships; services as authorized by sec-
 6 tion 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a), at
 7 rates not to exceed \$50 per diem for individuals; hire of
 8 passenger motor vehicles; not to exceed ~~(35)\$89,500~~ \$150,-
 9 000 for expenses of travel; not to exceed \$150 for the
 10 purchase of newspapers and periodicals; and reimbursement
 11 of the General Services Administration for security guard
 12 services; ~~(36)\$12,250,000~~ \$20,000,000, to remain available
 13 until expended.

14 International Geophysical Year: For necessary expenses
 15 to carry out the purposes of the National Science Founda-
 16 tion Act of 1950, as amended (42 U. S. C. 1861-1875),
 17 as they pertain to the United States program for the Inter-
 18 national Geophysical Year, including expenses of travel not-
 19 withstanding any limitation contained in this Act,
 20 \$10,000,000, to remain available until June 30, 1960.

1 **(37)** NATIONAL SECURITY TRAINING COMMIS-
 2 SION SALARIES AND EXPENSES

3 *For necessary expenses of the National Security Train-*
 4 *ing Commission, including services as authorized by section*
 5 *15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a), at rates*
 6 *for individuals not in excess of \$50 per diem and contracts*
 7 *with temporary or part-time employees may be renewed an-*
 8 *nually; and expenses of attendance at meetings concerned*
 9 *with the purposes of this appropriation; \$25,000.*

10 RENEGOTIATION BOARD

11 Salaries and expenses: For necessary expenses of the
 12 Renegotiation Board, including expenses of attendance at
 13 meetings concerned with the purposes of this appropriation;
 14 hire of passenger motor vehicles; not to exceed \$94,500 for
 15 expenses of travel; and services as authorized by section 15
 16 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a), at rates
 17 not to exceed \$50 per diem for individuals; **(38)**~~\$3,750,000~~
 18 ~~\$4,250,000~~.

19 SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

20 Salaries and expenses: For necessary expenses, includ-
 21 ing not to exceed \$500 for the purchase of newspapers; not
 22 to exceed **(39)**~~\$125,000~~ \$138,360 for expenses of travel;
 23 and services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of
 24 August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a); **(40)**~~\$4,875,000~~
 25 ~~\$4,997,000~~.

SELECTIVE SERVICE SYSTEM

Salaries and expenses: For expenses necessary for the operation and maintenance of the Selective Service System, as authorized by title I of the Universal Military Training and Service Act (62 Stat. 604), as amended, including services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a) ; purchase ~~(41)~~ of ~~twenty~~ *thirty-nine* motor vehicles for replacement only; not to exceed \$250 for the purchase of newspapers and periodicals ~~(42)~~; *not to exceed \$10,000 for the purpose of remunerating registrants ordered to perform civilian work in lieu of induction in Federal Government work pursuant to section 6 (j) of the Universal Military Training and Service Act, as amended, at a rate of pay not to exceed that which is paid for similar employment, and registrants ordered to such Federal work shall not be considered Federal employees and none of the laws and regulations applicable to or governing Federal employees shall be deemed applicable to them*; not to exceed ~~(43)\$70,000~~ \$75,000 for expenses of travel, National Administration, Planning, Training, and Records Management; not to exceed ~~(44)\$140,000~~ \$150,000 for expenses of travel, State Administration, Planning, Training, and Records Servicing; and ~~(45)\$75,000~~ \$76,700 for the National Selective Service Appeal Board, of which not to exceed \$3,875 shall be available for expenses of travel; ~~(46)\$26,958,875~~

1 \$27,474,000, together with not to exceed \$1,226,000 of
 2 the unobligated balance of funds appropriated for this pur-
 3 pose in the "Independent Offices Appropriation Act, 1955":
 4 *Provided, (47) That of the foregoing amount \$20,963,700*
 5 *shall be available for registration, classification, and induc-*
 6 *tion activities of local boards: Provided further, That during*
 7 *the current fiscal year, the President may exempt this appro-*
 8 *priation from the provisions of subsection (c) of section*
 9 *3679 of the Revised Statutes, as amended, whenever he*
 10 *deems such action to be necessary in the interest of national*
 11 *defense.*

12 Appropriations for the Selective Service System may be
 13 used for the destruction of records accumulated under the
 14 Selective Training and Service Act of 1940, as amended,
 15 by the Director of Selective Service after compliance with
 16 the procedures for the destruction of records prescribed pur-
 17 suant to the Records Disposal Act of 1943, as amended (44
 18 U. S. C. 366-380): *Provided, That no records may be*
 19 *transferred to any other agency without the approval of the*
 20 *Director of Selective Service.*

21 VETERANS ADMINISTRATION

22 General operating expenses: For necessary operating
 23 expenses of the Veterans Administration, not otherwise pro-
 24 vided for, including expenses incidental to securing employ-

1 ment for war veterans; purchase of thirty-one passenger
 2 motor vehicles for replacement only; not to exceed \$3,300 for
 3 newspapers and periodicals; and not to exceed \$2,731,000
 4 for expenses of travel of employees; ~~(48)\$155,000,000~~
 5 ~~\$161,004,000~~, of which \$15,150,000 shall be available for
 6 such expenses as are necessary for the loan guaranty pro-
 7 gram~~(49)~~*and of which \$300,000 shall be available as the*
 8 *President may direct for a special study of the compensation*
 9 *and pensions program: Provided, That no part of this ap-*
 10 *propriation shall be used to pay in excess of twenty persons*
 11 *engaged in public relations work(50): Provided further,*
 12 *That no part of any appropriation shall be used to pay educa-*
 13 *tional institutions for reports and certifications of attendance*
 14 *at such institutions an allowance at a rate in excess of \$1*
 15 *per month for each eligible veteran enrolled in and attending*
 16 *such institution.*

17 Medical administration and miscellaneous operating ex-
 18 penses: For expenses necessary for administration of the
 19 medical, hospital, domiciliary, special service, construction
 20 and supply, research, and employee education and training
 21 activities; expenses necessary for carrying out programs of
 22 medical research and of education and training of employees,
 23 as authorized by law; not to exceed \$751,800 for expenses of
 24 travel of employees paid from this appropriation, and those

1 engaged in training programs; not to exceed \$2,700 for
2 newspapers and periodicals; and not to exceed \$43,700 for
3 preparation, shipment, installation, and display of exhibits,
4 photographic displays, moving pictures, and other visual
5 educational information and descriptive material, including
6 purchase or rental of equipment; \$15,294,000.

7 Inpatient care: For expenses necessary for the main-
8 tenance and operation of hospitals and domiciliary facilities
9 and for the care and treatment of beneficiaries of the Veterans
10 Administration in facilities not under the jurisdiction of the
11 Veterans Administration as authorized by law, including the
12 furnishing of recreational articles and facilities; maintenance
13 and operation of farms; repairing, altering, improving or pro-
14 viding facilities in the several hospitals and homes under the
15 jurisdiction of the Veterans Administration, not otherwise
16 provided for, either by contract, or by the hire of temporary
17 employees and purchase of materials; purchase of ninety-
18 six passenger motor vehicles for replacement only; not
19 to exceed \$246,000 for expenses of travel of employees;
20 uniforms or allowances therefor as authorized by the
21 Act of September 1, 1954 (68 Stat. 1114); and aid to
22 State or Territorial homes in conformity with the Act ap-
23 proved August 27, 1888, as amended (24 U. S. C. 134) for
24 the support of veterans eligible for admission to Veterans Ad-
25 ministration facilities for hospital or domiciliary care;

1 \$626,229,600, including the sum of \$7,229,600 for reim-
2 bursable services performed for other Government agen-
3 cies and individuals: *Provided*, That allotments and trans-
4 fers may be made from this appropriation to the De-
5 partment of Health, Education, and Welfare (Public
6 Health Service), the Army, Navy, Air Force, and Interior
7 Departments, for disbursement by them under the various
8 headings of their applicable appropriations, of such amounts
9 as are necessary for the care and treatment of beneficiaries
10 of the Veterans Administration: *Provided further*, That the
11 foregoing appropriation is predicated on furnishing inpa-
12 tient care and treatment to an average of 131,484 benefi-
13 ciaries during the fiscal year 1956 excluding members in
14 State or Territorial homes, and if a lesser number is experi-
15 enced such appropriation shall be expended only in propor-
16 tion to the average number of beneficiaries furnished such
17 care and treatment.

18 Outpatient care: For expenses necessary for furnishing
19 outpatient care to beneficiaries of the Veterans Administra-
20 tion, as authorized by law, including purchase of ten passen-
21 ger motor vehicles for replacement only; uniforms or allow-
22 ances therefor as authorized by the Act of September 1, 1954
23 (68 Stat. 1114) ; and not to exceed \$170,000 for expenses
24 of travel of employees; \$82,089,000, of which not exceed-
25 ing \$11,500,000 shall be available for outpatient fee basis

1 dental care (51): *Provided, That hereafter no part of any*
2 *appropriation to the Veterans Administration shall be avail-*
3 *able for outpatient dental services and treatment, or related*
4 *dental appliances with respect to a service-connected dental*
5 *disability which is not compensable in degree unless such*
6 *condition or disability is shown to have been in existence at*
7 *time of discharge and application for treatment is made*
8 *within one year after discharge: Provided further, That this*
9 *limitation shall not apply to adjunct outpatient dental services*
10 *or appliances for any dental condition associated with and*
11 *held to be aggravating disability from such other service-*
12 *incurred or service-aggravated injury or disease.*

13 Maintenance and operation of supply depots: For ex-
14 penses necessary for maintenance and operation of supply
15 depots, including not to exceed \$2,500 for expenses of travel
16 of employees, \$1,578,000.

17 Compensation and pensions: For the payment of com-
18 pensation, pensions, gratuities, and allowances (including
19 burial awards authorized by Veterans Regulation Numbered
20 9 (a), as amended, and subsistence allowances authorized
21 by part VII of Veterans Regulation 1 (a) as amended),
22 authorized under any Act of Congress, or regulation of the
23 President based thereon, including emergency officers' re-
24 tirement pay and annuities, the administration of which is

1 now or may hereafter be placed in the Veterans Adminis-
2 tration, and for the payment of adjusted-service credits as
3 provided in sections 401 and 601 of the Act of May 19, 1924,
4 as amended (38 U. S. C. 631 and 661), \$2,800,000,000,
5 to remain available until expended.

6 Readjustment benefits: For the payment of benefits to
7 or on behalf of veterans as authorized by titles II, III, and
8 V, of the Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944, as
9 amended, and title II of the Veterans Readjustment Assist-
10 ance Act of 1952, as amended, and for supplies, equipment,
11 and tuition authorized by part VII and payments author-
12 ized by part IX of Veterans Regulation Numbered 1 (a),
13 as amended, \$627,097,000, to remain available until ex-
14 pended: *Provided*, That hereafter no part of any ap-
15 propriation to the Veterans Administration shall be avail-
16 able, in connection with any loan authorized by title
17 III of the Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944, as
18 amended (38 U. S. C. 694-694n), for payment to the
19 lender by the Administrator of Veterans Affairs, or for
20 credit on the loan, of an amount equivalent to 4 per centum
21 of the amount originally loaned, guaranteed or insured by
22 the Veterans Administration: *Provided further*, That no
23 right to any such payment shall accrue after September 1,
24 1953, but the foregoing proviso shall not apply with respect

1 to payments based on guarantees made, or certificates of
2 commitments issued, prior to said date or commitments for
3 loans made by the Veterans Administration.

4 **Military and naval insurance:** For military and naval
5 insurance, \$4,868,000, to remain available until expended.

6 **National service life insurance:** For the payment of bene-
7 fits and for transfer to the national service life insurance fund,
8 in accordance with the National Service Life Insurance Act
9 of 1940, as amended, \$81,300,000, to remain available until
10 expended: *Provided*, That certain premiums shall be cred-
11 ited to this appropriation as provided by the Act.

12 **Servicemen's indemnities:** For payment of liabilities un-
13 der the Servicemen's Indemnity Act of 1951, \$40,500,000,
14 to remain available until expended.

15 **Grants to the Republic of the Philippines:** For payment
16 to the Republic of the Philippines of grants in accordance
17 with the Act of July 1, 1948, as amended (50 U. S. C. App.
18 1991-1996), for expenses incident to medical care and
19 treatment of veterans, \$2,500,000.

20 **Hospital and domiciliary facilities:** For hospital and
21 domiciliary facilities, for planning and for extending, with
22 the approval of the President, any of the facilities under the
23 jurisdiction of the Veterans Administration or for any of
24 the purposes set forth in sections 1 and 2 of the Act approved
25 March 4, 1931 (38 U. S. C. 438j-k) or in section 101 of

1 the Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944 (38 U. S. C.
2 693a), to remain available until expended, \$30,000,000, of
3 which \$2,900,000 shall be available for ~~(52)preparation of~~
4 ~~plans and specifications~~ *technical services* for rehabilitation of
5 the neuropsychiatric hospital at Downey, Illinois.

6 Major alterations, improvements, and repairs: For all
7 necessary expenses of major alterations, improvements, and
8 repairs to regional offices, supply depots, and hospital and
9 domiciliary facilities, \$3,900,000, to remain available until
10 expended: *Provided*, That no part of the foregoing appro-
11 priation shall be used to commence any major alteration,
12 improvement, or repair unless funds are available for the
13 completion of such work; and no funds shall be used for
14 such work at any facility if the Veterans Administration is
15 reasonably certain that the installation will be abandoned in
16 the near future.

17 Not to exceed 5 per centum of any appropriation for
18 the current fiscal year for "Compensation and pensions",
19 "Readjustment benefits", "Military and naval insurance",
20 "National service life insurance", and "Servicemen's indem-
21 nities", may be transferred, to any other of the mentioned
22 appropriations, but not to exceed 10 per centum of the
23 appropriation so augmented.

24 Appropriations available to the Veterans Administra-
25 tion for the current fiscal year for salaries and expenses shall

1 be available for services as authorized by section 15 of the
2 Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a).

3 Appropriations available to the Veterans Administra-
4 tion for the current fiscal year for "Inpatient care" and
5 "Outpatient care" shall be available for funeral, burial, and
6 other expenses incidental thereto (except burial awards
7 authorized by Veterans Regulation Numbered 9 (a), as
8 amended), for beneficiaries of the Veterans Administration
9 receiving care under such appropriations.

10 No part of the appropriations in this Act for the Vet-
11 erans Administration (except the appropriation for "Hos-
12 pital and domiciliary facilities") shall be available for the
13 purchase of any site for or toward the construction of any
14 new hospital or home.

15 No part of the foregoing appropriations shall be avail-
16 able for hospitalization or examination of any persons except
17 beneficiaries entitled under the laws bestowing such benefits
18 to veterans, unless reimbursement of cost is made to the
19 appropriation at such rates as may be fixed by the Adminis-
20 trator of Veterans Affairs.

21 INDEPENDENT OFFICES—GENERAL PROVISIONS

22 SEC. 102. Where appropriations in this title are ex-
23 pendable for travel expenses of employees and no specific
24 limitation has been placed thereon, the expenditures for such
25 travel expenses may not exceed the amount set forth there-

1 for in the budget estimates submitted for the appropriations:
2 *Provided*, That this section shall not apply to travel per-
3 formed by uncompensated officials of local boards and appeal
4 boards of the Selective Service System.

5 SEC. 103. Where appropriations in this title are expend-
6 able for the purchase of newspapers and periodicals and no
7 specific limitation has been placed thereon, the expenditures
8 therefor under each such appropriation may not exceed the
9 amount of \$50: *Provided*, That this limitation shall not ap-
10 ply to the purchase of scientific, technical, trade, or traffic
11 periodicals necessary in connection with the performance of
12 the authorized functions of the agencies for which funds are
13 herein provided.

14 SEC. 104. No part of any appropriation contained in
15 this title shall be available to pay the salary of any person
16 filling a position, other than a temporary position, formerly
17 held by an employee who has left to enter the Armed Forces
18 of the United States and has satisfactorily completed his
19 period of active military or naval service and has within
20 ninety days after his release from such service or from hos-
21 pitalization continuing after discharge for a period of not
22 more than one year made application for restoration to his
23 former position and has been certified by the Civil Service
24 Commission as still qualified to perform the duties of his
25 former position and has not been restored thereto.

1 SEC. 105. Appropriations contained in this title, avail-
2 able for expenses of travel shall be available, when specifically
3 authorized by the head of the activity or establishment con-
4 cerned, for expenses of attendance at meetings of organiza-
5 tions concerned with the function or activity for which the
6 appropriation concerned is made.

7 SEC. 106. No part of any appropriations made available
8 by the provisions of this title shall be used for the purchase
9 or sale of real estate or for the purpose of establishing new
10 offices outside the District of Columbia: *Provided*, That this
11 limitation shall not apply to programs which have been ap-
12 proved by the Congress and appropriations made therefor.

13 SEC. 107. No part of any appropriation contained in this
14 title shall be used to pay the compensation of any employee
15 engaged in personnel work in excess of the number that
16 would be provided by a ratio of one such employee to one hun-
17 dred and thirty-five, or a part thereof, full-time, part-time,
18 and intermittent employees of the agency concerned: *Pro-*
19 *vided*, That for purposes of this section employees shall be
20 considered as engaged in personnel work if they spend half
21 time or more in personnel administration consisting of direc-
22 tion and administration of the personnel program; employ-
23 ment, placement, and separation; job evaluation and classifica-
24 tion; employee relations and services; training; wage ad-
25 ministration; and processing, recording, and reporting.

1 ~~(53)~~SEC. 108. No part of any appropriation contained in
 2 this title shall be used to pay the compensation of any officers
 3 and employees who allocate positions in the classified civil
 4 service with a requirement of maximum age for such
 5 positions.

6 SEC. ~~(54)~~109 108. None of the sections under the head
 7 "Independent Offices, General Provisions" in this title shall
 8 apply to the Housing and Home Finance Agency.

9 TITLE II—CORPORATIONS

10 The following corporations and agencies, respectively,
 11 are hereby authorized to make such expenditures, within the
 12 limits of funds and borrowing authority available to each such
 13 corporation or agency and in accord with law, and to make
 14 such contracts and commitments without regard to fiscal year
 15 limitations as provided by section 104 of the Government
 16 Corporation Control Act, as amended, as may be necessary
 17 in carrying out the programs set forth in the Budget for the
 18 fiscal year 1956 for each such corporation or agency, except
 19 as hereinafter provided:

20 Office of the Administrator, housing loans to educational
 21 institutions: Not to exceed ~~(55)\$425,000~~ \$575,000 shall be
 22 available for all administrative expenses, which shall be on an
 23 accrual basis, of carrying out the functions of the Office of
 24 the Administrator under the program of housing loans to
 25 educational institutions (title IV of the Housing Act of

1 1950, as amended, 12 U. S. C. 1749-1749d), but this
2 amount shall be exclusive of payment for services and facilities
3 ties of the Federal Reserve banks or any member thereof, the
4 Federal home-loan banks, and any insured bank within the
5 meaning of the Act creating the Federal Deposit Insurance
6 Corporation (Act of August 23, 1935, as amended, 12
7 U. S. C. 264) which has been designated by the Secretary of
8 the Treasury as a depository of public money of the United
9 States: *Provided*, That not to exceed \$19,000 shall be
10 available for expenses of travel.

11 Office of the Administrator, public facility loans: Not
12 to exceed \$40,000 of funds in the revolving fund established
13 pursuant to section 108 of the Reconstruction Finance Cor-
14 poration Liquidation Act, as amended (40 U. S. C. 459),
15 shall be available for administrative expenses, but this amount
16 shall be exclusive of payment for services and facilities of
17 the Federal Reserve banks or any member thereof, the Fed-
18 eral home-loan banks, and any insured bank within the
19 meaning of the Act creating the Federal Deposit Insurance
20 Corporation (Act of August 23, 1935, as amended, 12
21 U. S. C. 264) which has been designated by the Secretary
22 of the Treasury as a depository of public money of the United
23 States.

24 Office of the Administrator, revolving fund (liquidating
25 programs): During the current fiscal year not to exceed

1 ~~(56)\$2,500,000~~ \$2,700,000 shall be available for admin-
 2 istrative expenses (including not to exceed \$183,200 for
 3 travel) , but this amount shall be exclusive of costs of services
 4 performed on a contract or fee basis in connection with termi-
 5 nation of contracts and legal services on a contract or fee basis
 6 and of payment for services and facilities of the Federal
 7 Reserve banks or any member thereof, any servicer approved
 8 by the Federal National Mortgage Association, the Federal
 9 home-loan banks, and any insured bank within the meaning
 10 of the Act of August 23, 1935, as amended, creating the
 11 Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (12 U. S. C. 264)
 12 which has been designated by the Secretary of the Treasury
 13 as a depository of public money of the United States: *Pro-*
 14 *vided*, That all expenses, not otherwise specifically limited in
 15 connection with the programs provided for under this head
 16 shall not exceed ~~(57)\$10,000,000~~ \$11,500,000, but this
 17 limitation shall not apply to expenses (other than for per-
 18 sonal services) in connection with disposition of federally
 19 owned projects.

20 Federal National Mortgage Association: Not to exceed
 21 \$3,950,000 shall be available for administrative expenses,
 22 which shall be on an accrual basis, and shall be exclusive of
 23 interest paid, expenses (including expenses for fiscal agency
 24 services performed on a contract or fee basis) in connection
 25 with the issuance and servicing of obligations, depreciation,

1 properly capitalized expenditures, fees for servicing mort-
2 gages, expenses (including services performed on a
3 force account, contract, or fee basis, but not including
4 other personal services) in connection with the acquisition,
5 protection, operation, maintenance, improvement, or disposi-
6 tion of real or personal property belonging to said Association
7 or in which it has an interest, cost of salaries, wages, travel,
8 and other expenses of persons employed outside of the con-
9 tinental United States, expenses of services performed on
10 a contract or fee basis in connection with the performance
11 of legal services, and all administrative expenses reimbursable
12 from other Government agencies; and said Association may
13 utilize and may make payment for services and facilities of
14 the Federal Reserve banks and other agencies of the Gov-
15 ernment: *Provided*, That the distribution of administrative
16 expenses to the accounts of the Association shall be made
17 in accordance with generally recognized accounting prin-
18 ciples and practices: *Provided further*, That not to exceed
19 \$90,000 shall be available for expenses of travel: *Provided*
20 *further*, That administrative expenses not under limitation
21 for the purposes set forth in the budget schedules for
22 the fiscal year 1956 shall not exceed \$150,000.

23 Home Loan Bank Board: Not to exceed a total of
24 \$920,000 shall be available for administrative expenses
25 of the Home Loan Bank Board, and shall be derived

1 from funds available to the Home Loan Bank Board,
2 including those in the Home Loan Bank Board revolving
3 fund and receipts of the Federal Home Loan Bank Admin-
4 istration, the Federal Home Loan Bank Board, or the Home
5 Loan Bank Board for the current fiscal year and prior fiscal
6 years, and the Board may utilize and may make payment
7 for services and facilities of the Federal home-loan banks,
8 the Federal Reserve banks, the Federal Savings and Loan
9 Insurance Corporation, and other agencies of the Govern-
10 ment: *Provided*, That all necessary expenses in connection
11 with the conservatorship of institutions insured by the Fed-
12 eral Savings and Loan Insurance Corporation and all neces-
13 sary expenses (including services performed on a contract
14 or fee basis, but not including other personal services) in
15 connection with the handling, including the purchase, sale,
16 and exchange, of securities on behalf of Federal home-loan
17 banks, and the sale, issuance, and retirement of, or pay-
18 ment of interest on, debentures or bonds, under the Federal
19 Home Loan Bank Act, as amended, shall be considered as
20 nonadministrative expenses for the purposes hereof: *Pro-*
21 *vided further*, That not to exceed \$42,400 shall be available
22 for expenses of travel: *Provided further*, That members
23 of the Federal Savings and Loan Advisory Council
24 shall be entitled to reimbursement from the Board for
25 transportation expenses incurred in attendance at meetings

1 of such Council and may be paid not to exceed \$25 per diem
2 in lieu of subsistence: *Provided further*, That notwithstand-
3 ing any other provisions of this Act, except for the limita-
4 tion in amount hereinbefore specified, the administrative
5 expenses and other obligations of the Board shall be incurred,
6 allowed, and paid in accordance with the provisions of the
7 Federal Home Loan Bank Act of July 22, 1932, as amended
8 (12 U. S. C. 1421-1449) : *Provided further*, That the non-
9 administrative expenses for the examination of Federal and
10 State chartered institutions shall not exceed (58)\$2,995,000
11 \$2,870,000.

12 Federal Savings and Loan Insurance Corporation: Not to
13 exceed (59)\$985,000 \$500,000 shall be available for admin-
14 istrative expenses, which shall be on an accrual basis and
15 shall be exclusive of interest paid, depreciation, properly cap-
16 italized expenditures, expenses in connection with liquida-
17 tion of insured institutions, liquidation or handling of assets
18 of or derived from insured institutions, payment of insur-
19 ance, and action for or toward the avoidance, termination,
20 or minimizing of losses in the case of insured institutions,
21 legal fees and expenses, and payments for administrative
22 expenses of the Home Loan Bank Board determined by said
23 Board to be properly allocable to said Corporation, and said
24 Corporation may utilize and may make payment for services
25 and facilities of the Federal home-loan banks, the Federal

1 Reserve banks, the Home Loan Bank Board, and other
2 agencies of the Government: *Provided*, That not to exceed
3 ~~(60)\$90,000~~\$15,000 shall be available for expenses of
4 travel: *Provided further*, That notwithstanding any other
5 provisions of this Act, except for the limitation in amount
6 hereinbefore specified, the administrative expenses and other
7 obligations of said Corporation shall be incurred, allowed
8 and paid in accordance with title IV of the Act of June
9 27, 1934, as amended (12 U. S. C. 1724-1730).

10 Federal Housing Administration: In addition to the
11 amounts available by or pursuant to law (which shall be
12 transferred to this authorization) for the administrative
13 expenses in carrying out duties imposed by or pursuant
14 to law, not to exceed \$5,900,000 of the various funds
15 of the Federal Housing Administration shall be avail-
16 able for expenditure, in accordance with the National
17 Housing Act, as amended (12 U. S. C. 1701): *Provided*,
18 That, except as herein otherwise provided, all expenses and
19 obligations of said Administration shall be incurred, allowed,
20 and paid in accordance with the provisions of said Act:
21 *Provided further*, That not to exceed \$300,000 shall be
22 available for expenses of travel: *Provided further*, That
23 funds available for expenditure shall be available for
24 contract actuarial services (not to exceed \$1,500); and
25 purchase of periodicals and newspapers (not to exceed

1 \$500) : *Provided further*, That expenditures for non-
 2 administrative expenses classified by section 2 of Public
 3 Law 387, approved October 25, 1949, shall not exceed
 4 \$33,000,000.

5 Public Housing Administration: Of the amounts avail-
 6 able by law for the administrative expenses of the Public
 7 Housing Administration in carrying out duties imposed by
 8 law including funds appropriated by title I of this Act not to
 9 exceed ~~(61)\$8,000,000~~ \$8,400,000, shall be available for
 10 such expenses, including not to exceed ~~(62)\$500,000~~ \$560,-
 11 000 for expenses of travel, purchase of not to exceed four
 12 passenger motor vehicles for replacement only; and expenses
 13 of attendance at meetings of organizations concerned with the
 14 work of the Administration: *Provided*, That necessary ex-
 15 penses of providing representatives of the Administration at
 16 the sites of non-Federal projects in connection with the con-
 17 struction of such non-Federal projects by public housing
 18 agencies with the aid of the Administration, shall be com-
 19 pensated by such agencies by the payment of fixed fees which
 20 in the aggregate in relation to the development costs of such
 21 projects will cover the costs of rendering such services, and
 22 expenditures by the Administration for such purpose shall be
 23 considered nonadministrative expenses, and funds received
 24 from such payments may be used only for the payment of
 25 necessary expenses of providing representatives of the Ad-

1 ministration at the sites of non-Federal projects: *Provided*
2 *further*, That all expenses of the Public Housing Administra-
3 tion not specifically limited in this Act, in carrying out its
4 duties imposed by law, shall not exceed \$1,820,000.

5 CORPORATIONS—GENERAL PROVISIONS

6 SEC. 202. No part of the funds of, or available for ex-
7 penditure by, any corporation or agency included in this title
8 shall be used to pay the compensation of any employee
9 engaged in personnel work in excess of the number that
10 would be provided by a ratio of one such employee to one
11 hundred and thirty-five, or a part thereof, full-time, part-
12 time, and intermittent employees of the agency concerned:
13 *Provided*, That for purposes of this section employees shall
14 be considered as engaged in personnel work if they spend
15 half-time or more in personnel administration consisting of
16 direction and administration of the personnel program;
17 employment, placement, and separation; job evaluation and
18 classification; employee relations and services; training;
19 committees of expert examiners and boards of civil-service
20 examiners; wage administration; and processing, recording,
21 and reporting.

22 TITLE III—GENERAL PROVISIONS

23 SEC. 301. No part of any appropriation contained in
24 this Act, or of the funds available for expenditure by any cor-
25 poration included in this Act, shall be used to pay the salary

1 or wages of any person who engages in a strike against the
2 Government of the United States or who is a member of an
3 organization of Government employees that asserts the right
4 to strike against the Government of the United States, or who
5 advocates, or is a member of an organization that advocates,
6 the overthrow of the Government of the United States by
7 force or violence: *Provided*, That for the purposes hereof
8 an affidavit shall be considered prima facie evidence that the
9 person making the affidavit has not contrary to the provisions
10 of this section engaged in a strike against the Government of
11 the United States, is not a member of an organization of Gov-
12 ernment employees that asserts the right to strike against the
13 Government of the United States, or that such person does
14 not advocate, and is not a member of an organization that
15 advocates, the overthrow of the Government of the United
16 States by force or violence: *Provided further*, That any
17 person who engages in a strike against the Government of
18 the United States or who is a member of an organization of
19 Government employees that asserts the right to strike against
20 the Government of the United States, or who advocates, or
21 who is a member of an organization that advocates, the over-
22 throw of the Government of the United States by force or
23 violence and accepts employment the salary or wages for
24 which are paid from any appropriation or fund contained in
25 this Act shall be guilty of a felony and, upon conviction, shall

1 be fined not more than \$1,000 or imprisoned for not more
2 than one year, or both: *Provided further*, That the above
3 penalty clause shall be in addition to, and not in substitution
4 for, any other provisions of existing law.

5 SEC. 302. No part of any appropriation contained in
6 this Act, or of the funds available for expenditure by any
7 corporation or agency included in this Act, shall be used for
8 publicity or propaganda purposes designed to support or
9 defeat legislation pending before the Congress.

10 SEC. 303. This Act may be cited as the "Independent
11 Offices Appropriation Act, 1956".

Passed the House of Representatives March 30, 1955.

Attest: RALPH R. ROBERTS,
Clerk.

Passed the Senate with amendments June 6 (legisla-
tive day, May 2), 1955.

Attest: FELTON M. JOHNSTON,
Secretary.

•

84TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. R. 5240

AN ACT

Making appropriations for sundry independent executive bureaus, boards, commissions, corporations, agencies, and offices, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1956, and for other purposes.

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

JUNE 6, 1955

Ordered to be printed with the amendments of the
Senate numbered

entrymen; S. 1757, provide penalties for false grade marking; S. 1759, to consolidate experiment station authorizations; and S. 1400, to protect grain standards (p. 7278).

HOUSE

8. TRADE REGULATIONS. The Ways and Means Committee was authorized to file reports on H. R. 6040, the customs simplification; and H. R. 5560, which would provide for free importation of personal effects under government order (p. 7131).

9. APPROPRIATIONS. Conferees were appointed on H. R. 5240, the independent offices appropriation bill (p. 7134). Senate conferees have already been appointed.

~~Passed with amendments H. R. 6766, the public works appropriation bill, agreeing to an amendment to delete the authorization of a TVA steam plant (pp. 7134-7204). This bill provides appropriations for the Southwestern Power Administration, Tennessee Valley Authority (fertilizer and power interests), and certain flood-control, irrigation, and reclamation measures of the Interior and Army Departments.~~

10. RECLAMATION. Rep. Saylor suggested the disastrous effect the Echo Park reclamation project would have on the scenic value of the affected territory (pp. 7204-5).

11. LANDS. Agriculture Committee reported with amendment H. R. 4280, to transfer certain submarginal lands under the Agriculture Department to Clemson College (H. Rept. 856) (p. 7208).

12. PERSONNEL. Post Office and Civil Service Committee reported with amendment S. 67, the Federal pay bill (H. Rept. 857) (p. 7208).

13. LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM. The Majority Leader announced the following schedule for Mon., June 20: call of Consent Calendar; consideration of S. 67, Federal pay bill, under suspension of the rules; and other business (p. D566).

14. ADJOURNED until Mon., June 20 (p. 7208).

BILLS INTRODUCED

15. EXPORTS. S. 2256, by Sen. Fulbright, to authorize the guaranty of exports against certain risks of a political nature; to Banking and Currency Committee (p. 7211). Remarks of author (pp. 7211-3).

16. WATER COMPACT. S. 2260, by Sen. Kerr (for himself and others), granting the consent of Congress to the States of Arkansas, Louisiana, Oklahoma, and Texas to negotiate and enter into a compact relating to their interests in, and the apportionment of, the waters of the Red River and its tributaries; to Public Works Committee (p. 7211).

17. RUBBER. S. 2263, by Sen. Kilgore, to amend the Rubber Producing Facilities Disposal Act of 1953, to provide for the disposal of the Government-owned facility at Institute, W. Va.; to Banking and Currency Committee (p. 7211).

18. FOREIGN TRADE. H. R. 6868, by Rep. Anfuso, to amend the Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act of 1954 so as to authorize sales on credit; to Agriculture Committee (p. 7209).

Digest of CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS

OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF BUDGET AND FINANCE
(For Department Staff Only)

Issued June 17, 1955
For actions of June 16, 1955
84th-1st - No. 101

CONTENTS

Adjournment.....	14	Forest service.....	30	Reclamation.....	4,9,10,26
Apple prices.....	7	Grade marking.....	7	Rubber.....	17
Appropriations...1,9,30,31		Grain.....	7	Salt-water research...3,30	
ARS.....	30	Lands, transfer....7,11,19		Selective service.....	2
Contracts.....	6	Legislative program...17,23		Transportation.....	20
Credit.....	18	Loans.....	7	TVA.....	9,23
Customs.....	8	Monopolies.....	22	Virgin Islands.....	30
Electrification.....9,26		Mutual security.....	24	Water compact.....	16
Experiment stations.....7		Nomination.....	5	Weed control.....	3
Exports.....	15	Personnel.....12,13		Wheat.....	21
Farm production.....	27	Public works.....	9	Wildlife.....	28
Foreign trade...8,15,18,25		REA.....	29		

HIGHLIGHTS: Senate passed Commerce appropriation bill and selective service bill. Senate adopted conference report on salt-water research bill. House passed public works appropriation bill. House committee reported bill to transfer certain lands to Clemson College. House committee reported Federal pay bill.

SENATE

1. COMMERCE AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATION BILL, 1956. Passed with amendments this bill, H. R. 6367 (pp. 7219-34, 7243-63, 7266-7). Senate conferees were appointed (p. 7267).
2. SELECTIVE SERVICE. Passed with amendments H. R. 3005, to extend selective service for 4 years until July 1, 1959 (pp. 7270-6). Senate conferees were appointed (p. 7276).
3. SALT-WATER RESEARCH. Agreed to the conference report on H. R. 2126, to continue and expand the Interior Department research program on converting salt water to fresh water (pp. 7276-7).
4. RECLAMATION. Agreed to the conference report on H. R. 103, to provide for the construction of distribution systems on authorized Federal reclamation projects by irrigation districts and other public agencies (pp. 7277-8).
5. NOMINATION. Confirmed nomination of John B. Hollister to be Director of the International Cooperation Administration (p. 7072, June 15).
6. CONTRACTS. The Finance Committee ordered reported H. R. 4904, to extend the Renegotiation Act of 1951 for 2 years (p. D564).
7. LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM. Sen. Johnson indicated that the following bills may be among those to be considered today: S. 2097, transfer to USDA certain real property in the Virgin Islands; H. R. 2973, to transfer certain tract of land in Macon County, Ga. to the Ga. State Board of Education; H. R. 5188, prohibit USDA prediction of apple prices; S. 1472, financial assistance to desert land

Institution	Investigator	Termination date	Identifying number	Agency	Title
SOCIOLOGY					
Family: Family and Child Services, Inc.	L. J. Yarrow	October 1955	3M, 9077	PHS, ¹ NIH	Effects of change in mother figure during infancy on personality development (p. 26).
AES, University of Nebraska	K. L. Cannon, R. Gingles		BJ9, 486	ARS, ² OES	High school girls who marry before reaching the age of 19 (p. 27).
Housing: AES, Alabama Polytechnic Institute	K. Philson, W. Grub		BJ9, 532	ARS, ² OES	Evaluation of movable free standing storage units designed to meet family needs (p. 36).
AES, University of Arkansas	H. Wells, T. O. Hodges		BJ9, 326	ARS, ² OES	Space, storage and arrangement requirements for a combination living and sleeping area and for bedding and household linens.
Johns Hopkins University	M. Taback, W. A. Cochran	February 1956	RG, 4083	PHS, ¹ NIH	The effects of public housing on the health and social adjustment of rehoused families (p. 37).
AES, University of Maine	M. M. Monroe		RRF, 7	ARS, ² OES	Activities related to family leisure and recreation and play of children; storage of children's toys and play materials.
AES, Montana State College	E. W. McCormick, V. Williams		RRF, 31	ARS, ² OES	The arrangement of and the space required for efficient storage of home sewing equipment (p. 38).

¹ Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Public Health Service, National Institutes of Health.

² Department of Agriculture, Agricultural Research Service, Office of Experiment Stations.

Mr. Speaker, I want to emphasize that many of the projects listed in this report can be of great value and can supply useful information in connection with our psychological and cultural activities necessary to combat communism. I am not finding fault with research in the social sciences. Again I wish to emphasize that we should support projects in pure science even though we cannot see any immediate application. That is quite different, however, from supporting projects such as I have listed which, I believe, Professor Hobbs would call scientism instead of science. My concern lies in the fact that we cannot afford to waste manpower or money in the pursuit of useless projects.

This tendency to collect statistics in the name of science on everything and anything is carried over into the United Nations. The Secretariat of the Economic and Social Council published an elaborate report on the Traffic in Women and Children. Mr. Speaker, certainly I believe we should do everything in our power to suppress traffic in women and children. However, collection of statistics on the nationality of prostitutes in various countries does not aid that enterprise.

The United Nations report issued March 31, 1953, No. E/TWC/Summary 1948-1950/Addendum, contains this valuable information:

QUESTION II. LICENSED OR RECOGNIZED BROTHELS

If any system of regulation exists in your country, please give—

(a) The number of brothels which are licensed or recognized;

(b) The number and nationality of the prostitutes who are inmates of these brothels; and

(c) The number and nationality of the other prostitutes who are inscribed or registered.

The following Governments answered "nil" or stated that there were no licensed brothels in their countries: Belgium, Iran, Israel, Monaco, Rumania—(p. 4).

REPLIES

China

Licensed brothels, as an institution, have never existed in the Republic of China, while unlicensed brothels are prohibited by law.

Because of the prevailing circumstances in Taiwan Province, however, permission has been given for the operation of 60 "special wine houses" in the various districts and municipalities of the province. Licenses

have been issued to a total of 811 "hostesses" serving in these houses. Both the houses and hostesses are controlled by the regulations governing "special wine houses" in the districts and municipalities of Taiwan Province, and by the regulations governing the medical examination of the hostesses, all of whom are citizens of China.

Lebanon

(a) Number of licensed brothels: 98;

(b) Number and nationality of prostitutes: Lebanese, 301; Syrian, 211; Palestinian, 39; and Brazilian, 1.

(c) Number of licensed prostitutes: 467.

(d) Number of clandestine prostitutes, 72; including 54 of Lebanese, 10 of Syrian, and 8 of Palestinian nationality (p. 5).

Mr. Speaker, I wonder how the United Nations counted and tabulated the clandestine prostitutes?

The United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization has also produced a very elaborate book entitled "Culture and Human Fertility" which reviews the sex mores of various primitive tribes located all over the world. I am certain my colleagues will be gratified to learn that our contributions to UNESCO helped to pay for studies which produce such important findings as the following, which refers to the Nkundo tribes in Africa:

Sex has always been treated naturally and under normal conditions carries no suggestion of shame. Mothers assist little girls in modeling their sexual organs to facilitate later sexual acts. Sexual motifs are present in many dances. The tattooing of girls emphasizes sexual characteristics. There was also an ancient custom of douching after coitus, using gourds; but there is no indication that this was regarded as a contraceptive practice. Coitus interruptus, except in the ritualistic relations of spouses mentioned above, was never practiced. Infanticide was unknown (p. 124).

We should reexamine our contributions to UNESCO in the light of these activities.

Mr. Speaker, my only purpose in bringing these matters to the attention of the House is to make sure that the very limited funds which are available for work in the social sciences are used to further those projects which will enable man to adjust better to his environment and to improve his relations with his fellowmen. Real science in this area is of incomparable value. Expensive nonsense is not a proper burden on the American taxpayer.

RELIGIOUS PERSECUTION IN ARGENTINA

(Mr. ANFUSO asked and was given permission to extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD.)

Mr. ANFUSO. Mr. Speaker, I think that President Peron of Argentina either losing the grip of his people or else he is on the verge of losing his own mind. He is going the way of all dictators when he seeks to destroy religion in his country. Hitler, Mussolini, and Stalin could not do it. A million Perons in Argentina could never destroy the Catholic Church in that country. Religion cannot be cut out of the hearts and the minds and the souls of millions of people by the edict of a dictator.

I am sure that many people, reading the reports in the press in recent days concerning the attacks on the Catholic Church by the Peron government in Argentina, are wondering just what is going on there. Unfortunately, as we all know, there is a severe restriction on the press in that country and of late since the flareup of the church-state conflict there is an almost total blackout of news from Argentina. I say "almost total" because, while information is disseminated concerning the Peron government's position, little or nothing reaches us from there on the church's position.

The antichurch campaign was initiated by Peron last November, following the enactment of laws abolishing religious education from the schools, and legalizing divorce and prostitution. Since then a regular cold war against the Catholic Church in Argentina was pursued by the Peron government, but of late it is getting hotter by the day.

During these past few months a full-fledged reign of terror and religious persecution is the order of the day in Argentina against leading clergymen, Catholic teachers, nuns, and laymen. At last reports, more than 60 priests have been thrown into jails, nuns have been removed from orphanages and homes, and every attempt on the part of the people to demonstrate their support of the church has been broken up.

I am not going to dwell at length on the many restrictions which Peron has imposed on the Argentine people since his coming to power. These facts are well known in this country and else-

where. Suffice it to say, that his restrictions affect every group in that country and every phase of life and activity of its people—the political parties, the press, the labor unions, education, and so forth.

Until about a year ago he did not interfere with the church. Evidently, now that Peron has succeeded in suppressing and emasculating all other phases of Argentine life, he wants to subdue the church as well and make it a puppet of his regime. This is truly the way of the dictator. This was the road taken by Hitler and Mussolini. This was the road taken by Stalin in Soviet Russia. In this respect, Peron is following in their footsteps. As such, I have no hesitation in branding him the worst dictator since Hitler, Mussolini, and Stalin.

Mr. Speaker, history has proven on numerous occasions that when a dictator resorts to religious persecution and to attacks on religious faiths, that point generally marks the beginning of his downfall. Those who place loyalty to the state above all else cannot tolerate any rivalry for loyalty in any other sphere. Under these circumstances, Peronism and Catholicism will not mix. When a dictator claims, as Peron did at a May Day rally, that it was proper for his government to shape the souls of its citizens—then he is treading on dangerous ground.

All of this has a familiar ring. We have heard it before in the Communist satellite countries of Eastern Europe where men like Cardinal Mindszenty were thrown into jail and liquidation of the church was undertaken by anti-religious and ruthless regimes. Peron is now imitating those regimes in seeking to wipe out freedom of religion and establish a police state similar to those prevailing in Eastern Europe.

Persons intimately familiar with the situation in Argentina are convinced that it is more than merely a religious problem, that its roots can be traced also to factors in Argentina's political and economic problems. Among the political factors one should not overlook the existence of strong anticlerical and even Communist influences in the country.

Peron is now launching his second 5-year plan. The first nearly ruined the economy of the country by bringing on an inflation which is still persisting. The Peron regime was forced to increase strong police controls in order to stifle popular discontent. When that was not sufficient to distract the attention of the people from the sagging economy, he turned his propaganda machine on the church.

Meanwhile, the Communists in Argentina, who are led by capable and experienced leaders and who form a strong element in the country, are carrying on a patient and determined work of infiltration. They have well-organized cells and are well entrenched within the Peronist labor movement.

Several years ago, a distinguished Argentine writer expressed a most interesting opinion on Peronism which is worth pondering in the light of the present controversy. He wrote:

Peronismo has no ideology of its own, and thus three roads open up before it: nationalism, communism, or Christianity * * * Lacking sufficient ideological bulwarks, Peronismo is like a social motorcycle: when the fuel of workers' privileges runs out, it must fall over. On the side of which anti-Christian ideology will it fall?

It may be that the current church-State controversy will hasten that fall, but if it does Peron can blame no one but himself for bringing on this feud. As such, this struggle and its possible consequences is of extreme concern to the American people and should not be ignored by us. I am not advocating intervention, but neither should we remain silent. We cannot close our eyes to what is going on in a country of the Western Hemisphere where democratic institutions are being destroyed and where religion is being persecuted.

Mr. Speaker, I understand that the Export-Import Bank in Washington, an agency of the United States Government, is extending to Peron a credit of \$60-million to build a steel mill in Argentina. A short while ago, our Government also initialed an "atoms-for-peace" agreement with Peron whereby the United States would help set up an atomic reactor in Argentina and pay half of the costs.

I believe the Eisenhower administration should be more cautious in extending aid in any shape or form to a country which is carrying on open warfare against one of our great churches and which is seeking to destroy religion and religious freedom. I believe it is time for our Government to speak up and warn the Peron Government that it is going too far and that we will not tolerate these persecutions for moral reasons, as well as for its political consequences. And, finally, I believe that Congress should express its opinion in the form of a resolution condemning the Peron regime for its policy of religious persecution, just as we have done in the past when other governments resorted to religious persecution.

CALL OF THE HOUSE

Mr. MARTIN. Mr. Speaker, I make the point of order that a quorum is not present.

The SPEAKER. Evidently a quorum is not present.

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, I move a call of the House.

A call of the House was ordered.

The Clerk called the roll, and the following Members failed to answer to their names:

[Roll No. 87]

Ashley	Corbett	Knutson
Baumhart	Davidson	McConnell
Bentley	Dawson, Ill.	McDowell
Bolton	Dingell	McVey
Oliver P.	Eberharter	Moulder
Brownson	Green, Pa.	Mumma
Buckley	Griffiths	Polk
Burleson	Gubser	Powell
Burnside	Heslton	Prouty
Canfield	Hollifield	Reed, N. Y.
Celler	Hope	Rutherford
Chatham	James	Teague, Tex.
Cole	King, Pa.	Thomson, Wyo.
Cooley	Klein	Zelenko

The SPEAKER. On this rollcall 382 Members have answered to their names, a quorum.

By unanimous consent, further proceedings under the call were dispensed with.

INDEPENDENT OFFICES APPROPRIATION BILL, 1956

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's table the bill (H. R. 5240) making appropriations for sundry independent executive bureaus, boards, commissions, corporations, agencies, and offices for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1956, and for other purposes, with Senate amendments thereto, disagree to the Senate amendments, and agree to the conference asked by the Senate.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Texas? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none, and appoints the following conferees: MESSRS. THOMAS, YATES, EVINS, BOLAND, CANNON, PHILLIPS, VURSELL, OSTERTAG, and TABER.

PUBLIC WORKS APPROPRIATION BILL, 1956

Mr. RABAUT. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the further consideration of the bill (H. R. 6766) making appropriations for the Atomic Energy Commission, the Tennessee Valley Authority, certain agencies of the Department of the Interior, and civil functions administered by the Department of the Army for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1956, and for other purposes.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Michigan.

The motion was agreed to.

Accordingly the House resolved itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the further consideration of the bill H. R. 6766, with Mr. COOPER in the chair.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The CHAIRMAN. When the Committee rose on yesterday, the Clerk had read the first paragraph of the bill.

If there are no amendments to this paragraph, the Clerk will read.

Mr. RABAUT. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Chairman, I take this time to say to the membership—and there is a splendid membership present at this hour—that this bill contains many controversial items. It will be necessary to have the membership present on the floor today, and it will be necessary that the membership remain on the floor in order that the will of the House may be carried out at the time when we finally turn it back to the Speaker for presentation to our body.

With that in mind, Mr. Chairman, I also wish to announce that it is the intention of the committee to finish this bill today. I desired to make that announcement while the membership is present.

Preparation of the bill was a long and complicated task, since it includes appropriations for critical programs of numerous agencies, including the Corps of Engineers, the Bureau of Reclamation,

Digest of CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS

OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Issued June 22, 1955

For actions of June 21, 1955

84th-1st - No. 104

OFFICE OF BUDGET AND FINANCE
(For Department Staff Only)

CONTENTS

Acreage allotments.....29	Foreign aid.....23	Public works.....34
Air pollution.....10	Forests.....15	Reclamation.....4,19,33
Appropriations.....1,2,13	Investigations.....7	Research.....1,3
Buildings.....1	Lands.....37	Roads.....6,24
Contracts.....14,38	Legislative program..12,22	Salt-water research.....3
Custom simplification.8,32	Loans, farm.....31	Selective service.....11
Dairy industry.....26	Management improvement..13	Sugar.....16
Disaster relief.....1	Monopolies.....36	Supply.....1
Electrification.....33	Organization, executive.13	Trade, foreign.....20
Extension work.....5	Per diem.....13	Vehicles.....13
Farm prices.....25	Personnel.....1,13,17,21	Water, compact.....18
Farm production.....30	Poultry.....27	pollution.....10
Flammable fabrics.....9	Price support.....28	Wildlife.....35

HIGHLIGHTS: House agreed to conference report on salt-water research bill. Ready for President. House received conference report on independent offices appropriation bill. Senate passed general Government matters appropriation bill. Senate debated forest mining bill. Senate Interior and Insular Affairs Committed ordered favorably reported Federal-State reclamation projects bill.

HOUSE

1. INDEPENDENT OFFICES APPROPRIATION BILL, 1956. Received the conference report on this bill, H. R. 5240 (H. Rept. 871) (pp. 7563-5). The conferees agreed to \$233,000,000 for the civil service retirement and disability fund, \$3,500,000 for the President's disaster relief fund, \$97,595,500 for Public Building Service, \$3,005,000 for Federal Supply Service, and \$16,000,000 for the National Science Foundation.
2. DEFENSE DEPARTMENT APPROPRIATION BILL, 1956. House conferees were appointed on this bill, H. R. 6042 (p. 7592). Senate conferees were appointed June 20.
3. SALT-WATER RESEARCH. Agreed to the conference report on H. R. 2126, to continue and expand the Interior Department research program on converting salt water to fresh water (pp. 7575-6). This bill will now be sent to the President.
4. RECLAMATION. Agreed to the conference report on H. R. 103, to provide for the construction of distribution systems on authorized Federal reclamation projects by irrigation districts and other public agencies (p. 7575). This bill will now be sent to the President.
Passed with amendments H. R. 4663, to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to construct, operate, and maintain the Trinity River division, Central Valley project, Calif. (pp. 7576-90).

5. EXTENSION WORK. Rep. Avery commended the 4-H Clubs on their 25th anniversary (pp. 7565-6).
6. ROADS. Concurred in the Senate amendment to H. R. 5923, to authorize appropriations for the completion of the Inter-American Highway (p. 7596). This bill will now be sent to the President.
7. INVESTIGATIONS. The Agriculture Committee reported with amendment H. Res. 266, to authorize the Committee to make investigations into certain matters within its jurisdiction (H. Rept. 873) (p. 7596).
8. CUSTOMS SIMPLIFICATION. The Rules Committee reported a resolution for the consideration of H. R. 6040, to amend the administrative provisions of the Tariff Act of 1930 and to repeal obsolete provisions of the customs laws (p. 7596).
9. FLAMMABLE FABRICS. The Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee ordered reported H. R. 5222, to exempt from the Flammable Fabrics Act scarves made of plain surface fabrics (p. D589).
10. WATER POLLUTION. The Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee ordered reported with amendment S. 928, to amend the Water Pollution Control Act in order to provide for the control of air pollution (p. D589).
11. SELECTIVE SERVICE. The conferees agreed to file a report on H. R. 3005, to extend selective service for 4 years until July 1, 1959 (p. D591).
12. LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM. The "Daily Digest" states the conference report on the independent offices appropriation bill and the customs simplification bill will be considered today (p. D588).

SENATE

13. APPROPRIATIONS. Passed with amendments H. R. 6499, the general Government matters appropriation bill for 1956. Agreed to committee amendments as follows: Increasing from \$1,350 to \$1,375 the maximum amount which may be spent for a passenger vehicle, with an additional provision authorizing \$1,875 for a station wagon, and providing that delivery charges and the cost of certain special equipment may be added to these amounts; making the President's management improvement fund available to pay individuals not to exceed \$75 per diem; and authorizing a GS-18 for the President's Advisory Committee on Government Organization. Senate conferees were appointed (pp. 7508-9).
14. CONTRACTS. Passed with amendments H. R. 4904, providing for an extension of the Renegotiation Act of 1941 (pp. 7514-21).
The Judiciary Committee reported with amendments S. 1644, prescribing policy and procedure in connection with construction contracts made by executive agencies (S. Rept. 617) (p. 7493).
15. FORESTS. S. 1713, providing for multiple use of the surface of the same tracts of public lands, was made the unfinished business (p. 7522).
16. SUGAR. Sen. Barrett discussed the proposed sugar quotas and urged consideration of the domestic producer. The Secretary of Agriculture was commended for his actions in support of the domestic producer. (pp. 7522-37.)

country is defensively strong in order that our freedom may be preserved and to assure that the way of the aggressor is made hard.

INDEPENDENT OFFICES APPROPRIATION BILL

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the conferees on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the bill H. R. 5240, the independent offices appropriation bill, have until midnight tonight to file their report.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Texas?

There was no objection.

The conference report and statement are as follows:

CONFERENCE REPORT (H. REPT. No. 871)

The committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 5240) making appropriations for the sundry independent executive bureaus, boards, commissions, corporations, agencies, and offices for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1956, and for other purposes, having met, after full and free conference, have agreed to recommend and do recommend to their respective Houses as follows:

That the Senate recede from its amendments numbered 7, 10, 17, 18, 20, 22, 37, 42, 47, 49, 51, 54, 58, 59, and 60.

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendments of the Senate numbered 12, 28, and 52 and agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 2: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 2, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$233,000,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 3: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 3, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$5,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 4: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 4, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$11,300,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 5: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 5, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: "\$32,650,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 6: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 6, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$3,500,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 8: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 8, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$160,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 9: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 9, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amend-

ment insert "\$4,262,500"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 11: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 11, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$97,595,500"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 13: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 13, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$11,600,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 14: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 14, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$145,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 15: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 15, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$58,750"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 16: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 16, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$3,005,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 19: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 19, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$4,125,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 21: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 21, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$1,100,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 23: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 23, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$117,500"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 24: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 24, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the matter proposed by said amendment insert "twenty-three passenger motor vehicles, of which twelve shall be"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 25: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 25, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$263,700"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 26: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 26, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$5,000,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 27: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 27, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$3,000,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 29: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 29, and agree

to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$8,200,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 30: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 30, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$81,750,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 31: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 31, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the matter proposed by said amendment insert:

"General expenses: For necessary expenses of the Interstate Commerce Commission not otherwise provided for, including not to exceed \$5,000 for employment of special counsel; services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a), at rates not to exceed \$50 per diem for individuals; newspapers (not to exceed \$200); purchase of not to exceed forty passenger motor vehicles, of which twenty shall be for replacement only; and not to exceed \$330,000 for expenses of travel; \$10,437,000, of which \$125,000 shall be available for expenses necessary to carry out such defense mobilization functions as may be delegated pursuant to law: *Provided*, That Joint Board members and cooperating State commissioners may use Government transportation requests when traveling in connection with their duties as such.

"Railroad safety: For expenses necessary in performing functions authorized by law (45 U. S. C. 1-15, 17-21, 34-46, 61-64; 49 U. S. C. 26) to insure a maximum of safety in the operation of railroads, including authority to investigate, test experimentally, and report on the use and need of any appliances or systems intended to promote the safety of railway operation, including those pertaining to block-signal and train-control systems, as authorized by the joint resolution approved June 30, 1906, and the Sundry Civil Act of May 27, 1908 (45 U. S. C. 35-37), and to require carriers by railroad subject to the Act to install automatic train-stop or train-control devices as prescribed by the Commission (49 U. S. C. 26), including the employment of inspectors and engineers, and including not to exceed \$163,050 for expenses of travel, \$974,500.

"Locomotive inspection: For expenses necessary in the enforcement of the Act of February 17, 1911, entitled "An Act to promote the safety of employees and travelers upon railroads by compelling common carriers engaged in interstate commerce to equip their locomotives with safe and suitable boilers and appurtenances thereto", as amended (45 U. S. C. 22-34), including not to exceed \$112,620 for expenses of travel, \$709,500."

And the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 32: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 32, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$330,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 33: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 33, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$60,135,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 34: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 34, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$12,565,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 35: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 35, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$120,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 36: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 36, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$16,000,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 38: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 38, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$4,150,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 39: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 39, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$132,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 40: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 40, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$4,955,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 41: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 41, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the number proposed by said amendment insert "thirty"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 43: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 43, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$72,500"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 44: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 44, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$145,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 45: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 45, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$75,800"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 46: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 46, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$27,216,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 48: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 48, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$158,002,000" and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 55: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 55, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$500,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 56: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 56, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$2,600,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 57: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 57, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$10,750,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 61: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 61, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$8,200,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 62: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 62, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$530,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

The committee of conference report in disagreement amendments numbered 1, 50, and 53.

ALBERT THOMAS,
EDWARD P. BOLAND,
CLARENCE CANNON,
JOHN PHILLIPS,
C. W. VURSELL,
HAROLD C. OSTERTAG,
JOHN TABER,

Managers on the Part of the House.

WARREN G. MAGNUSON,
LISTER HILL,
ALLEN J. ELLENDER,
A. WILLIS ROBERTSON,
RICHARD B. RUSSELL,
JOHN L. MCCLELLAN,
EVERETT MCKINLEY DIRKSEN,
LEVERETT SALTONSTALL,
WILLIAM F. KNOWLAND,
JOSEPH R. MCCARTHY,
CHARLES E. POTTER,

Managers on the Part of the Senate.

STATEMENT

The managers on the part of the House at the conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 5240) making appropriations for sundry independent executive bureaus, boards, commissions, corporations, agencies, and offices, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1956, and for other purposes, submit the following statement in explanation of the effect of the action agreed upon and recommended in the accompanying conference report as to each of such amendments, namely:

TITLE I—INDEPENDENT OFFICES

Alexander Hamilton Bicentennial Commission

Amendment No. 1: Reported in disagreement.

Civil Service Commission

Amendment No. 2—Payment to civil-service retirement and disability fund: Appropriates \$233,000,000 instead of \$250,000,000 as proposed by the House and \$216,000,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Federal Civil Defense Administration

Amendments Nos. 3 and 4—Operations: Authorize the use of \$5,000 for the purchase of newspapers, periodicals, and teletype news services instead of \$1,000 as proposed by the House and \$9,000 as proposed by the Senate; and appropriate \$11,300,000 instead of \$11,000,000 as proposed by the House and \$11,600,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 5—Emergency supplies and equipment: Appropriates \$32,650,000 instead of \$30,000,000 as proposed by the House and \$35,300,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Funds appropriated to the President

Amendment No. 6—Disaster relief: Appropriates \$3,500,000 instead of \$2,000,000 as proposed by the House and \$5,000,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Federal Power Commission

Amendment No. 7—Salaries and expenses: Restores language proposed by the House.

In the language of the proviso pertaining to the furnishing of assistance and information relating to the electric power and gas industries, the committee of conference does not intend to restrict regulatory activities but just the dissemination of information related thereto.

Federal Trade Commission

Amendments Nos. 8 and 9—Salaries and expenses: Authorize the use of \$160,000 for expenses of travel instead of \$144,250 as proposed by the House and \$175,000 as proposed by the Senate; and appropriate \$4,262,500 instead of \$4,225,000 as proposed by the House and \$4,300,000 as proposed by the Senate.

General Accounting Office

Amendment No. 10—Salaries and expenses: Strikes out language proposed by the Senate.

General Services Administration

Amendments Nos. 11 and 12—Operating expenses, Public Building Service: Appropriate \$97,595,500 instead of \$95,960,000 as proposed by the House and \$99,231,000 as proposed by the Senate; and earmark \$7,000,000 for repair and improvement of buildings in the District of Columbia as proposed by the Senate instead of \$7,500,000 as proposed by the House.

Amendment No. 13—Emergency operating expenses: Appropriates \$11,600,000 instead of \$10,000,000 as proposed by the House and \$13,200,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 14—Repair, improvement, and equipment of federally owned buildings outside the District of Columbia: Authorizes the use of \$145,000 for expenses of travel instead of \$100,000 as proposed by the House and \$190,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendments Nos. 15 and 16—Operating expenses, Federal Supply Service: Authorize the use of \$58,750 for expenses of travel instead of \$46,600 as proposed by the House and \$70,900 as proposed by the Senate; and appropriate \$3,005,000 instead of \$2,890,000 as proposed by the House and \$3,120,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendments Nos. 17, 18, and 20: Restore language proposed by the House limiting transfers between appropriations or funds in certain items of the General Services Administration.

Amendment No. 19—Administrative operations: Appropriates \$4,125,000 instead of \$4,000,000 as proposed by the House and \$4,250,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 21—United States Post Office and Courthouse, Nome, Alaska: Appropriates \$1,100,000 instead of \$1,000,000 as proposed by the House and \$1,200,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 22: Strikes out language proposed by the Senate. In striking the matter proposed by the Senate relating to tape operated recording and reproducing electric writing machines the committee of conference states that this is a matter subject to definition and the Bureau of the Budget should review the entire subject.

Amendment No. 23—Abaca fiber program: Authorizes the use of \$117,500 for administrative expenses instead of \$100,000 as proposed by the House and \$135,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Housing and Home Finance Agency

Amendments Nos. 24, 25, and 26—Office of the Administrator, Salaries and expenses: Authorize the purchase of 23 passenger vehicles instead of 12 as proposed by the House and 33 as proposed by the Senate; authorize the use of \$263,700 for expenses of travel instead of \$169,325 as proposed by the House and \$358,100 as proposed by the Senate; and appropriate \$5,000,000 instead of \$4,300,000 as proposed by the House and \$6,050,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 27—Reserve of planned public works: Appropriates \$3,000,000 instead of \$2,500,000 as proposed by the House and \$3,500,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 28—Capital grants for slum clearance and urban renewal: Appropriates \$50,000,000 as proposed by the Senate instead of \$60,000,000 as proposed by the House.

Amendment No. 29—Public Housing Administration, administrative expenses: Appropriates \$8,200,000 instead of \$8,000,000 as proposed by the House and \$8,400,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 30—Annual contributions: Appropriates \$81,750,000 instead of \$80,000,000 as proposed by the House and \$83,500,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Interstate Commerce Commission

Amendment No. 31: Strikes out language proposed by the House and inserts language proposed by the Senate making three separate appropriations for this agency. Item for general expenses as proposed by the Senate is amended to provide for the purchase of 40 passenger motor vehicles instead of 50 as proposed by the Senate, to authorize the use of \$330,000 for expenses of travel instead of \$358,880 as proposed by the Senate, and to appropriate \$10,437,000 instead of \$10,583,000 as proposed by the Senate. Appropriations provided total \$12,121,000 instead of \$11,975,000 as proposed by the House and \$12,267,000 as proposed by the Senate.

National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics

Amendments Nos. 32 and 33—Salaries and expenses: Authorize the use of \$330,000 for expenses of travel instead of \$310,000 as proposed by the House and \$350,000 as proposed by the Senate; and appropriate \$60,135,000 instead of \$56,000,000 as proposed by the House and \$63,500,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 34—Construction and equipment: Appropriates \$12,565,000 instead of \$11,700,000 as proposed by the House and \$13,000,000 as proposed by the Senate.

National Science Foundation

Amendments Nos. 35 and 36—Salaries and expenses: Authorize the use of \$120,000 for expenses of travel instead of \$89,500 as proposed by the House and \$150,000 as proposed by the Senate; and appropriate \$16,000,000 instead of \$12,250,000 as proposed by the House and \$20,000,000 as proposed by the Senate.

National Security Training Commission

Amendment No. 37—Salaries and expenses: Strikes out language proposed by the Senate.

Renegotiation Board

Amendment No. 38—Salaries and expenses: Appropriates \$4,150,000 instead of \$3,750,000 as proposed by the House and \$4,250,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Securities and Exchange Commission

Amendments Nos. 39 and 40—Salaries and expenses: Authorize the use of \$132,000 for expenses of travel instead of \$125,000 as proposed by the House and \$138,360 as proposed by the Senate; and appropriate \$4,955,000 instead of \$4,875,000 as proposed by the House and \$4,997,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Selective Service System

Amendments Nos. 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, and 47—Salaries and expenses: Authorize the purchase of 30 motor vehicles for replacement only instead of 20 as proposed by the House and 39 as proposed by the Senate; strike out language proposed by the Senate; authorize the use of \$72,500 for expenses of travel, National Administration, Planning, Training, and Records Management instead of \$70,000 as proposed by the House and \$75,000 as proposed by the Senate; authorize the use of \$145,000 for expenses of travel, State Administration, Planning, Training, and Records Servicing instead of \$140,000 as proposed by the House and \$150,000 as pro-

posed by the Senate; earmark \$75,800 for the National Selective Service Appeal Board instead of \$75,000 as proposed by the House and \$76,700 as proposed by the Senate; appropriate \$27,216,000 instead of \$26,958,875 as proposed by the House and \$27,474,000 as proposed by the Senate; and restore language proposed by the House providing \$20,963,700 for expenses of local boards.

Veterans Administration

Amendments Nos. 48 and 49—General operating expenses: Appropriate \$158,002,000 instead of \$155,000,000 as proposed by the House and \$161,004,000 as proposed by the Senate; and strike out language proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 50: Reported in disagreement.

Amendment No. 51—Outpatient care: Strikes out language proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 52—Hospital and domiciliary facilities: Strikes out language proposed by the House and inserts language as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 53: Reported in disagreement.

Amendment No. 54: Corrects section number.

TITLE II—CORPORATIONS

Housing and Home Finance Agency

Amendment No. 55—Office of the Administrator, housing loans to educational institutions: Authorizes the use of \$500,000 for administrative expenses instead of \$425,000 as proposed by the House and \$575,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendments Nos. 56 and 57—Office of the Administrator, revolving fund (liquidating programs): Authorize the use of \$2,600,000 for administrative expenses instead of \$2,500,000 as proposed by the House and \$2,700,000 as proposed by the Senate; and authorize \$10,750,000 for nonadministrative expenses instead of \$10,000,000 as proposed by the House and \$11,500,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 58—Home Loan Bank Board: Authorizes \$2,995,000 for nonadministrative expenses as proposed by the House instead of \$2,870,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendments Nos. 59 and 60—Federal Savings and Loan Insurance Corporation: Authorize \$985,000 for administrative expenses as proposed by the House instead of \$500,000 as proposed by the Senate; and authorize \$90,000 for expenses of travel as proposed by the House instead of \$15,000 as proposed by the Senate. The committee of conference is agreed that the increase of \$485,000 over the budget estimate shall be used only for making examinations of insured institutions on at least a 12-month basis, and no part of the increase shall be used for reappraisals of property security underlying loans insured by the Corporation.

Amendments Nos. 61 and 62—Public Housing Administration: Authorize \$8,200,000 for administrative expenses instead of \$8,000,000 as proposed by the House and \$8,400,000 as proposed by the Senate; and authorize the use of \$530,000 for expenses of travel instead of \$500,000 as proposed by the House and \$560,000 as proposed by the Senate.

ALBERT THOMAS,
EDWARD P. BOLAND,
CLARENCE CANNON,
JOHN PHILLIPS,
C. W. VURSELL,
HAROLD C. OSTERTAG,
JOHN TABER,

Managers on the Part of the House.

4-H CLUB CAMP

(Mr. AVERY asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. AVERY. Mr. Speaker, this week is the 25th anniversary of the National 4-H Club Camp. Nearly 200 delegates from every State in the Union are in the Capital City attending this 25th National 4-H Club Convention. Although I am sure most members are familiar with the principal phases of club work among our rural youth, there are two phases of 4-H Club activity that I want to mention here this morning.

I am personally convinced that because of the educational and constructive work among our rural youth we do not have a juvenile delinquency problem in these areas. This work could not be successful nor perpetuated without the dedication of the services of over 300,000 club leaders on the local level. These leaders serve without compensation and in many cases recognition, and their sincere interest in the youth of our Nation is the inspiration that has dedicated their service to this work. There are over 2 million active members of 4-H Clubs today.

Another phase of activity in these clubs that is not recognized in a measure commensurate with the contribution it is making, is the international farm youth exchange program. This program has been an impetus toward spreading the idea of 4-H Club work to foreign lands. This is particularly commendable because it is financed entirely by private contributions and is sponsored by the National 4-H Club Foundation and State extension services. My own State of Kansas has been especially active in this phase of club work as we have sent more international farm youth exchange students to foreign countries than any other State. I am proud to say there are 10 of these students leaving by boat today for Europe. I would venture to say they will promote as much or more good will among our friends in Europe than any other emissary from this country. We are naturally proud of these 10 students leaving for Europe, but we are also proud of 31,172 other 4-H Club members who remain at home to carry on their club work.

The main reason for the success of club work has been that it brings new, scientific ideas on farming and home economics to the young men and women of our Nation. From this beginning the program has now developed into character building as well as developing responsibility, pride of ownership, thrift, and consideration of other youths, especially those in their respective age group.

Leadership training in club work has been valuable to many of its members and our leaders of today in most agricultural organizations first learned the role of leadership in their respective 4-H Clubs.

Here in the Capital City we not only welcome the annual National 4-H Club Convention but also view with considerable interest the building that the national foundation has obtained for the national headquarters. This building was originally purchased in 1951 and was formerly the Chevy Chase Junior College. The building not only has fa-

cilities for national office headquarters but also has dormitory facilities to provide lodging for the delegates to the annual convention. The money to purchase this building was obtained by session each member 10 cents. The building was wanted by the Army soon after it was purchased in 1951 and has been leased to them since that time. It is hoped that the Army will not have use for the building after 2 more years and that it can be occupied by the national foundation as was originally planned.

Mr. Speaker, I am proud of the 4-H Club members from my State as I know other members are proud of the 4-H Club members from their States. I hope the visiting delegates to Washington have enjoyed their stay with us and extend to them an invitation to visit us again at their first opportunity.

CORRECTION OF RECORD

Mr. DAVIS of Wisconsin. Mr. Speaker, on June 16, at page 7202 of the RECORD, in the course of some remarks, I made reference to the gentleman from Michigan without specifying which one. I ask unanimous consent that the permanent RECORD may show that the reference was to the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. HOFFMAN].

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Wisconsin?

There was no objection.

[Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts addressed the House. Her remarks will appear hereafter in the Appendix.]

COMMITTEE ON RULES

Mr. TRIMBLE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Rules may have until midnight tonight to file privileged reports.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Arkansas?

There was no objection.

DEFENSE APPROPRIATIONS

(Mr. FLOOD asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mr. FLOOD. Mr. Speaker, I take this time to bring to the attention of the House the fact that the other body saw fit to restore to the appropriations for the Defense Department to cut the House made in the Marine Corps. I trust the action taken by the other body when the matter returns to the House for action again will meet with the approval of the House, because while whatever cuts were made I personally opposed vehemently, of all of those cuts I could never see where remotely or under any circumstances there was justification for any cut in this great corps, the elite corps of our combat services, the Marine Corps. I trust and hope, Mr. Speaker, that the House will concur in the action of the other body.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. FLOOD. I yield.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. It seems strange that they always try to cut the Marine Corps. They did it even through unification and did their best to eliminate it. I heartily agree with the gentleman and I hope it will stay in the bill.

Mr. FLOOD. I thank the gentleman.

The SPEAKER. The time of the gentleman from Pennsylvania has expired.

PRIVATE CALENDAR

The SPEAKER. This is Private Calendar Day. The Clerk will call the first individual bill on the Private Calendar.

JOSEPH RIGHETTI AND MARJORIE RIGHETTI

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 1470) for the relief of Joseph Righetti and Marjorie Righetti.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That Joseph Righetti and Marjorie Righetti, of Santa Rosa, Calif., are hereby relieved of all liability to refund to the United States the sum of \$557.40. Such sum represents the amount of certain payments erroneously made by the Veterans' Administration to Joseph Righetti and Marjorie Righetti under the Servicemen's Indemnity Act of 1951, by reason of the death of their son, James Chatelain. In the audit and settlement of the accounts of any certifying or disbursing officer of the United States, full credit shall be given for the amount for which liability is relieved by this act.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

JOSEPH ALFONSO

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 2244) for the relief of the estate of Joseph Alfonso.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Treasury be and he is hereby authorized and directed to pay out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to the estate of Joseph Alfonso, care of Brown, Smith & Ferguson, 1305 Franklin Street, Oakland, Calif., the sum of \$25,000, in full settlement of all claims against the United States Government for the death of Joseph Alfonso, sustained as the result of an accident involving a United States Post Office vehicle on February 22, 1943, at the intersection of Tegner Road and Bradbury Road, Hillmar, Calif.

With the following committee amendments:

On page 1, line 7, strike out "\$25,000" and insert in lieu thereof "\$15,000."

At the end of bill add: "*Provided, That no part of the amount appropriated in this act in excess of 10 percent thereof shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or attorney on account of services rendered in connection with this claim, and the same shall be unlawful, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding. Any person violating the provisions of this act shall be deemed*

guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding \$1,000."

The committee amendments were agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

CHARLES S. YOUNGCOURT

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 2349) for the relief of Charles S. Youngcourt.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to Charles S. Youngcourt, of 311 First Street, Weatherly, Pa., the sum of \$300, in full settlement of all claims against the United States for mustering-out pay due him as a result of his service in the Navy of the United States during World War II: *Provided, That no part of the amount appropriated in this act in excess of 10 percent thereof shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or attorney on account of services rendered in connection with this claim, and the same shall be unlawful, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding. Any person violating the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding \$1,000.*

With the following committee amendment:

Page 1, lines 8 and 9, strike out the words "World War II" and insert in lieu thereof "the Korean conflict."

The committee amendment was agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

GILES P. FREDELL AND WIFE

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 2717) for the relief of Giles P. Fredell and wife.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the interest which accrued on a promissory note for \$11,400 executed June 2, 1952, by Giles P. Fredell, of Cottonwood, Tehama County, Calif., and his wife, in favor of the United States of America, up to and including September 28, 1953, in the amount of \$464.78 is hereby waived for the reason that the funds advanced for repairing and rehabilitating an existing irrigation facility could not be used by the borrower without the approval of the representatives of the Secretary of Agriculture, and that approval was withheld because it was subsequently demonstrated that the well would not produce a supply of water sufficient for the borrowers' needs, and the cost of any other satisfactory facility was economically unfeasible. The Secretary of Agriculture is authorized and directed to cause the proper entries to be made in the accounting records in the Department of Agriculture to effect such waiver.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

INDEPENDENT OFFICES APPROPRIATION BILL, 1956

JUNE 21, 1955.—Ordered to be printed

Mr. THOMAS, from the committee of conference, submitted the
following

CONFERENCE REPORT

[To accompany H. R. 5240]

The committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 5240) making appropriations for the sundry independent executive bureaus, boards, commissions, corporations, agencies, and offices, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1956, and for other purposes, having met, after full and free conference, have agreed to recommend and do recommend to their respective Houses as follows:

That the Senate recede from its amendments numbered 7, 10, 17, 18, 20, 22, 37, 42, 47, 49, 51, 54, 58, 59, and 60.

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendments of the Senate numbered 12, 28, and 52, and agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 2:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 2, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$233,000,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 3:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 3, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$5,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 4:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 4, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$11,300,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 5:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 5, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$32,650,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 6:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 6, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$3,500,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 8:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 8, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$160,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 9:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 9, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$4,262,500; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 11:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 11, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$97,595,500; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 13:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 13, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$11,600,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 14:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 14, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$145,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 15:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 15, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$58,750; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 16:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 16, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$3,005,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 19:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 19, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$4,125,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 21:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 21, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$1,100,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 23:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 23, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$117,500; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 24:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 24, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the matter proposed by said amendment insert *twenty-three passenger motor vehicles, of which twelve shall be*; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 25:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 25, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$263,700; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 26:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 26, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$5,000,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 27:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 27, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$3,000,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 29:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 29, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$8,200,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 30:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 30, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$81,750,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 31:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 31, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the matter proposed by said amendment insert:

General expenses: For necessary expenses of the Interstate Commerce Commission not otherwise provided for, including not to exceed \$5,000 for employment of special counsel; services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a), at rates not to exceed \$50 per diem for individuals; newspapers (not to exceed \$200); purchase of not to exceed forty passenger motor vehicles, of which twenty shall be for replacement only; and not to exceed \$330,000 for expenses of travel; \$10,437,000, of which \$125,000 shall be available for expenses necessary to carry out such defense mobilization functions as may be delegated pursuant to law: Provided, That Joint Board members and cooperating State commissioners may use Government transportation requests when traveling in connection with their duties as such.

Railroad safety: For expenses necessary in performing functions authorized by law (45 U. S. C. 1-15, 17-21, 34-46, 61-64; 49 U. S. C. 26) to insure a maximum of safety in the operation of railroads, including authority to investigate, test experimentally, and report on the use and need of any appliances or systems intended to promote the safety of railway operation, including those pertaining to block-signal and train-control systems, as authorized by the joint resolution approved June 30, 1906, and the Sundry Civil Act of May 27, 1908 (45 U. S. C. 35-37), and to require carriers by railroad subject to the Act to install automatic train-stop or train-control devices as prescribed by the Commission (49 U. S. C. 26), including the employment of inspectors and engineers, and including not to exceed \$163,050 for expenses of travel, \$974,500.

Locomotive inspection: For expenses necessary in the enforcement of the Act of February 17, 1911, entitled "An Act to promote the safety of employees and travelers upon railroads by compelling common carriers engaged in interstate commerce to equip their locomotives with safe and suitable boilers and appurtenances thereto", as amended (45 U. S. C. 22-34), including not to exceed \$112,620 for expenses of travel, \$709,500.

And the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 32:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 32, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$330,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 33:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 33, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$60,135,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 34:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 34, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$12,565,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 35:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 35, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$120,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 36:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 36, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$16,000,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 38:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 38, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$4,150,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 39:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 39, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$132,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 40:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 40, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$4,955,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 41:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 41, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the number proposed by said amendment insert *thirty*; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 43:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 43, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$72,500; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 44:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 44, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$145,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 45:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 45, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$75,800; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 46:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 46, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$27,216,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 48:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 48, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$158,002,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 55:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 55, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$500,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 56:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 56, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$2,600,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 57:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 57, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$10,750,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 61:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 61, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$8,200,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 62:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 62, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$530,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

The committee of conference report in disagreement amendments numbered 1, 50, and 53.

ALBERT THOMAS,
EDWARD P. BOLAND,
CLARENCE CANNON,
JOHN PHILLIPS,
C. W. VURSELL,
HAROLD C. OSTERTAG,
JOHN TABER,

Managers on the Part of the House.

WARREN G. MAGNUSON,
LISTER HILL,
ALLEN J. ELLENDER,
A. WILLIS ROBERTSON,
RICHARD B. RUSSELL,
JOHN L. McCLELLAN,
EVERETT MCKINLEY DIRKSEN,
By E. W. C.

LEVERETT SALTONSTALL,
WILLIAM F. KNOWLAND,
JOSEPH R. MCCARTHY,
By E. W. C.

CHARLES E. POTTER,
By E. W. C.

Managers on the Part of the Senate.

STATEMENT OF THE MANAGERS ON THE PART OF THE HOUSE

The managers on the part of the House at the conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 5240) making appropriations for sundry independent executive bureaus, boards, commissions, corporations, agencies, and offices, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1956, and for other purposes, submit the following statement in explanation of the effect of the action agreed upon and recommended in the accompanying conference report as to each of such amendments, namely:

TITLE I—INDEPENDENT OFFICES

ALEXANDER HAMILTON BICENTENNIAL COMMISSION

Amendment No. 1: Reported in disagreement.

CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION

Amendment No. 2—*Payment to civil-service retirement and disability fund*: Appropriates \$233,000,000 instead of \$250,000,000 as proposed by the House and \$216,000,000 as proposed by the Senate.

FEDERAL CIVIL DEFENSE ADMINISTRATION

Amendments Nos. 3 and 4—*Operations*: Authorize the use of \$5,000 for the purchase of newspapers, periodicals, and teletype news services instead of \$1,000 as proposed by the House and \$9,000 as proposed by the Senate; and appropriate \$11,300,000 instead of \$11,000,000 as proposed by the House and \$11,600,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 5—*Emergency supplies and equipment*: Appropriates \$32,650,000 instead of \$30,000,000 as proposed by the House and \$35,300,000 as proposed by the Senate.

FUNDS APPROPRIATED TO THE PRESIDENT

Amendment No. 6—*Disaster relief*: Appropriates \$3,500,000 instead of \$2,000,000 as proposed by the House and \$5,000,000 as proposed by the Senate.

FEDERAL POWER COMMISSION

Amendment No. 7—*Salaries and expenses*: Restores language proposed by the House.

In the language of the proviso pertaining to the furnishing of assistance and information relating to the electric power and gas industries, the committee of conference does not intend to restrict regulatory activities but just the dissemination of information related thereto.

FEDERAL TRADE COMMISSION

Amendments Nos. 8 and 9—*Salaries and expenses*: Authorize the use of \$160,000 for expenses of travel instead of \$144,250 as proposed by the House and \$175,000 as proposed by the Senate; and appropriate \$4,262,500 instead of \$4,225,000 as proposed by the House and \$4,300,000 as proposed by the Senate.

GENERAL ACCOUNTING OFFICE

Amendment No. 10—*Salaries and expenses*: Strikes out language proposed by the Senate.

GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION

Amendments Nos. 11 and 12—*Operating expenses, Public Buildings Service*: Appropriate \$97,595,500 instead of \$95,960,000 as proposed by the House and \$99,231,000 as proposed by the Senate; and earmark \$7,000,000 for repair and improvement of buildings in the District of Columbia as proposed by the Senate instead of \$7,500,000 as proposed by the House.

Amendment No. 13—*Emergency operating expenses*: Appropriates \$11,600,000 instead of \$10,000,000 as proposed by the House and \$13,200,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 14—*Repair, improvement, and equipment of federally owned buildings outside the District of Columbia*: Authorizes the use of \$145,000 for expenses of travel instead of \$100,000 as proposed by the House and \$190,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendments Nos. 15 and 16—*Operating expenses, Federal Supply Service*: Authorize the use of \$58,750 for expenses of travel instead of \$46,600 as proposed by the House and \$70,900 as proposed by the Senate; and appropriate \$3,005,000 instead of \$2,890,000 as proposed by the House and \$3,120,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendments Nos. 17, 18, and 20: Restore language proposed by the House limiting transfers between appropriations or funds in certain items of the General Services Administration.

Amendment No. 19—*Administrative operations*: Appropriates \$4,125,000 instead of \$4,000,000 as proposed by the House and \$4,250,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 21—*United States Post Office and Courthouse, Nome, Alaska*: Appropriates \$1,100,000 instead of \$1,000,000 as proposed by the House and \$1,200,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 22: Strikes out language proposed by the Senate. In striking the matter proposed by the Senate relating to tape-operated recording and reproducing electric writing machines the committee of conference states that this is a matter subject to definition and the Bureau of the Budget should review the entire subject.

Amendment No. 23—*Abaca fiber program*: Authorizes the use of \$117,500 for administrative expenses instead of \$100,000 as proposed by the House and \$135,000 as proposed by the Senate.

HOUSING AND HOME FINANCE AGENCY

Amendments Nos. 24, 25, and 26—*Office of the Administrator, salaries and expenses*: Authorize the purchase of 23 passenger vehicles instead of 12 as proposed by the House and 33 as proposed by the Senate; authorize the use of \$263,700 for expenses of travel instead of \$169,325 as proposed by the House and \$358,100 as proposed by the Senate; and appropriate \$5,000,000 instead of \$4,300,000 as proposed by the House and \$6,050,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 27—*Reserve of planned public works*: Appropriates \$3,000,000 instead of \$2,500,000 as proposed by the House and \$3,500,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 28—*Capital grants for slum clearance and urban renewal*: Appropriates \$50,000,000 as proposed by the Senate instead of \$60,000,000 as proposed by the House.

Amendment No. 29—*Public Housing Administration, administrative expenses*: Appropriates \$8,200,000 instead of \$8,000,000 as proposed by the House and \$8,400,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 30—*Annual contributions*: Appropriates \$81,750,000 instead of \$80,000,000 as proposed by the House and \$83,500,000 as proposed by the Senate.

INTERSTATE COMMERCE COMMISSION

Amendment No. 31: Strikes out language proposed by the House and inserts language proposed by the Senate making three separate appropriations for this agency. Item for "General expenses" as proposed by the Senate is amended to provide for the purchase of 40 passenger motor vehicles instead of 50 as proposed by the Senate; to authorize the use of \$330,000 for expenses of travel instead of \$358,880 as proposed by the Senate; and to appropriate \$10,437,000 instead of \$10,583,000 as proposed by the Senate. Appropriations provided total \$12,121,000 instead of \$11,975,000 as proposed by the House and \$12,267,000 as proposed by the Senate.

NATIONAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE FOR AERONAUTICS

Amendments Nos. 32 and 33—*Salaries and expenses*: Authorize the use of \$330,000 for expenses of travel instead of \$310,000 as proposed by the House and \$350,000 as proposed by the Senate; and appropriate \$60,135,000 instead of \$56,000,000 as proposed by the House and \$63,500,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 34—*Construction and equipment*: Appropriates \$12,565,000 instead of \$11,700,000 as proposed by the House and \$13,000,000 as proposed by the Senate.

NATIONAL SCIENCE FOUNDATION

Amendments Nos. 35 and 36—*Salaries and expenses*: Authorize the use of \$120,000 for expenses of travel instead of \$89,500 as proposed by the House and \$150,000 as proposed by the Senate; and appropriate \$16,000,000 instead of \$12,250,000 as proposed by the House and \$20,000,000 as proposed by the Senate.

NATIONAL SECURITY TRAINING COMMISSION

Amendment No. 37—*Salaries and expenses*: Strikes out language proposed by the Senate.

RENEGOTIATION BOARD

Amendment No. 38—*Salaries and expenses*: Appropriates \$4,150,000 instead of \$3,750,000 as proposed by the House and \$4,250,000 as proposed by the Senate.

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

Amendments Nos. 39 and 40—*Salaries and expenses*: Authorize the use of \$132,000 for expenses of travel instead of \$125,000 as proposed by the House and \$138,360 as proposed by the Senate; and appropriate \$4,955,000 instead of \$4,875,000 as proposed by the House and \$4,997,000 as proposed by the Senate.

SELECTIVE SERVICE SYSTEM

Amendments Nos. 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, and 47—*Salaries and expenses*: Authorize the purchase of 30 motor vehicles for replacement only instead of 20 as proposed by the House and 39 as proposed by the Senate; strike out language proposed by the Senate; authorize the use of \$72,500 for expenses of travel, National Administration, Planning, Training, and Records Management instead of \$70,000 as proposed by the House and \$75,000 as proposed by the Senate; authorize the use of \$145,000 for expenses of travel, State Administration, Planning, Training, and Records Servicing instead of \$140,000 as proposed by the House and \$150,000 as proposed by the Senate; earmark \$75,800 for the National Selective Service Appeal Board instead of \$75,000 as proposed by the House and \$76,700 as proposed by the Senate; appropriate \$27,216,000 instead of \$26,958,875 as proposed by the House and \$27,474,000 as proposed by the Senate; and restore language proposed by the House providing \$20,963,700 for expenses of local boards.

VETERANS' ADMINISTRATION

Amendments Nos. 48 and 49—*General operating expenses*: Appropriate \$158,002,000 instead of \$155,000,000 as proposed by the House and \$161,004,000 as proposed by the Senate; and strike out language proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 50: Reported in disagreement.

Amendment No. 51—*Outpatient care*: Strikes out language proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 52—*Hospital and domiciliary facilities*: Strikes out language proposed by the House and inserts language as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 53: Reported in disagreement.

Amendment No. 54: Corrects section number.

TITLE II—CORPORATIONS

HOUSING AND HOME FINANCE AGENCY

Amendment No. 55—*Office of the Administrator, housing loans to educational institutions*: Authorizes the use of \$500,000 for administrative expenses instead of \$425,000 as proposed by the House and \$575,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendments Nos. 56 and 57—*Office of the Administrator, revolving fund (liquidating programs)*: Authorize the use of \$2,600,000 for administrative expenses instead of \$2,500,000 as proposed by the House and \$2,700,000 as proposed by the Senate; and authorize \$10,750,000 for nonadministrative expenses instead of \$10,000,000 as proposed by the House and \$11,500,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 58—*Home Loan Bank Board*: Authorizes \$2,995,000 for nonadministrative expenses as proposed by the House instead of \$2,870,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendments Nos. 59 and 60—*Federal Savings and Loan Insurance Corporation*: Authorize \$985,000 for administrative expenses as proposed by the House instead of \$500,000 as proposed by the Senate; and authorize \$90,000 for expenses of travel as proposed by the House instead of \$15,000 as proposed by the Senate. The committee of conference is agreed that the increase of \$485,000 over the budget estimate shall be used only for making examinations of insured institutions on at least a 12-month basis, and no part of the increase shall be used for reappraisals of property security underlying loans insured by the Corporation.

Amendments Nos. 61 and 62—*Public Housing Administration*: Authorize \$8,200,000 for administrative expenses instead of \$8,000,000 as proposed by the House and \$8,400,000 as proposed by the Senate; and authorize the use of \$530,000 for expenses of travel instead of \$500,000 as proposed by the House and \$560,000 as proposed by the Senate.

ALBERT THOMAS,
EDWARD P. BOLAND,
CLARENCE CANNON,
JOHN PHILLIPS,
C. W. VURSELL,
HAROLD C. OSTERTAG,
JOHN TABER,

Managers on the Part of the House.



84TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. R. 5240

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

JUNE 6, 1955

Ordered to be printed with the amendments of the Senate numbered

AN ACT

Making appropriations for sundry independent executive bureaus, boards, commissions, corporations, agencies, and offices, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1956, and for other purposes.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 That the following sums are appropriated, out of any money
4 in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for sundry inde-
5 pendent executive bureaus, boards, commissions, corpora-
6 tions, agencies, and offices, for the fiscal year ending June
7 30, 1956, namely:

1 TITLE I—INDEPENDENT OFFICES

2 (1) ALEXANDER HAMILTON BICENTENNIAL
3 COMMISSION

4 *For an additional amount for "Alexander Hamilton*
5 *Bicentennial Commission", \$15,000: Provided, That said*
6 *appropriation shall be immediately available and remain*
7 *available until expended.*

8 CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION

9 Salaries and expenses: For necessary expenses, including
10 not to exceed \$29,000 for services as authorized by section
11 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a) ; not to
12 exceed \$10,000 for medical examinations performed for
13 veterans by private physicians on a fee basis; travel ex-
14 penses of examiners acting under the direction of the Com-
15 mission, and expenses of examinations and investigations
16 held in Washington and elsewhere; not to exceed \$100
17 for the purchase of newspapers and periodicals (excluding
18 scientific, technical, trade or traffic periodicals, for official
19 use) ; payment in advance for library membership in societies
20 whose publications are available to members only or to mem-
21 bers at a price lower than to the general public; not to
22 exceed \$65,000 for performing the duties imposed upon
23 the Commission by the Act of July 19, 1940 (54 Stat. 767) :
24 reimbursement of the General Services Administration for
25 security guard services for protection of confidential files;

1 not to exceed \$443,000 for expenses of travel; and not
2 to exceed \$5,000 for actuarial services by contract, with-
3 out regard to section 3709, Revised Statutes, as amended;
4 \$16,217,500: *Provided*, That no details from any executive
5 department or independent establishment in the District of
6 Columbia or elsewhere to the Commission's central office in
7 Washington or to any of its regional offices shall be made dur-
8 ing the current fiscal year, but this shall not affect the making
9 of details for service as members of the boards of examiners
10 outside the immediate offices of the Commission in Washing-
11 ton or of the regional directors, nor shall it affect the making
12 of details of persons qualified to serve as expert examiners on
13 special subjects: *Provided further*, That the Civil Service
14 Commission shall have power in case of emergency to transfer
15 or detail any of its employees to or from its office or field
16 force.

17 No part of the appropriations herein made to the Civil
18 Service Commission shall be available for the salaries and
19 expenses of the Legal Examining Unit in the Examining
20 and Personnel Utilization Division of the Commission, estab-
21 lished pursuant to Executive Order 9358 of July 1, 1943,
22 or for the compensation or expenses of any member of a
23 board of examiners (1) who has not made affidavit that he
24 has not appeared in any agency proceeding within the pre-
25 ceding two years, and will not thereafter while a board

1 member appear in any agency proceeding, as a party, or in
2 behalf of a party to the proceeding, before an agency in which
3 an applicant is employed who has been rated or will be rated
4 by such member; or (2) who, after making such affidavit,
5 has rated an applicant who at the time of the rating is em-
6 ployed by an agency before which the board member has
7 appeared as a party, or in behalf of a party, within the pre-
8 ceding two years: *Provided*, That the definitions of
9 “agency”, “agency proceeding”, and “party” in section 2
10 of the Administrative Procedure Act shall apply to these
11 terms as used herein.

12 No part of appropriations herein shall be used to pay the
13 compensation of officers and employees of the Civil Service
14 Commission who allocate or reallocate supervisory positions
15 in the classified civil service solely on the size of the group,
16 section, bureau, or other organization unit, or on the number
17 of subordinates supervised. References to size of the group,
18 section, bureau, or other organization unit or the number of
19 subordinates supervised may be given effect only to the
20 extent warranted by the workload of such organization unit
21 and then only in combination with other factors, such as the
22 kind, difficulty, and complexity of work supervised, the de-
23 gree and scope of responsibility delegated to the supervisor,
24 and the kind, degree, and value of the supervision actually
25 exercised.

1 Investigations of United States citizens for employment
2 by international organizations: For expenses necessary to
3 carry out the provisions of Executive Order No. 10422 of
4 January 9, 1953, as amended, prescribing procedures for
5 making available to the Secretary General of the United
6 Nations, and the executive heads of other international
7 organizations, certain information concerning United States
8 citizens employed, or being considered for employment by
9 such organizations, the unobligated balance of the appropri-
10 ation granted under this head in the "Independent Offices
11 Appropriation Act, 1955", shall remain available until
12 June 30, 1956: *Provided*, That this appropriation shall
13 be available for advances or reimbursements to the applicable
14 appropriations or funds of the Civil Service Commission and
15 the Federal Bureau of Investigation for expenses incurred
16 by such agencies under said Executive order: *Provided*
17 *further*, That members of the International Organizations
18 Employees Loyalty Board may be paid actual transportation
19 expenses, and per diem in lieu of subsistence authorized by
20 the Travel Expense Act of 1949 while traveling on official
21 business away from their homes or regular places of business,
22 including periods while en route to and from and at the place
23 where their services are to be performed: *Provided further*,
24 That nothing in sections 281 or 283 of title 18, United States
25 Code, or in section 190 of the Revised Statutes (5 U. S. C.

1 99) shall be deemed to apply to any person because of
2 appointment for part-time or intermittent service as a
3 member of the International Organizations Employees
4 Loyalty Board in the Civil Service Commission as established
5 by Executive Order 10422, dated January 9, 1953, as
6 amended.

7 Annuities, Panama Canal construction employees and
8 Lighthouse Service widows: For payment of annuities au-
9 thorized by the Act of May 29, 1944, as amended (48 U. S.
10 C. 1373a), and the Act of August 19, 1950 (64 Stat. 465),
11 \$2,170,000.

12 Payment to civil-service retirement and disability fund:
13 For financing the liability of the United States, created by
14 the Act approved May 22, 1920, and Acts amendatory
15 thereof (5 U. S. C., ch. 14), ~~(2)\$250,000,000~~ \$216,-
16 000,000, which amount shall be placed to the credit of the
17 "civil-service retirement and disability fund".

18 Not to exceed \$80,000 of the funds in the "Employees'
19 Life Insurance Fund" shall be available for reimbursement
20 to the Civil Service Commission for administrative expenses
21 incurred by the Commission during the current fiscal year
22 in the administration of the Federal Employees' Group Life
23 Insurance Act.

1 FEDERAL CIVIL DEFENSE ADMINISTRATION

2 Operations: For necessary expenses, not otherwise pro-
 3 vided for, in carrying out the provisions of the Federal Civil
 4 Defense Act of 1950, as amended (50 U. S. C., App. 2251-
 5 2297), including services as authorized by section 15 of the
 6 Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a); reimbursement of
 7 the Civil Service Commission for full field investigations of
 8 employees occupying positions of critical importance from the
 9 standpoint of national security; expenses of attendance at
 10 meetings concerned with civil defense functions; reimburse-
 11 ment of the General Services Administration for security
 12 guard services; not to exceed ~~(3)\$1,000~~ \$9,000 for the pur-
 13 chase of newspapers, periodicals, and teletype news services;
 14 and not to exceed \$6,000 for emergency and extraordinary
 15 expenses to be expended under the direction of the Admin-
 16 istrator for such purposes as he deems proper, and his deter-
 17 mination thereon shall be final and conclusive; ~~(4)\$11,-~~
 18 ~~000,000~~ \$11,600,000.

19 Federal contributions: For financial contributions to
 20 the States, not otherwise provided for, pursuant to subsection
 21 (i) of section 201 of the Federal Civil Defense Act of 1950,
 22 as amended, to be equally matched with State funds,
 23 \$12,400,000, to remain available until June 30, 1957.

1 Emergency supplies and equipment: For procurement
2 of reserve stocks of emergency civil defense materials as
3 authorized by subsection (h) of section 201 of the Federal
4 Civil Defense Act of 1950, as amended, and for procurement
5 of radiological instruments and detection devices by the
6 Federal Civil Defense Administrator and for distribution
7 of such instruments and devices to the several States, the
8 District of Columbia, and the Territories and possessions of
9 the United States, by loan or grant, for training and educa-
10 tional purposes, under such terms and conditions as the
11 Administrator shall prescribe, ~~(5)\$30,000,000~~ \$35,300,000.

12 FUNDS APPROPRIATED TO THE PRESIDENT

13 DISASTER RELIEF

14 For expenses necessary to carry out the purposes of the
15 Act of September 30, 1950 (Public Law 875), as amended,
16 authorizing assistance to States and local governments in
17 major disasters, ~~(6)\$2,000,000~~ \$5,000,000, to remain avail-
18 able until expended: *Provided*, That not exceeding 2 per
19 centum of the foregoing amount shall be available for admin-
20 istrative expenses.

21 FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION

22 Salaries and expenses: For necessary expenses in per-
23 forming the duties of the Commission as authorized by law,
24 including newspapers (not to exceed \$175), land and struc-
25 tures (not to exceed \$11,500), special counsel fees, im-

1 provement and care of grounds and repairs to buildings (not
 2 to exceed \$16,000), services as authorized by section 15 of
 3 the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a), purchase of
 4 not to exceed four passenger motor vehicles, for replacement
 5 only, in the event adequate vehicles cannot be obtained by
 6 transfer from other departments or agencies, and not to
 7 exceed \$65,000 for expenses of travel, \$6,870,000, of which
 8 \$80,000 shall be available for such expenses as are neces-
 9 sary to make a study of radio and television network broad-
 10 casting.

11 FEDERAL POWER COMMISSION

12 Salaries and expenses: For expenses necessary for the
 13 work of the Commission, as authorized by law, including not
 14 to exceed \$250,000 for expenses of travel; purchase (one
 15 for replacement only) and hire of passenger motor vehicles;
 16 and not to exceed \$500 for newspapers; \$4,650,000, of
 17 which not to exceed \$10,000 shall be available for special
 18 counsel and services as authorized by section 15 of the Act
 19 of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a), but at rates not
 20 exceeding \$50 per diem for individuals(7): *Provided*, That
 21 of this appropriation not to exceed \$600,000 shall be avail-
 22 able for surveys and studies (including publications and
 23 maps) relating to the electric power industry and for
 24 furnishing assistance and information relating to regulation

1 and surveys thereof; not to exceed \$100,000 shall be avail-
 2 able for surveys and studies (including publications and
 3 maps) relating to the natural gas industry and for furnishing
 4 assistance and information relating to regulation and sur-
 5 veys thereof; and not to exceed \$200,000 shall be available
 6 for investigations relating to Federal river development
 7 projects.

8 FEDERAL TRADE COMMISSION

9 Salaries and expenses: For necessary expenses of the
 10 Federal Trade Commission, including not to exceed \$500 for
 11 newspapers, services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of
 12 August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a), and not to exceed
 13 ~~(8)\$144,250~~ \$175,000 for expenses of travel, ~~(9)\$4,225,-~~
 14 ~~000~~ \$4,300,000: *Provided*, That no part of the foregoing
 15 appropriation shall be expended upon any investigation here-
 16 after provided by concurrent resolution of the Congress until
 17 funds are appropriated subsequently to the enactment of such
 18 resolution to finance the cost of such investigation: *Provided*
 19 *further*, That no part of the foregoing appropriation shall
 20 be available for a statistical analysis of the consumer's dollar.

21 GENERAL ACCOUNTING OFFICE

22 Salaries and expenses: For necessary expenses of the
 23 General Accounting Office, including newspapers and
 24 periodicals (not exceeding \$500), and services as authorized
 25 by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C.

1 55a), \$31,981,000 **(10)**: *Provided, That the fourth para-*
 2 *graph under the heading "General Accounting Office" in*
 3 *Public Law 137, approved August 31, 1951 (65 Stat. 274),*
 4 *as amended by Public Law 455, approved July 5, 1952 (66*
 5 *Stat. 399), and Public Law 428, approved June 24, 1954*
 6 *(68 Stat. 280), is further amended by changing "two posi-*
 7 *tions in grade GS-17" to "four positions in grade GS-17",*
 8 *and "twelve positions in grade GS-16" to "thirteen positions*
 9 *in grade GS-16".*

10 GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION

11 Operating expenses, Public Buildings Service: For
 12 necessary expenses of real property management and related
 13 activities as provided by law; repair and improvement of
 14 public buildings and grounds in the District of Columbia and
 15 area adjacent thereto, under the control of the General
 16 Services Administration; repair and improvement of build-
 17 ings operated by the Treasury and Post Office Departments
 18 in the District of Columbia; furnishings and equipment;
 19 rental of buildings in the District of Columbia; restoration of
 20 leased premises; moving Government agencies (including
 21 space adjustments) in connection with the assignment, allo-
 22 cation, and transfer of building space; demolition of build-
 23 ings; acquisition by purchase or otherwise and disposal by
 24 sale or otherwise of real estate and interests therein; and not
 25 to exceed \$163,500 for expenses of travel; **(11)**~~\$95,960,000~~

1 \$99,231,000: *Provided*, That of the foregoing amount
2 ~~(12)\$7,500,000~~ \$7,000,000 shall be available for repaid and
3 improvement of buildings in the District of Columbia
4 and area adjacent thereto: *Provided further*, That the
5 foregoing appropriation shall not be available to effect
6 the moving of Government agencies from the District
7 of Columbia into buildings acquired to accomplish the
8 dispersal of departmental functions of the executive establish-
9 ment into areas outside of but accessible to the District of
10 Columbia.

11 Emergency operating expenses: For necessary emer-
12 gency expenses of the General Services Administration not
13 otherwise provided for, for operation, maintenance, protec-
14 tion, repair, alterations, and improvements of public building
15 and grounds (including furnishings and equipment) to the
16 extent that such buildings and grounds are under the control
17 of the General Services Administration for such purposes as
18 are provided for in Public Law 152, Eighty-first Congress, as
19 amended; rental of buildings or parts thereof in the District
20 of Columbia and elsewhere, including repairs, alterations, and
21 improvements necessary for proper use by the Government,
22 without regard to section 322 of the Act of June 30, 1932,
23 as amended (40 U. S. C. 278a) ; restoration of leased prem-
24 ises; moving Government agencies in connection with the
25 assignment, allocation, and transfer of building space; and not

1 to exceed \$13,400 for expenses of travel; ~~(13)\$10,000,000~~
 2 ~~\$13,200,000~~: *Provided*, That of this amount, such sums as
 3 may be determined by the General Services Administrator to
 4 be necessary may be paid into other appropriations of the
 5 General Services Administration only for purposes of account-
 6 ing: *Provided further*, That no part of this appropriation
 7 shall be available to effect the moving of Government agen-
 8 cies from the District of Columbia to accomplish the dispersal
 9 of departmental functions.

10 Repair, improvement, and equipment of federally owned
 11 buildings outside the District of Columbia: For expenses
 12 necessary for the repair, alteration, preservation, renovation,
 13 improvement, equipment, and demolition of federally owned
 14 buildings outside the District of Columbia, not otherwise pro-
 15 vided for, including grounds, approaches and appurtenances,
 16 wharves and piers, together with the necessary dredging
 17 adjacent thereto; acquisition of land as authorized by title III
 18 of the Act of June 16, 1949 (40 U. S. C. 297); not to
 19 exceed ~~(14)\$100,000~~ \$190,000 for expenses of travel; and
 20 care and safeguarding of sites acquired for Federal buildings;
 21 \$25,000,000, to remain available until expended.

22 Operating expenses, Federal Supply Service: For neces-
 23 sary expenses of personal property management and related
 24 activities as provided by law; including not to exceed \$300
 25 for the purchase of newspapers and periodicals; and not to

1 exceed ~~(15)\$46,600~~ \$70,900 for expenses of travel;
 2 ~~(16)\$2,890,000~~ \$3,120,000 ~~(17):~~ *Provided*, That no func-
 3 tions budgeted under this appropriation shall be transferred
 4 to or financed from any other appropriation or fund.

5 Expenses, general supply fund: For expenses necessary
 6 for operation of the general supply fund (except those au-
 7 thorized by law to be charged to said fund), including con-
 8 tractual services incident to receiving, handling, and shipping
 9 warehouse items; not to exceed \$250 for purchase of news-
 10 papers and periodicals; and not to exceed \$85,400 for
 11 expenses of travel; \$12,000,000: *Provided*, That funds avail-
 12 able to the General Services Administration for the current
 13 fiscal year shall be available for the hire of passenger motor
 14 vehicles: *Provided further*, That no functions budgeted under
 15 this appropriation shall be ~~(18)transferred to or~~ financed
 16 from any other appropriation or fund.

17 Leased warehouse space temporarily in excess of operat-
 18 ing requirements may be subleased to commercial organiza-
 19 tions and the proceeds credited to the fund from which rental
 20 payments are made during fiscal year 1956.

21 Operating expenses, National Archives and Records
 22 Service: For necessary expenses in connection with Federal
 23 records management and related activities as provided by
 24 law; and not to exceed \$30,750 for expenses of travel;
 25 \$5,550,000.

1 Administrative operations: For necessary expenses of
 2 executive direction for activities under the control of the
 3 General Services Administration, of administrative operations
 4 for activities under regular appropriations for "Operating
 5 expenses", and of processing and determining renegotiation
 6 rebates; including not to exceed \$63,600 for expenses of
 7 travel; and not to exceed \$250 for purchase of newspapers
 8 and periodicals; ~~(19)\$4,000,000~~ \$4,250,000: *Provided*,
 9 That no functions budgeted under this appropriation shall
 10 be ~~(20)transferred to or~~ financed from any other appropria-
 11 tion or fund.

12 Refunds under Renegotiation Act: For refunds under
 13 section 201 (f) of the Renegotiation Act of 1951, the unobli-
 14 gated balance of the appropriations granted under this
 15 head for the fiscal years 1952, 1953, and 1954, shall remain
 16 available until expended: *Provided*, That to the extent re-
 17 funds are made from this appropriation of excessive profits
 18 collected under the Renegotiation Act and retained by the
 19 Reconstruction Finance Corporation, or its successors, or
 20 any of its subsidiaries, the Reconstruction Finance Corpo-
 21 ration, or its successors, or the appropriate subsidiary shall
 22 reimburse this appropriation.

23 Strategic and critical materials: For necessary expenses
 24 in carrying out the provisions of the Strategic and Critical
 25 Materials Stock Piling Act of July 23, 1946, including

1 services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2,
2 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a), not to exceed \$4,000,000 for oper-
3 ating expenses, and not to exceed \$137,000 of such funds for
4 expenses of travel, \$521,500,000, to remain available until
5 expended: *Provided*, That any funds received as proceeds
6 from sale or other disposition of materials on account of the
7 rotation of stocks under said Act shall be deposited to the
8 credit, and be available for expenditure for the purposes, of
9 this appropriation: *Provided further*, That during the cur-
10 rent fiscal year, there shall be no limitation on the value of
11 surplus strategic and critical materials which, in accordance
12 with subsection 6 (a) of the Act of July 23, 1946 (50
13 U. S. C. 98e (a)), may be transferred to stockpiles estab-
14 lished in accordance with said Act: *Provided further*, That
15 no part of funds available shall be used for construction of
16 warehouses or tank storage facilities.

17 Strategic and critical materials (liquidation of contract
18 authorization) : For liquidation of obligations incurred pur-
19 suant to authority heretofore granted under this head, to
20 enter into contracts for the purpose of the Strategic and
21 Critical Materials Stock Piling Act of July 23, 1946.
22 \$27,400,000, to remain available until expended: *Provided*,
23 That this amount may be disbursed through the appropria-
24 tion "Strategic and critical materials" but shall be accounted
25 for separately therein.

1 Hospital facilities in the District of Columbia: For an
2 additional amount for expenses necessary in carrying out
3 the provisions of the Act of August 7, 1946 (60 Stat. 896),
4 as amended (65 Stat. 657), authorizing the establishment
5 of a hospital center in the District of Columbia, including
6 grants to private agencies for hospital facilities in said Dis-
7 trict, \$1,610,000, to remain available until expended:
8 *Provided*, That the limitation under this head in the Act
9 of July 15, 1952 (66 Stat. 644), as amended, on the
10 total amount to be provided for completion of grant projects,
11 is increased from “\$11,400,000” to “\$13,010,000”.

12 Hospital facilities in the District of Columbia (liquidation
13 of contract authorization): For payment of obligations in-
14 curred pursuant to authority provided under the head “Hos-
15 pital Center, District of Columbia”, in the Independent
16 Offices Appropriation Act, 1949, to enter into contracts for
17 construction, \$9,700,000, to remain available until ex-
18 pended: *Provided*, That this amount may be disbursed
19 through the appropriation “Hospital facilities in the District
20 of Columbia”, but shall be accounted for separately therein.

21 United States Post Office and Courthouse, Nome,
22 Alaska: For construction of a building in Nome, Alaska,
23 for use as a United States Post Office and Courthouse, pur-
24 suant to the provisions of the Public Buildings Act of May

1 25, 1926, as amended (40 U. S. C. 341), ~~(21)~~ \$1,000,000
2 \$1,200,000, to remain available until expended.

3 The appropriate foregoing appropriation to the General
4 Services Administration shall be credited with (1) cost of
5 maintenance, upkeep, and repair included as part of rentals
6 received from Government corporations pursuant to law
7 (40 U. S. C. 129) ; (2) reimbursements for services per-
8 formed in respect to bonds and other obligations under the
9 jurisdiction of the General Services Administration, issued by
10 public authorities, States, or other public bodies, and such
11 services in respect to such bonds or obligations as the Ad-
12 ministrator deems necessary and in the public interest may,
13 upon the request and at the expense of the issuing agencies,
14 be provided from the appropriate foregoing appropriation;
15 and (3) appropriations or funds available to other agencies,
16 and transferred to the General Services Administration, in
17 connection with property transferred to the General Services
18 Administration pursuant to the Act of July 2, 1948 (50
19 U. S. C. 451 ff) , and such appropriations or funds may, with
20 the approval of the Bureau of the Budget, be so transferred.

21 During the current fiscal year, no part of any money
22 appropriated in this or any other Act shall be used during
23 any quarter of such fiscal year to purchase within the conti-
24 nental limits of the United States typewriting machines (ex-
25 cept bookkeeping and billing machines ~~(22)~~ *and tape operated*

1 *recording and reproducing electric writing machines*) at a
2 price which exceeds 90 per centum of the lowest net cash price,
3 plus applicable Federal excise taxes, accorded the most-favored
4 customer (other than the Government, the American Na-
5 tional Red Cross, and the purchasers of typewriting machines
6 for educational purposes only) of the manufacturer of such
7 machines during the six-month period immediately preceding
8 such quarter: *Provided*, That the purchase, utilization, and
9 disposal of typewriting machines shall be performed in ac-
10 cordance with the provisions of the Federal Property and
11 Administrative Services Act of 1949, as amended.

12 The aggregate of annual payments for amortization of
13 principal and interest thereon required by all purchase con-
14 tracts entered into during the fiscal year 1956 pursuant to
15 the Public Buildings Act of 1949 (63 Stat. 176), as
16 amended by the Public Buildings Purchase Contract Act
17 of 1954 (68 Stat. 518), shall not exceed the unused portion
18 of the \$5,000,000 limitation applicable prior to July 1,
19 1955, under section 411 (a) of the said Public Buildings
20 Act of 1949, as amended.

21 The unobligated balances of the funds made available
22 by section 1 (a) of the Act of June 14, 1946 (60 Stat.
23 257), the Second Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1950,
24 and the General Appropriation Act, 1951, for the acquisition
25 of sites and the preparation of drawings and specifications

1 for Federal public building projects outside the District of
2 Columbia, as authorized by title I of the Act of June 16,
3 1949 (63 Stat. 176), as amended, and by the Act of May
4 25, 1926 (44 Stat. 630), as amended, shall be available
5 also for expenses of preparation of drawings and specifica-
6 tions, by contract or otherwise, acquisition of sites where not
7 otherwise provided for, including soil investigations and tests,
8 and administrative expenses, for carrying out the purposes
9 of the Public Buildings Purchase Contract Act of 1954
10 (Public Law 519, Eighty-third Congress), approved July
11 22, 1954.

12 Abaca fiber program: Not to exceed ~~(23)~~\$100,000
13 \$135,000 of funds available to the General Services Admin-
14 istration for the abaca fiber program shall be available for
15 administrative expenses incident to the abaca fiber program,
16 to be computed on an accrual basis, and to be exclusive of the
17 interest paid, depreciation, capitalized expenditures, expenses
18 in connection with the acquisition, protection, operation,
19 maintenance, improvement, or disposition of real or personal
20 property relating to the abaca fiber program, and expenses
21 of services performed on a contract or fee basis in connection
22 with the performance of legal services.

HOUSING AND HOME FINANCE AGENCY

OFFICE OF THE ADMINISTRATOR

Salaries and expenses: For necessary expenses of the Office of the Administrator, including rent in the District of Columbia; purchase of not to exceed ~~(24) twelve passenger motor vehicles~~ *thirty-three passenger motor vehicles, of which twelve shall be for replacement only*; services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a); not to exceed ~~(25) \$169,325~~ *\$358,100* for expenses of travel; expenses of attendance at meetings of organizations concerned with the work of the agency; and the salary of a general counsel, but not in addition to staff otherwise authorized, which shall hereafter be at the salary rate of grade GS-18 so long as such position is occupied by the present incumbent; ~~(26) \$4,300,000~~ *\$6,050,000*: *Provided*, That necessary expenses of inspections and of providing representatives at the site of projects being planned or undertaken by local public agencies pursuant to title I of the Housing Act of 1949, as amended, projects financed through loans to educational institutions authorized by title IV of the Housing Act of 1950, as amended, and projects and facilities financed by loans to public agencies pursuant to section 108 of the Reconstruc-

tion Finance Corporation Liquidation Act, as amended (40 U. S. C. 459), shall be compensated by such agencies or institutions by the payment of fixed fees which in the aggregate will cover the costs of rendering such services, and expenses for such purpose shall be considered nonadministrative; and for the purpose of providing such inspections, the Administrator may utilize any agency and such agency may accept reimbursement or payment for such services from such institutions or the Administrator, and shall credit such amounts to the appropriations or funds against which such charges have been made, but such nonadministrative expenses shall not exceed \$700,000.

Reserve of planned public works: For an additional amount for advances to public agencies and for surveys to carry out the purposes of section 702 of the Housing Act of 1954, ~~(27)\$2,500,000~~ \$3,500,000.

Urban planning grants: For an additional amount for grants to State, regional, and metropolitan area planning bodies in accordance with the provisions of section 701 of the Housing Act of 1954, \$2,000,000.

Capital grants for slum clearance and urban renewal: For an additional amount for payment of capital grants as authorized by title I of the Housing Act of 1949, as amended (42 U. S. C. 1453, 1456), ~~(28)\$60,000,000~~ \$50,000,000.

PUBLIC HOUSING ADMINISTRATION

Administrative expenses: For administrative expenses of Administrative expenses: For administrative expenses of the public Housing Administration, ~~(29)\$8,000,000~~ \$8,400,000, to be merged with and expended under the authorization for such expenses contained in title II of this Act.

Annual contributions: For the payment of annual contributions to public housing agencies in accordance with section 10 of the United States Housing Act of 1937, as amended (42 U. S. C. 1410), ~~(30)\$80,000,000~~ \$83,500,000.

INTERSTATE COMMERCE COMMISSION

~~(31)~~Salaries and expenses: For necessary expenses of the Interstate Commerce Commission, including not to exceed \$5,000 for the employment of special counsel; services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 ~~(5 U. S. C. 55a)~~, at rates not to exceed \$50 per diem for individuals; newspapers ~~(not to exceed \$200)~~; purchase of not to exceed twenty passenger motor vehicles for replacement only; and not to exceed \$573,000 for expenses of travel; \$11,975,000, of which ~~(a)~~ \$1,684,000 shall be available for expenses necessary to carry out railroad safety and locomotive inspection work, and ~~(b)~~ \$125,000 shall be available for expenses necessary to carry out such defense mobilization functions as may be delegated pursuant to law: *Provided,*

1 That Joint Board members and cooperating State commis-
2 sioners may use Government transportation requests when
3 traveling in connection with their duties as such.

4 *General expenses: For necessary expenses of the Inter-*
5 *state Commerce Commission not otherwise provided for, in-*
6 *cluding not to exceed \$5,000 for employment of special*
7 *counsel; services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of*
8 *August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a), at rates not to exceed \$50*
9 *per diem for individuals; newspapers (not to exceed \$200);*
10 *purchase of not to exceed fifty passenger motor vehicles,*
11 *of which twenty shall be for replacement only; and not to*
12 *exceed \$358,880 for expenses of travel; \$10,583,000, of*
13 *which \$125,000 shall be available for expenses necessary to*
14 *carry out such defense mobilization functions as may be*
15 *delegated pursuant to law: Provided, That Joint Board*
16 *members and cooperating State commissioners may use Gov-*
17 *ernment transportation requests when traveling in connec-*
18 *tion with their duties as such.*

19 *Railroad safety: For expenses necessary in performing*
20 *functions authorized by law (45 U. S. C. 1-15, 17-21,*
21 *34-46, 61-64; 49 U. S. C. 26) to insure a maximum of*
22 *safety in the operation of railroads, including authority to*
23 *investigate, test experimentally, and report on the use and*
24 *need of any appliances or systems intended to promote the*
25 *safety of railway operation, including those pertaining to*

1 *block-signal and train-control systems, as authorized by the*
 2 *joint resolution approved June 30, 1906, and the Sundry*
 3 *Civil Act of May 27, 1908 (45 U. S. C. 35-37), and to*
 4 *require carriers by railroad subject to the Act to install auto-*
 5 *matic train-stop or train-control devices as prescribed by the*
 6 *Commission (49 U. S. C. 26), including the employment of*
 7 *inspectors and engineers, and including not to exceed*
 8 *\$163,050 for expenses of travel, \$974,500.*

9 *Locomotive inspection: For expenses necessary in the*
 10 *enforcement of the Act of February 17, 1911, entitled "An*
 11 *Act to promote the safety of employees and travelers upon*
 12 *railroads by compelling common carriers engaged in inter-*
 13 *state commerce to equip their locomotives with safe and*
 14 *suitable boilers and appurtenances thereto", as amended*
 15 *(45 U. S. C. 22-34), including not to exceed \$112,620*
 16 *for expenses of travel, \$709,500.*

17 NATIONAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE FOR
 18 AERONAUTICS

19 *Salaries and expenses: For necessary expenses of the*
 20 *Committee, including one Director at not to exceed \$17,500*
 21 *per annum so long as the position is held by the present*
 22 *incumbent; contracts for the making of special investigations*
 23 *and reports and for engineering, drafting and computing serv-*
 24 *ices; equipment; not to exceed (32)\$310,000 \$350,000 for*

1 expenses of travel; maintenance and operation of aircraft;
 2 purchase of ten passenger motor vehicles for replacement
 3 only; not to exceed \$100 for newspapers and periodicals;
 4 uniforms or allowances therefor, as authorized by the Act
 5 of September 1, 1954 (68 Stat. 1114); and services as
 6 authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946
 7 (5 U. S. C. 55a); ~~(33)\$56,000,000~~ \$63,500,000.

8 Construction and equipment: For construction and
 9 equipment at laboratories and research stations of the Com-
 10 mittee, including the acquisition of not to exceed five hun-
 11 dred acres of land, ~~(34)\$11,700,000~~ \$13,000,000, to remain
 12 available until expended.

13 NATIONAL CAPITAL HOUSING AUTHORITY

14 Maintenance and operation of properties: For the main-
 15 tenance and operation of properties under title I of the
 16 District of Columbia Aley Dwelling Authority Act,
 17 \$37,000: *Provided*, That all receipts derived from sales,
 18 leases, or other sources shall be covered into the Treasury
 19 of the United States monthly: *Provided further*, That so
 20 long as funds are available from appropriations for the fore-
 21 going purposes, the provisions of section 507 of the Housing
 22 Act of 1950 (Public Law 475, Eighty-first Congress), shall
 23 not be effective.

1 NATIONAL SCIENCE FOUNDATION

2 Salaries and expenses: For expenses necessary to carry
3 out the purposes of the National Science Foundation Act of
4 1950, as amended (52 U. S. C. 1861-1875), including
5 award of graduate fellowships; services as authorized by sec-
6 tion 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a), at
7 rates not to exceed \$50 per diem for individuals; hire of
8 passenger motor vehicles; not to exceed ~~(35)\$89,500~~ \$150,-
9 000 for expenses of travel; not to exceed \$150 for the
10 purchase of newspapers and periodicals; and reimbursement
11 of the General Services Administration for security guard
12 services; ~~(36)\$12,250,000~~ \$20,000,000, to remain available
13 until expended.

14 International Geophysical Year: For necessary expenses
15 to carry out the purposes of the National Science Founda-
16 tion Act of 1950, as amended (42 U. S. C. 1861-1875),
17 as they pertain to the United States program for the Inter-
18 national Geophysical Year, including expenses of travel not-
19 withstanding any limitation contained in this Act,
20 \$10,000,000, to remain available until June 30, 1960.

1 **(37)**NATIONAL SECURITY TRAINING COMMIS-
 2 SION SALARIES AND EXPENSES

3 *For necessary expenses of the National Security Train-*
 4 *ing Commission, including services as authorized by section*
 5 *15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a), at rates*
 6 *for individuals not in excess of \$50 per diem and contracts*
 7 *with temporary or part-time employees may be renewed an-*
 8 *nually; and expenses of attendance at meetings concerned*
 9 *with the purposes of this appropriation; \$25,000.*

10 RENEGOTIATION BOARD

11 Salaries and expenses: For necessary expenses of the
 12 Renegotiation Board, including expenses of attendance at
 13 meetings concerned with the purposes of this appropriation;
 14 hire of passenger motor vehicles; not to exceed \$94,500 for
 15 expenses of travel; and services as authorized by section 15
 16 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a), at rates
 17 not to exceed \$50 per diem for individuals; **(38)**~~\$3,750,000~~
 18 ~~\$4,250,000~~.

19 SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

20 Salaries and expenses: For necessary expenses, includ-
 21 ing not to exceed \$500 for the purchase of newspapers; not
 22 to exceed **(39)**~~\$125,000~~ \$138,360 for expenses of travel;
 23 and services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of
 24 August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a); **(40)**~~\$4,875,000~~
 25 ~~\$4,997,000~~.

1 SELECTIVE SERVICE SYSTEM

2 Salaries and expenses: For expenses necessary for the
3 operation and maintenance of the Selective Service System,
4 as authorized by title I of the Universal Military Training
5 and Service Act (62 Stat. 604), as amended, including
6 services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2,
7 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a) ; purchase ~~(41)~~ of ~~twenty~~ *thirty-nine*
8 motor vehicles for replacement only; not to exceed \$250
9 for the purchase of newspapers and periodicals ~~(42)~~; *not*
10 *to exceed \$10,000 for the purpose of remunerating registrants*
11 *ordered to perform civilian work in lieu of induction in Fed-*
12 *eral Government work pursuant to section 6 (j) of the Uni-*
13 *versal Military Training and Service Act, as amended, at*
14 *a rate of pay not to exceed that which is paid for similar*
15 *employment, and registrants ordered to such Federal work*
16 *shall not be considered Federal employees and none of the*
17 *laws and regulations applicable to or governing Federal*
18 *employees shall be deemed applicable to them*; not to exceed
19 ~~(43)~~~~\$70,000~~ \$75,000 for expenses of travel, National Ad-
20 ministration, Planning, Training, and Records Management;
21 not to exceed ~~(44)~~~~\$140,000~~ \$150,000 for expenses of travel,
22 State Administration, Planning, Training, and Records Serv-
23 icing; and ~~(45)~~~~\$75,000~~ \$76,700 for the National Selective
24 Service Appeal Board, of which not to exceed \$3,875 shall
25 be available for expenses of travel; ~~(46)~~~~\$26,958,875~~

1 \$27,474,000, together with not to exceed \$1,226,000 of
 2 the unobligated balance of funds appropriated for this pur-
 3 pose in the "Independent Offices Appropriation Act, 1955":
 4 *Provided, (47)* That of the foregoing amount \$20,963,700
 5 shall be available for registration, classification, and induc-
 6 tion activities of local boards: *Provided further,* That during
 7 the current fiscal year, the President may exempt this appro-
 8 priation from the provisions of subsection (c) of section
 9 3679 of the Revised Statutes, as amended, whenever he
 10 deems such action to be necessary in the interest of national
 11 defense.

12 Appropriations for the Selective Service System may be
 13 used for the destruction of records accumulated under the
 14 Selective Training and Service Act of 1940, as amended,
 15 by the Director of Selective Service after compliance with
 16 the procedures for the destruction of records prescribed pur-
 17 suant to the Records Disposal Act of 1943, as amended (44
 18 U. S. C. 366-380): *Provided,* That no records may be
 19 transferred to any other agency without the approval of the
 20 Director of Selective Service.

21 VETERANS ADMINISTRATION

22 General operating expenses: For necessary operating
 23 expenses of the Veterans Administration, not otherwise pro-
 24 vided for, including expenses incidental to securing employ-

1 ment for war veterans; purchase of thirty-one passenger
 2 motor vehicles for replacement only; not to exceed \$3,300 for
 3 newspapers and periodicals; and not to exceed \$2,731,000
 4 for expenses of travel of employees; ~~(48)\$155,000,000~~
 5 ~~\$161,004,000~~, of which \$15,150,000 shall be available for
 6 such expenses as are necessary for the loan guaranty pro-
 7 gram~~(49)~~*and of which \$300,000 shall be available as the*
 8 *President may direct for a special study of the compensation*
 9 *and pensions program: Provided, That no part of this ap-*
 10 *propriation shall be used to pay in excess of twenty persons*
 11 *engaged in public relations work(50): Provided further,*
 12 *That no part of any appropriation shall be used to pay educa-*
 13 *tional institutions for reports and certifications of attendance*
 14 *at such institutions an allowance at a rate in excess of \$1*
 15 *per month for each eligible veteran enrolled in and attending*
 16 *such institution.*

17 Medical administration and miscellaneous operating ex-
 18 penses: For expenses necessary for administration of the
 19 medical, hospital, domiciliary, special service, construction
 20 and supply, research, and employee education and training
 21 activities; expenses necessary for carrying out programs of
 22 medical research and of education and training of employees,
 23 as authorized by law; not to exceed \$751,800 for expenses of
 24 travel of employees paid from this appropriation, and those

1 engaged in training programs; not to exceed \$2,700 for
2 newspapers and periodicals; and not to exceed \$43,700 for
3 preparation, shipment, installation, and display of exhibits,
4 photographic displays, moving pictures, and other visual
5 educational information and descriptive material, including
6 purchase or rental of equipment; \$15,294,000.

7 Inpatient care: For expenses necessary for the main-
8 tenance and operation of hospitals and domiciliary facilities
9 and for the care and treatment of beneficiaries of the Veterans
10 Administration in facilities not under the jurisdiction of the
11 Veterans Administration as authorized by law, including the
12 furnishing of recreational articles and facilities; maintenance
13 and operation of farms; repairing, altering, improving or pro-
14 viding facilities in the several hospitals and homes under the
15 jurisdiction of the Veterans Administration, not otherwise
16 provided for, either by contract, or by the hire of temporary
17 employees and purchase of materials; purchase of ninety-
18 six passenger motor vehicles for replacement only; not
19 to exceed \$246,000 for expenses of travel of employees;
20 uniforms or allowances therefor as authorized by the
21 Act of September 1, 1954 (68 Stat. 1114); and aid to
22 State or Territorial homes in conformity with the Act ap-
23 proved August 27, 1888, as amended (24 U. S. C. 134) for
24 the support of veterans eligible for admission to Veterans Ad-
25 ministration facilities for hospital or domiciliary care;

1 \$626,229,600, including the sum of \$7,229,600 for reim-
2 bursable services performed for other Government agen-
3 cies and individuals: *Provided*, That allotments and trans-
4 fers may be made from this appropriation to the De-
5 partment of Health, Education, and Welfare (Public
6 Health Service), the Army, Navy, Air Force, and Interior
7 Departments, for disbursement by them under the various
8 headings of their applicable appropriations, of such amounts
9 as are necessary for the care and treatment of beneficiaries
10 of the Veterans Administration: *Provided further*, That the
11 foregoing appropriation is predicated on furnishing inpa-
12 tient care and treatment to an average of 131,484 benefi-
13 ciaries during the fiscal year 1956 excluding members in
14 State or Territorial homes, and if a lesser number is experi-
15 enced such appropriation shall be expended only in propor-
16 tion to the average number of beneficiaries furnished such
17 care and treatment.

18 Outpatient care: For expenses necessary for furnishing
19 outpatient care to beneficiaries of the Veterans Administra-
20 tion, as authorized by law, including purchase of ten passen-
21 ger motor vehicles for replacement only; uniforms or allow-
22 ances therefor as authorized by the Act of September 1, 1954
23 (68 Stat. 1114) ; and not to exceed \$170,000 for expenses
24 of travel of employees; \$82,089,000, of which not exceed-
25 ing \$11,500,000 shall be available for outpatient fee basis

1 dental care (51): *Provided, That hereafter no part of any*
2 *appropriation to the Veterans Administration shall be avail-*
3 *able for outpatient dental services and treatment, or related*
4 *dental appliances with respect to a service-connected dental*
5 *disability which is not compensable in degree unless such*
6 *condition or disability is shown to have been in existence at*
7 *time of discharge and application for treatment is made*
8 *within one year after discharge: Provided further, That this*
9 *limitation shall not apply to adjunct outpatient dental services*
10 *or appliances for any dental condition associated with and*
11 *held to be aggravating disability from such other service-*
12 *incurred or service-aggravated injury or disease.*

13 Maintenance and operation of supply depots: For ex-
14 penses necessary for maintenance and operation of supply
15 depots, including not to exceed \$2,500 for expenses of travel
16 of employees, \$1,578,000.

17 Compensation and pensions: For the payment of com-
18 pensation, pensions, gratuities, and allowances (including
19 burial awards authorized by Veterans Regulation Numbered
20 9 (a), as amended, and subsistence allowances authorized
21 by part VII of Veterans Regulation 1 (a) as amended),
22 authorized under any Act of Congress, or regulation of the
23 President based thereon, including emergency officers' re-
24 tirement pay and annuities, the administration of which is

1 now or may hereafter be placed in the Veterans Adminis-
2 tration, and for the payment of adjusted-service credits as
3 provided in sections 401 and 601 of the Act of May 19, 1924,
4 as amended (38 U. S. C. 631 and 661), \$2,800,000,000,
5 to remain available until expended.

6 Readjustment benefits: For the payment of benefits to
7 or on behalf of veterans as authorized by titles II, III, and
8 V, of the Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944, as
9 amended, and title II of the Veterans Readjustment Assist-
10 ance Act of 1952, as amended, and for supplies, equipment,
11 and tuition authorized by part VII and payments author-
12 ized by part IX of Veterans Regulation Numbered 1 (a),
13 as amended, \$627,097,000, to remain available until ex-
14 pended: *Provided*, That hereafter no part of any ap-
15 propriation to the Veterans Administration shall be avail-
16 able, in connection with any loan authorized by title
17 III of the Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944, as
18 amended (38 U. S. C. 694-694n), for payment to the
19 lender by the Administrator of Veterans Affairs, or for
20 credit on the loan, of an amount equivalent to 4 per centum
21 of the amount originally loaned, guaranteed or insured by
22 the Veterans Administration: *Provided further*, That no
23 right to any such payment shall accrue after September 1,
24 1953, but the foregoing proviso shall not apply with respect

1 to payments based on guarantees made, or certificates of
2 commitments issued, prior to said date or commitments for
3 loans made by the Veterans Administration.

4 Military and naval insurance: For military and naval
5 insurance, \$4,868,000, to remain available until expended.

6 National service life insurance: For the payment of bene-
7 fits and for transfer to the national service life insurance fund,
8 in accordance with the National Service Life Insurance Act
9 of 1940, as amended, \$81,300,000, to remain available until
10 expended: *Provided*, That certain premiums shall be cred-
11 ited to this appropriation as provided by the Act.

12 Servicemen's indemnities: For payment of liabilities un-
13 der the Servicemen's Indemnity Act of 1951, \$40,500,000,
14 to remain available until expended.

15 Grants to the Republic of the Philippines: For payment
16 to the Republic of the Philippines of grants in accordance
17 with the Act of July 1, 1948, as amended (50 U. S. C. App.
18 1991-1996), for expenses incident to medical care and
19 treatment of veterans, \$2,500,000.

20 Hospital and domiciliary facilities: For hospital and
21 domiciliary facilities, for planning and for extending, with
22 the approval of the President, any of the facilities under the
23 jurisdiction of the Veterans Administration or for any of
24 the purposes set forth in sections 1 and 2 of the Act approved
25 March 4, 1931 (38 U. S. C. 438j-k) or in section 101 of

1 the Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944 (38 U. S. C.
2 693a), to remain available until expended, \$30,000,000, of
3 which \$2,900,000 shall be available for ~~(52)~~preparation of
4 ~~plans and specifications~~ *technical services* for rehabilitation of
5 the neuropsychiatric hospital at Downey, Illinois.

6 Major alterations, improvements, and repairs: For all
7 necessary expenses of major alterations, improvements, and
8 repairs to regional offices, supply depots, and hospital and
9 domiciliary facilities, \$3,900,000, to remain available until
10 expended: *Provided*, That no part of the foregoing appro-
11 priation shall be used to commence any major alteration,
12 improvement, or repair unless funds are available for the
13 completion of such work; and no funds shall be used for
14 such work at any facility if the Veterans Administration is
15 reasonably certain that the installation will be abandoned in
16 the near future.

17 Not to exceed 5 per centum of any appropriation for
18 the current fiscal year for "Compensation and pensions",
19 "Readjustment benefits", "Military and naval insurance",
20 "National service life insurance", and "Servicemen's indem-
21 nities", may be transferred, to any other of the mentioned
22 appropriations, but not to exceed 10 per centum of the
23 appropriation so augmented.

24 Appropriations available to the Veterans Administra-
25 tion for the current fiscal year for salaries and expenses shall

1 be available for services as authorized by section 15 of the
2 Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a).

3 Appropriations available to the Veterans Administra-
4 tion for the current fiscal year for "Inpatient care" and
5 "Outpatient care" shall be available for funeral, burial, and
6 other expenses incidental thereto (except burial awards
7 authorized by Veterans Regulation Numbered 9 (a), as
8 amended), for beneficiaries of the Veterans Administration
9 receiving care under such appropriations.

10 No part of the appropriations in this Act for the Vet-
11 erans Administration (except the appropriation for "Hos-
12 pital and domiciliary facilities") shall be available for the
13 purchase of any site for or toward the construction of any
14 new hospital or home.

15 No part of the foregoing appropriations shall be avail-
16 able for hospitalization or examination of any persons except
17 beneficiaries entitled under the laws bestowing such benefits
18 to veterans, unless reimbursement of cost is made to the
19 appropriation at such rates as may be fixed by the Adminis-
20 trator of Veterans Affairs.

21 INDEPENDENT OFFICES—GENERAL PROVISIONS

22 SEC. 102. Where appropriations in this title are ex-
23 pendable for travel expenses of employees and no specific
24 limitation has been placed thereon, the expenditures for such
25 travel expenses may not exceed the amount set forth there-

1 for in the budget estimates submitted for the appropriations:
2 *Provided*, That this section shall not apply to travel per-
3 formed by uncompensated officials of local boards and appeal
4 boards of the Selective Service System.

5 SEC. 103. Where appropriations in this title are expend-
6 able for the purchase of newspapers and periodicals and no
7 specific limitation has been placed thereon, the expenditures
8 therefor under each such appropriation may not exceed the
9 amount of \$50: *Provided*, That this limitation shall not ap-
10 ply to the purchase of scientific, technical, trade, or traffic
11 periodicals necessary in connection with the performance of
12 the authorized functions of the agencies for which funds are
13 herein provided.

14 SEC. 104. No part of any appropriation contained in
15 this title shall be available to pay the salary of any person
16 filling a position, other than a temporary position, formerly
17 held by an employee who has left to enter the Armed Forces
18 of the United States and has satisfactorily completed his
19 period of active military or naval service and has within
20 ninety days after his release from such service or from hos-
21 pitalization continuing after discharge for a period of not
22 more than one year made application for restoration to his
23 former position and has been certified by the Civil Service
24 Commission as still qualified to perform the duties of his
25 former position and has not been restored thereto.

1 SEC. 105. Appropriations contained in this title, avail-
2 able for expenses of travel shall be available, when specifically
3 authorized by the head of the activity or establishment con-
4 cerned, for expenses of attendance at meetings of organiza-
5 tions concerned with the function or activity for which the
6 appropriation concerned is made.

7 SEC. 106. No part of any appropriations made available
8 by the provisions of this title shall be used for the purchase
9 or sale of real estate or for the purpose of establishing new
10 offices outside the District of Columbia: *Provided*, That this
11 limitation shall not apply to programs which have been ap-
12 proved by the Congress and appropriations made therefor.

13 SEC. 107. No part of any appropriation contained in this
14 title shall be used to pay the compensation of any employee
15 engaged in personnel work in excess of the number that
16 would be provided by a ratio of one such employee to one hun-
17 dred and thirty-five, or a part thereof, full-time, part-time,
18 and intermittent employees of the agency concerned: *Pro-*
19 *vided*, That for purposes of this section employees shall be
20 considered as engaged in personnel work if they spend half
21 time or more in personnel administration consisting of direc-
22 tion and administration of the personnel program; employ-
23 ment, placement, and separation; job evaluation and classifica-
24 tion; employee relations and services; training; wage ad-
25 ministration; and processing, recording, and reporting.

1 ~~(53)~~SEC. 108. No part of any appropriation contained in
 2 this title shall be used to pay the compensation of any officers
 3 and employees who allocate positions in the classified civil
 4 service with a requirement of maximum age for such
 5 positions.

6 SEC. ~~(54)~~109 108. None of the sections under the head
 7 "Independent Offices, General Provisions" in this title shall
 8 apply to the Housing and Home Finance Agency.

9 TITLE II—CORPORATIONS

10 The following corporations and agencies, respectively,
 11 are hereby authorized to make such expenditures, within the
 12 limits of funds and borrowing authority available to each such
 13 corporation or agency and in accord with law, and to make
 14 such contracts and commitments without regard to fiscal year
 15 limitations as provided by section 104 of the Government
 16 Corporation Control Act, as amended, as may be necessary
 17 in carrying out the programs set forth in the Budget for the
 18 fiscal year 1956 for each such corporation or agency, except
 19 as hereinafter provided:

20 Office of the Administrator, housing loans to educational
 21 institutions: Not to exceed ~~(55)\$425,000~~ \$575,000 shall be
 22 available for all administrative expenses, which shall be on an
 23 accrual basis, of carrying out the functions of the Office of
 24 the Administrator under the program of housing loans to
 25 educational institutions (title IV of the Housing Act of

1 1950, as amended, 12 U. S. C. 1749-1749d), but this
2 amount shall be exclusive of payment for services and facili-
3 ties of the Federal Reserve banks or any member thereof, the
4 Federal home-loan banks, and any insured bank within the
5 meaning of the Act creating the Federal Deposit Insurance
6 Corporation (Act of August 23, 1935, as amended, 12
7 U. S. C. 264) which has been designated by the Secretary of
8 the Treasury as a depository of public money of the United
9 States: *Provided*, That not to exceed \$19,000 shall be
10 available for expenses of travel.

11 Office of the Administrator, public facility loans: Not
12 to exceed \$40,000 of funds in the revolving fund established
13 pursuant to section 108 of the Reconstruction Finance Cor-
14 poration Liquidation Act, as amended (40 U. S. C. 459),
15 shall be available for administrative expenses, but this amount
16 shall be exclusive of payment for services and facilities of
17 the Federal Reserve banks or any member thereof, the Fed-
18 eral home-loan banks, and any insured bank within the
19 meaning of the Act creating the Federal Deposit Insurance
20 Corporation (Act of August 23, 1935, as amended, 12
21 U. S. C. 264) which has been designated by the Secretary
22 of the Treasury as a depository of public money of the United
23 States.

24 Office of the Administrator, revolving fund (liquidating
25 programs): During the current fiscal year not to exceed

1 ~~(56)\$2,500,000~~ \$2,700,000 shall be available for admin-
2 istrative expenses (including not to exceed \$183,200 for
3 travel), but this amount shall be exclusive of costs of services
4 performed on a contract or fee basis in connection with termi-
5 nation of contracts and legal services on a contract or fee basis
6 and of payment for services and facilities of the Federal
7 Reserve banks or any member thereof, any servicer approved
8 by the Federal National Mortgage Association, the Federal
9 home-loan banks, and any insured bank within the meaning
10 of the Act of August 23, 1935, as amended, creating the
11 Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (12 U. S. C. 264)
12 which has been designated by the Secretary of the Treasury
13 as a depository of public money of the United States: *Pro-*
14 *vided*, That all expenses, not otherwise specifically limited in
15 connection with the programs provided for under this head
16 shall not exceed ~~(57)\$10,000,000~~ \$11,500,000, but this
17 limitation shall not apply to expenses (other than for per-
18 sonal services) in connection with disposition of federally
19 owned projects.

20 Federal National Mortgage Association: Not to exceed
21 \$3,950,000 shall be available for administrative expenses,
22 which shall be on an accrual basis, and shall be exclusive of
23 interest paid, expenses (including expenses for fiscal agency
24 services performed on a contract or fee basis) in connection
25 with the issuance and servicing of obligations, depreciation,

1 properly capitalized expenditures, fees for servicing mort-
2 gages, expenses (including services performed on a
3 force account, contract, or fee basis, but not including
4 other personal services) in connection with the acquisition,
5 protection, operation, maintenance, improvement, or disposi-
6 tion of real or personal property belonging to said Association
7 or in which it has an interest, cost of salaries, wages, travel,
8 and other expenses of persons employed outside of the con-
9 tinental United States, expenses of services performed on
10 a contract or fee basis in connection with the performance
11 of legal services, and all administrative expenses reimbursable
12 from other Government agencies; and said Association may
13 utilize and may make payment for services and facilities of
14 the Federal Reserve banks and other agencies of the Gov-
15 ernment: *Provided*, That the distribution of administrative
16 expenses to the accounts of the Association shall be made
17 in accordance with generally recognized accounting prin-
18 ciples and practices: *Provided further*, That not to exceed
19 \$90,000 shall be available for expenses of travel: *Provided*
20 *further*, That administrative expenses not under limitation
21 for the purposes set forth in the budget schedules for
22 the fiscal year 1956 shall not exceed \$150,000.

23 Home Loan Bank Board: Not to exceed a total of
24 \$920,000 shall be available for administrative expenses
25 of the Home Loan Bank Board, and shall be derived

1 from funds available to the Home Loan Bank Board,
2 including those in the Home Loan Bank Board revolving
3 fund and receipts of the Federal Home Loan Bank Admin-
4 istration, the Federal Home Loan Bank Board, or the Home
5 Loan Bank Board for the current fiscal year and prior fiscal
6 years, and the Board may utilize and may make payment
7 for services and facilities of the Federal home-loan banks,
8 the Federal Reserve banks, the Federal Savings and Loan
9 Insurance Corporation, and other agencies of the Govern-
10 ment: *Provided*, That all necessary expenses in connection
11 with the conservatorship of institutions insured by the Fed-
12 eral Savings and Loan Insurance Corporation and all neces-
13 sary expenses (including services performed on a contract
14 or fee basis, but not including other personal services) in
15 connection with the handling, including the purchase, sale,
16 and exchange, of securities on behalf of Federal home-loan
17 banks, and the sale, issuance, and retirement of, or pay-
18 ment of interest on, debentures or bonds, under the Federal
19 Home Loan Bank Act, as amended, shall be considered as
20 nonadministrative expenses for the purposes hereof: *Pro-*
21 *vided further*, That not to exceed \$42,400 shall be available
22 for expenses of travel: *Provided further*, That members
23 of the Federal Savings and Loan Advisory Council
24 shall be entitled to reimbursement from the Board for
25 transportation expenses incurred in attendance at meetings

1 of such Council and may be paid not to exceed \$25 per diem
2 in lieu of subsistence: *Provided further*, That notwithstand-
3 ing any other provisions of this Act, except for the limita-
4 tion in amount hereinbefore specified, the administrative
5 expenses and other obligations of the Board shall be incurred,
6 allowed, and paid in accordance with the provisions of the
7 Federal Home Loan Bank Act of July 22, 1932, as amended
8 (12 U. S. C. 1421-1449) : *Provided further*, That the non-
9 administrative expenses for the examination of Federal and
10 State chartered institutions shall not exceed ~~(58)\$2,995,000~~
11 \$2,870,000.

12 Federal Savings and Loan Insurance Corporation: Not to
13 exceed ~~(59)\$985,000~~ \$500,000 shall be available for admin-
14 istrative expenses, which shall be on an accrual basis and
15 shall be exclusive of interest paid, depreciation, properly cap-
16 italized expenditures, expenses in connection with liquida-
17 tion of insured institutions, liquidation or handling of assets
18 of or derived from insured institutions, payment of insur-
19 ance, and action for or toward the avoidance, termination,
20 or minimizing of losses in the case of insured institutions,
21 legal fees and expenses, and payments for administrative
22 expenses of the Home Loan Bank Board determined by said
23 Board to be properly allocable to said Corporation, and said
24 Corporation may utilize and may make payment for services
25 and facilities of the Federal home-loan banks, the Federal

1 Reserve banks, the Home Loan Bank Board, and other
2 agencies of the Government: *Provided*, That not to exceed
3 ~~(60)\$90,000~~\$15,000 shall be available for expenses of
4 travel: *Provided further*, That notwithstanding any other
5 provisions of this Act, except for the limitation in amount
6 hereinbefore specified, the administrative expenses and other
7 obligations of said Corporation shall be incurred, allowed
8 and paid in accordance with title IV of the Act of June
9 27, 1934, as amended (12 U. S. C. 1724-1730).

10 Federal Housing Administration: In addition to the
11 amounts available by or pursuant to law (which shall be
12 transferred to this authorization) for the administrative
13 expenses in carrying out duties imposed by or pursuant
14 to law, not to exceed \$5,900,000 of the various funds
15 of the Federal Housing Administration shall be avail-
16 able for expenditure, in accordance with the National
17 Housing Act, as amended (12 U. S. C. 1701): *Provided*,
18 That, except as herein otherwise provided, all expenses and
19 obligations of said Administration shall be incurred, allowed,
20 and paid in accordance with the provisions of said Act:
21 *Provided further*, That not to exceed \$300,000 shall be
22 available for expenses of travel: *Provided further*, That
23 funds available for expenditure shall be available for
24 contract actuarial services (not to exceed \$1,500); and
25 purchase of periodicals and newspapers (not to exceed

1 \$500) : *Provided further*, That expenditures for non-
 2 administrative expenses classified by section 2 of Public
 3 Law 387, approved October 25, 1949, shall not exceed
 4 \$33,000,000.

5 Public Housing Administration: Of the amounts avail-
 6 able by law for the administrative expenses of the Public
 7 Housing Administration in carrying out duties imposed by
 8 law including funds appropriated by title I of this Act not to
 9 exceed ~~(61)\$8,000,000~~ \$8,400,000, shall be available for
 10 such expenses, including not to exceed ~~(62)\$500,000~~ \$560,-
 11 000 for expenses of travel, purchase of not to exceed four
 12 passenger motor vehicles for replacement only; and expenses
 13 of attendance at meetings of organizations concerned with the
 14 work of the Administration: *Provided*, That necessary ex-
 15 penses of providing representatives of the Administration at
 16 the sites of non-Federal projects in connection with the con-
 17 struction of such non-Federal projects by public housing
 18 agencies with the aid of the Administration, shall be com-
 19 pensated by such agencies by the payment of fixed fees which
 20 in the aggregate in relation to the development costs of such
 21 projects will cover the costs of rendering such services, and
 22 expenditures by the Administration for such purpose shall be
 23 considered nonadministrative expenses, and funds received
 24 from such payments may be used only for the payment of
 25 necessary expenses of providing representatives of the Ad-

1 ministration at the sites of non-Federal projects: *Provided*
2 *further*, That all expenses of the Public Housing Administra-
3 tion not specifically limited in this Act, in carrying out its
4 duties imposed by law, shall not exceed \$1,820,000.

5 CORPORATIONS—GENERAL PROVISIONS

6 SEC. 202. No part of the funds of, or available for ex-
7 penditure by, any corporation or agency included in this title
8 shall be used to pay the compensation of any employee
9 engaged in personnel work in excess of the number that
10 would be provided by a ratio of one such employee to one
11 hundred and thirty-five, or a part thereof, full-time, part-
12 time, and intermittent employees of the agency concerned:
13 *Provided*, That for purposes of this section employees shall
14 be considered as engaged in personnel work if they spend
15 half-time or more in personnel administration consisting of
16 direction and administration of the personnel program;
17 employment, placement, and separation; job evaluation and
18 classification; employee relations and services; training;
19 committees of expert examiners and boards of civil-service
20 examiners; wage administration; and processing, recording,
21 and reporting.

22 TITLE III—GENERAL PROVISIONS

23 SEC. 301. No part of any appropriation contained in
24 this Act, or of the funds available for expenditure by any cor-
25 poration included in this Act, shall be used to pay the salary

1 or wages of any person who engages in a strike against the
2 Government of the United States or who is a member of an
3 organization of Government employees that asserts the right
4 to strike against the Government of the United States, or who
5 advocates, or is a member of an organization that advocates,
6 the overthrow of the Government of the United States by
7 force or violence: *Provided*, That for the purposes hereof
8 an affidavit shall be considered prima facie evidence that the
9 person making the affidavit has not contrary to the provisions
10 of this section engaged in a strike against the Government of
11 the United States, is not a member of an organization of Gov-
12 ernment employees that asserts the right to strike against the
13 Government of the United States, or that such person does
14 not advocate, and is not a member of an organization that
15 advocates, the overthrow of the Government of the United
16 States by force or violence: *Provided further*, That any
17 person who engages in a strike against the Government of
18 the United States or who is a member of an organization of
19 Government employees that asserts the right to strike against
20 the Government of the United States, or who advocates, or
21 who is a member of an organization that advocates, the over-
22 throw of the Government of the United States by force or
23 violence and accepts employment the salary or wages for
24 which are paid from any appropriation or fund contained in
25 this Act shall be guilty of a felony and, upon conviction, shall

1 be fined not more than \$1,000 or imprisoned for not more
2 than one year, or both: *Provided further*, That the above
3 penalty clause shall be in addition to, and not in substitution
4 for, any other provisions of existing law.

5 SEC. 302. No part of any appropriation contained in
6 this Act, or of the funds available for expenditure by any
7 corporation or agency included in this Act, shall be used for
8 publicity or propaganda purposes designed to support or
9 defeat legislation pending before the Congress.

10 SEC. 303. This Act may be cited as the "Independent
11 Offices Appropriation Act, 1956".

Passed the House of Representatives March 30, 1955.

Attest: RALPH R. ROBERTS,
Clerk.

Passed the Senate with amendments June 6 (legisla-
tive day, May 2), 1955.

Attest: FELTON M. JOHNSTON,
Secretary.

AN ACT

Making appropriations for sundry independent executive bureaus, boards, commissions, corporations, agencies, and offices, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1956, and for other purposes.

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

JUNE 6, 1955

Ordered to be printed with the amendments of the
Senate numbered

June 22, 1955
-2-

Sen. Morse inserted a speech made by Sen. Neuberger favoring public power projects and criticizing the Administration for its alleged laxness in this respect (p. 7614).

Sen. Morse inserted an Idaho Farm Journal editorial supporting the construction of the Hells Canyon Dam (pp. 7616-7).

Sen. Neuberger discussed his opposition to the recommendations of the Hoover Commission task force reports on public power policies and inserted several newspaper articles in a similar vein (pp. 7617-9).

5. APPROPRIATIONS. The Appropriations Committee reported with amendments H. R. 6239, the D. C. appropriation bill for 1956 (S. Rept. 623) (p. 7603).
6. FOREST MINING. The minority report (Pt. 2 of S. Rept. 554) on S. 1713, providing for multiple use of the surface of the same tracts of public lands, was submitted; and an early consideration of the bill is scheduled (pp. 7603, 7655).
7. SUGAR. The address by Sen. Barrett on the problems of the American sugar producer was ordered printed as a Senate document (S. Doc. 56) (p. 7610).
8. PERSONNEL. Sen. Lehman inserted the full statement of Mr. Perlman before the subcommittee on Government employees' security programs (pp. 7648-55).
9. WILDLIFE. The Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee ordered favorably reported S. 756, relating to U. S. aid to the States in wildlife restoration projects (p. D595).
10. LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM. Sen. Johnson suggested that the D. C. appropriation bill for 1956 be considered on June 23; and further suggested that, since the Senate itself is current with the calendars, they might recess for a day or two to permit more committee activity (p. 7655).

HOUSE

11. INDEPENDENT OFFICES APPROPRIATION BILL, 1956. Agreed to the conference report on this bill, H. R. 5240 (pp. 7659-60). Concurred in Senate amendment, with an amendment, to prohibit any agency in the executive branch from refusing employment in the Federal Service to a person solely because of his age (p. 7659).
12. GENERAL GOVERNMENT MATTERS APPROPRIATION BILL, 1956. Received the conference report on this bill, H. R. 6499 (H. Rept. 900) (pp. 7657-8). The conferees restored the House limitations on prices which may be paid for passenger vehicles, except that they eliminated station wagons from the provision. The statement of the House conferees includes the following: "The conferees direct, however, that station wagons are not to be purchased in excess of the number presented in the budget and justified before the Appropriations Committee." The conferees rejected the Senate amendment making the President's management improvement fund available to pay individuals not to exceed \$75 per diem. The provision for a GS-18, under the President's Advisory Committee on Government Organization, was reported in disagreement.
13. LABOR, HEW APPROPRIATION BILL, 1956. Appointed conferees on this bill, H. R. 5046 (p. 7657). Senate conferees were appointed June 6.

Digest of CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS

OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF BUDGET AND FINANCE
(For Department Staff Only)

Issued June 23, 1955
For actions of June 22, 1955
84th-1st - No. 105

CONTENTS

ACPS.....15	Flood control.....2	Property.....21,34
Agricultural surplus....19	Foreign aid.....19	Reclamation.....4,25,33
Appropriations...5,11,12,13	Foreign trade.....3,22,28	Research.....21
Auditing.....15	Forestry.....6,24	Sugar.....7
Conservation.....26	Investigations.....17	Textiles.....29
Copper.....37	Lands.....23	Tobacco.....31
Cotton allotments.....35	Legislative program....10	Trade agreements.....38
Customs simplification..18	Livestock.....27	Travel expenses.....1
Dairy program.....20	Loans, farm.....36	Vehicles.....12
Electrification.....4,25	Management improvement..12	Veterans' benefits.....16
Family-type farm.....17	Organization, executive.12	Virgin Islands.....21
Farm program.....32	Personnel.....1,8,14,30	Wildlife.....9

HIGHLIGHTS: Senate passed bill to increase travel allowances. House received conference report on independent offices appropriation bill. House committees ordered reported foreign aid bill and bill to transfer certain real property in Virgin Islands to USDA. House agreed to conference report on independent offices appropriation bill. Conferees agreed to file conference report on Federal pay bill.

SENATE

1. TRAVEL EXPENSES. Passed with amendments H. R. 6295, to provide an increased maximum per diem and mileage allowance for subsistence and travel expenses. Senate conferees were appointed (pp. 7613-4). The Senate amendments would lower the per diem allowance from \$13 to \$12 per day and increase the motorcycle mileage allowance from 4 cents to 6 cents and the automobile allowance from 7 cents to 10 cents.
2. FLOOD CONTROL. S. 2188, providing that the Federal government shall pay a portion of costs of certain works of improvement constructed for purposes of water conservation, was discharged from the Public Works Committee and re-referred to the Agriculture Committee (p. 7610).
3. FOREIGN TRADE. Received a report of the National Advisory Council on International Monetary and Financial Problems on international financial activities of the United States (H. Doc. 194) (p. 7599).
4. ELECTRIFICATION; RECLAMATION. Sen. Morse inserted various letters and resolutions favoring construction of the John Day Dam project and the Hells Canyon Dam project (pp. 7602-3).

bill (H. R. 4249) for the relief of Orrin J. Bishop.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Massachusetts?

There was no objection.

Mr. LANE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the proceedings whereby the House concurred in the amendment of the Senate, to the bill H. R. 4249 for the relief of Orrin J. Bishop be vacated and that the Clerk of the House be authorized to request the return of the message to the Senate notifying them that the House had concurred in the said amendment.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Massachusetts?

There was no objection.

CARL E. EDWARDS

Mr. LANE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's table the bill (H. R. 947) for the relief of Carl E. Edwards, with a Senate amendment thereto and concur in the Senate amendment.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The Clerk read the Senate amendment as follows:

Page 2, line 5, strike out all after "Provided," down to and including "enactment" in line 7 and insert "That no benefits other than hospital and medical expense actually incurred shall accrue prior to the date of enactment of this act."

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Massachusetts?

There was no objection.

The Senate amendment was concurred in, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

IS "PRO" BOXING A SPORT OR A RACKET?

(Mr. LANE asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. LANE. Mr. Speaker, the best of fighters and mangers will confide to you—off the record—that the boxing "business" would not look too good if it had to stand up to an investigation.

New talent has a hard time breaking into the "closed circuits" of the big cities.

So many people get to "own a piece of" a promising young fighter, that he begins to resemble a commodity, rather than an athlete.

Mobsters have muscled in on the game, to the detriment of clean sport. Ask the police departments of any large city, who are familiar with the ways and the hang-outs of the criminal elements. Fighters and managers who are "on the level" don't like the setup, but what can they do about it? Only an aroused public opinion can save the sport for the boxers and the fans.

The most recent tipoff came with the action of Governor Leader, of Pennsylvania, who suspended boxing operations in his State for 90 days following the strange circumstances surrounding the Johnson-Mederos contest.

It is no secret that this popular sport is under the tight and all-powerful control of a few men who run the game to suit themselves, with little regard for the boxing commissions in the several States, as audiences, through the medium of radio and television, have become national instead of local, it would seem that this professional sport should be subject to Federal control since it has failed to regulate itself.

Monopolistic drives, to put it mildly, have "sewed up" the game.

For this and other reasons, I believe that professional boxing should answer to a searching investigation that will expose every hidden combination and influence.

I, therefore, request that a subcommittee of the Judiciary Committee of the House of Representatives be given specific instructions and adequate funds to conduct a far-reaching investigation of all phases of professional boxing.

INDEPENDENT OFFICES APPROPRIATION BILL, 1956

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Speaker, I call up the conference report on the bill (H. R. 5240) making appropriations for the sundry independent executive bureaus, boards, commissions, corporations, agencies, and offices, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1956, and for other purposes and ask unanimous consent that the statement of the Managers on the part of the House be read in lieu of the report.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Texas?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the statement.

(For conference report and a statement, see proceedings of the House of June 21, 1955.)

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Speaker, I move the previous question on the conference report.

The previous question was ordered.

The conference report was agreed to.

Mr. PHILLIPS. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

The THOMAS. I yield.

Mr. PHILLIPS. Very briefly, I see in a number of places we refer under the selective-service provisions to the local committees. I take it for granted that it is understood that all provisions include both local committees and appeal boards.

Mr. THOMAS. That is true.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the first amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Senate amendment No. 1: Page 2, line 2 insert:

"ALEXANDER HAMILTON BICENTENNIAL COMMISSION

"For an additional amount for 'Alexander Hamilton Bicentennial Commission,' \$15,000: *Provided*, That said appropriation shall be immediately available and remain available until expended."

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House recede and concur in the Senate amendment.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Texas that the House recede and concur in the Senate amendment.

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Senate amendment No. 50: Page 31, line 11, insert: "*Provided further*, That no part of any appropriation shall be used to pay educational institutions for reports and certifications of attendance at such institutions an allowance at a rate in excess of \$1 per month for each eligible veteran enrolled in and attending such institution."

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House recede and concur in the Senate amendment.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Texas that the House recede and concur in the Senate amendment.

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Senate amendment No. 53: Page 41, line 1, strike out:

"SEC. 108. No part of any appropriation contained in this title shall be used to pay the compensation of any officers and employees who allocate positions in the classified civil service with a requirement of maximum age for such positions."

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House concur in the Senate amendment with an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. THOMAS moves that the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 53, and concur therein with an amendment, as follows: Restore the matter stricken out by said amendment, amended to read as follows:

"SEC. 108. No part of any appropriation contained in this title shall be used to pay the compensation of any officers and employees who allocate positions in the classified civil service with a requirement of maximum age for such positions; *Provided*, That (1) ability and (2) qualifications for employment to such positions shall be the governing considerations."

The motion was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider the votes by which action was taken on the several motions was laid on the table.

(By unanimous consent, at the request of Mr. YATES, the following remarks, made by him later in the day under a special order previously granted him, were ordered to be printed at this point in the RECORD.)

Mr. YATES. Mr. Speaker, I want only to comment on the amendment I offered when this bill was before the House which, in effect, prohibited any agency in the executive branch from refusing employment in the Federal service to a person solely because of his age. The House accepted the amendment, but it was stricken from the Senate bill. The conference report which we bring back to the House today, restores it, and, in my judgment, is a significant and progressive step toward breaking down one of the most unfair and unreasonable employment evils confronting our aging citizens—and that is the much too prevalent practice of refusing to hire a per-

son because his birth certificate says that he was born too long ago.

And what is too long ago? I stated that this is an evil confronting our aging citizens. Is a person an aging citizen at age 35 or 40? Is 36 years of age too ripe an age for a Federal tax collector? Is a woman 35 years of age too old to be a good secretary? The Civil Service Commission thinks so—it has refused to even consider applications of persons beyond these years for jobs of this type.

Early this year my attention was called to the case of a young machinist in St. Louis named Nick C. Mlinarich, who was laid off from his job. In order to qualify for unemployment compensation, he had to show that he had tried to get a job elsewhere. He happened to see a form announcement by the United States Civil Service Commission of an examination for tax collector GS-5. When he applied for the position his application was returned by the Commission with the statement that he did not qualify—that there were minimum and maximum age limits—from 18 to 35. He was prohibited from seeking this job only because he was 36 years old, even though he may have been completely qualified for it in all other respects. He was never given an opportunity to present his other qualifications.

In the New York Times of September 25, 1954, the story appeared of the recruitment of 100 stenographers and typists by the Federal Government, but they must be under 35 years of age. How many of our secretaries are under age 35? Their most valuable quality is experience and knowledge, which only come with years of work and training. And these are not the only cases of barring employment because of age.

Suppose maximum age were a barrier to election to Congress—imagine what would happen to this Congress if there were such a thing as maximum age to our election. Today, no Member of Congress is under 30. Thirteen percent of the Representatives and only 4 percent of the Senators are under 40. If the test used by the Civil Service Commission were used for congressional employment, almost all of us would be out of jobs.

We must face up to the fact that our country is growing older. While the Nation's total population has doubled since 1900, the age group from 45 to 64 has trebled. The number of persons over 64 has quadrupled.

Other figures show that one-third of the country's working force is now over 45; by 1975 about half the population of voting age will be past 45. Does it make sense to recognize as valid an employment practice which refuses to hire so many people solely on account of age?

A few months ago there were 2.8 million persons unemployed. Of these 2 million were age 45 and under; 800,000 were 46 and older. Shortly thereafter, 426,400 unemployed workers found jobs. Of these, 349,600 were 45 and under; 76,800 were 46 and older. What do these statistics show? They show that workers over 45 make up 29 percent of the total unemployed, and that when new jobs open up, only 18 percent of such persons get new jobs.

A man who finds himself out of a job after he has passed his middle forties, or a woman past 35, is in a very tough spot. Unless he has some special skill which happens to be in short supply, he has an exceedingly difficult time getting through the hiring gate. Many concerns have a fixed policy which forbids the hiring of any worker except under special circumstances, who is 45 years of age or over. For a woman, this discrimination is likely to set in some 10 years earlier.

Even when no such fixed policy exists, the prejudice against hiring a middle-aged or older worker is so general that he is more than likely to be turned down. The records show that depending on the kind and skill he possesses, it is from 2 to 6 times harder for a worker in these age brackets to get a job than for the younger man. His period of unemployment between jobs is likely to stretch into many anxious weeks and months. And when finally he does get back on a payroll—if he does—it may be at reduced wage or under circumstances that give him no real job security. For the rest, far too many, after repeated turndowns, give up the struggle and take themselves out of the labor market entirely.

Far too many of our older people are living frustrated and anxiety ridden lives, either dependent on others or struggling to make ends meet on inadequate incomes. Faced with problems relating to health and medical care, places to live, and the need for recreation, they find life increasingly difficult. We must not deny our fellow Americans a chance to earn their living and maintain their self-respect.

Difficult in employment is only one aspect of the problems of our aging citizens. As a Nation, our immediate task is to provide roles for our older people, which will make use efficiently of their admitted skills and experience, for the good of the community, the Nation, and their own self-respect. We must also determine how best we can aid the communities in providing more adequate health, housing, recreational, and educational facilities geared to the particular needs of our older people. This is a real problem which we must face up to now. Our aging citizens must not become America's displaced persons; and we must also make sure that the essential employability of these older workers is maintained in the event the needs of our defense programs should suddenly demand their services.

All this is imperative in the highest degree. For to the extent that we fail to find ways to remedy this present situation, these older people, and those now approaching their later years, will become an increasing social, medical, and financial burden on their children, their communities, and on the total economy.

In the Independent Offices Appropriations bill of 1952, I offered an amendment, which the Congress accepted, which was designed to take care of just this situation, to eliminate age as the sole test. The Civil Service Commission, even though it knew it was the intention of the Congress to remove its maximum age restrictions, nevertheless continued its frustrating practice on the

ground that a person's age was a definite factor in job classification. It used a loophole in the language to avoid the congressional intent. We have corrected that loophole today. The language of this amendment has no loopholes. It states specifically that ability and qualifications are to govern employment to a given position—not age, and it is the specific intention of the amendment not to permit the known qualifications to be used by the Commission as a loophole to again use age as a barrier to Federal employment. We want cooperation, not evasion.

Mr. Speaker, the amendment in this report is a good one. It strikes a real blow at an unreasonable and unconscionable barrier to the right of a person to earn a living. It shatters the concept that a birth certificate should be the exclusive test of a person's ability to work. Ability and qualifications replace age as a test for a Federal job, which is as it should be. I hope that private industry will take note of the constructive measure taken in Federal employment today and will take steps too, to eliminate age as the exclusive test for employment.

The second matter in this conference report, which I want to discuss, relates to the appropriation for the Federal Power Commission. This bill contains every penny that the Federal Power Commission asked not only from the Congress but from the Bureau of the Budget. It is rare that the Bureau of the Budget does not cut the appropriation requests of an executive agency. It made no reduction this year for the Federal Power Commission because the Commission needed all of its funds to deal with the regulation of the natural-gas industry, including the so-called natural-gas producers. The House and the Senate gave the Commission the funds they requested to hire an additional 41 employees for that job of regulating the entire natural-gas industry. The Commission now has no excuse to hamper it. It has the money. It has the approval of the Congress to hire the necessary number of employees for the job. The Supreme Court of the United States has stated specifically that the independent producers of natural gas are subject to the regulations of the Federal Power Commission. I think that the refusal of the Federal Power Commission to take steps to make effective regulations for the natural-gas industry up to the present time is disgraceful. It is about time for it to end its sitdown strike against regulating the independent producers of natural gas and getting on with the job of protecting the public. If the task is too much for the present Commission, they ought to resign and let somebody handle the job who wants to do it and do it properly. If the Commission is waiting for the Congress to change the law to exempt the independent producers of natural gas from regulation, it has a long wait, because I predict that Congress is not going to do it. The public need which prompted the passage of the act in 1938 to protect the public from exorbitant rates is still present and will be recognized by the Congress.

Reserve component 'who has been employed as a veterinarian by the United States Department of Agriculture for a period of 24 months from and after the date of enactment of this paragraph shall be liable for induction except in time of war or national emergency declared by the Congress.'

"The House managers objected to this portion of the Senate amendment on the grounds that these civilian employees of the Department of Agriculture are not serving in such employment as members of the uniformed services. The Senate managers receded from their insistence on this portion of the Senate amendment." (pp. 7768-9.)

3. LAWS, CODIFICATION. The Judiciary Committee reported without amendment an original bill, H. R. 6991, to revise, codify, and enact into law title 21 of the U. S. Code, "Food, Drugs, and Cosmetics" (H. Rept. 906) (p. 7809).
4. FOREIGN AID. The Foreign Affairs Committee was given permission to file, by midnight tonight, a report on S. 2090, the mutual security bill. (p. 7759). The time for filing minority views was extended until midnight Monday, June 27 (p. 7796).
5. STATE, JUSTICE, AND JUDICIARY APPROPRIATIONS, 1956. House conferees were appointed on this bill, H. R. 5502 (p. 7772). Senate conferees were appointed May 31.
6. GENERAL GOVERNMENT MATTERS APPROPRIATION BILL, 1956. Both Houses agreed to conference report on this bill, H. R. 6499 (pp. 7747, 7772-3). This bill will now be sent to the President.
7. HOUSING. The Banking and Currency Committee was given permission to file, by midnight Sunday, a report on S. 2126, the housing bill (p. 7808).
8. MONOPOLIES. Rep. Patman criticized certain recommendations made by the Attorney General's Committee to Study the Antitrust Laws and discussed the need for important improvements in the laws (pp. 7796-7).
9. DAIRY PROGRAM. Rep. Johnson, Wis., inserted statements prepared by three university professors which discuss the findings of a research study on dairy programs (pp. 7797-7807).
10. ADJOURNED until Mon., June 27 (p. 7809). Rep. McCormack announced that on Tues. the conference report on the selective service bill will be considered to be followed by the foreign aid bill (pp. 7795-6).

SENATE

11. INDEPENDENT OFFICES APPROPRIATION BILL, 1956. Agreed to the conference report on this bill, H. R. 5240 (pp. 7732-4). Concurred in the House amendment to the Senate amendment, to prohibit any agency covered by title I of the bill from refusing employment in the Federal Service to a person solely because of his age (pp. 7732).
12. D. C. APPROPRIATION BILL, 1956. Passed with amendments this bill, H. R. 6239 (pp. 7734-7). Senate conferees were appointed (p. 7737).
13. COPPER. Sen. Williams criticized the GSA for giving a windfall to a copper mining company, and inserted correspondence with GSA and GAO on this matter (pp. 7728-30).

Digest of CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS

OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF BUDGET AND FINANCE
(For Department Staff Only)

Issued June 24, 1955
For actions of June 23, 1955
84th-1st - No. 106

CONTENTS

Adjournment.....10	Food.....3	Personnel.....1,11,18,24
Appropriations...5,6,11,12	Foreign aid.....4,10	Reclamation.....19
Copper.....13	Foreign trade.....22	Recreation.....16
Dairy industry.....9	Housing.....7	Selective service.....2,10
Debt limit.....14,17	Lands.....16	Soil conservation.....20
Drugs.....3	Laws, codification.....3	Sugar.....21
Electrification.....19	Monopolies.....8,23	Water compact.....15
Employment.....11		

HIGHLIGHTS: Both Houses agreed to conference reports on Federal employees pay bill and general Government matters appropriation bill. House received conference report on selective service bill. Senate agreed to conference report on independent offices appropriation bill.

HOUSE

1. PERSONNEL. Both Houses agreed to the conference report on S. 67, to adjust the rates of basic compensation of certain officers and employees of the Federal Government. The text of the bill as finally passed is printed in the Record. (pp. 7737, 7790-4.) This bill will now be sent to the President.

Passed as reported H. R. 5560, to make permanent the existing privilege of free importation of personal and household effects brought into the U. S. under Government orders (pp. 7770-1).

The Judiciary Committee reported with amendments H. J. Res. 157, to establish a Commission on Government Security (H. Rept. 911) (p. D607).

2. SELECTIVE SERVICE. Received the conference report on H. R. 3005, to further amend the Universal Military Training and Service Act by extending for four years the authority to induct certain individuals, and to extend for the same period the benefits under the Dependents Act. The statement of the House conferees includes the following:

"The Senate amendment provided for the exemption from registration and induction of members of the Reserve components of the Armed Forces while employed as veterinarians of the United States Department of Agriculture. This same provision was also applied to prior-service exemptions by another subsection of the Senate amendment which provided that no member of the

"Everything worthwhile takes time, and the years teach us all patience."

Again he was squarely in the American tradition, with its reliance on the idealism and innate reasonableness of men. He had an old-fashioned faith in the sovereign power of reason in human affairs.

But preeminently, Bob La Follette was a dissenter—a dissenter in the finest sense of the word.

He did not dissent through mere obstinacy. He dissented in righteous indignation when he thought the objectives of our Government were being subverted. He satisfied what is said to be the acid test of dissent, namely the ability to get itself accepted finally as the truth. In this respect no statesman in our history has succeeded better. I have often wondered if he, as a boy, heard of the advice given by Disraeli to a young politician. When asked what he could best do to serve the public well, Disraeli replied: "Associate yourself with a just, but unpopular cause." Often his voice sounded as one in the wilderness because the most successful and most respectable in the Nation were carried away with the doctrine of laissez faire. They believed that our new industrial society, if not interfered with by Government, would lead to Utopia. Bob reminded them that merely an abundance of materials did not represent true progress; that progress implied the progressive enlightenment of the people, the humanization of our institutions and the free application of intelligence in the evolution of society. He reminded them that in their enthusiasm for material gains they were breaking with the ideals of an earlier day. It was often a thankless task. But it needed to be said, and he said it. He was called wrong, shortsighted and unfair. But no one ever called Bob La Follette dishonest. And when he died in 1925 he enjoyed the respect of everyone.

How important it is that we keep alive this type of dissent in America. It is as important now as it was then. We must test all of our public actions by dissent. The majority does not always discover the right answer until it is so tested.

The term Fighting Bob to the uninformed might connote a man in uniform, a general or perhaps an admiral. Particularly would that have been true in days gone by when the history of nations was written in terms of their wars, their most glorious achievements in terms of battles won and their heroes in terms of conquerors of other people. Not so with Bob La Follette. He was a man of peace; not a pacifist but a fighter for peace. He fought for peace with the same steadfastness of purpose that he fought for other things. He was not cowed by the majority view. He was satisfied to live with his own conscience.

Yes, he was scathed for it, but he died with the respect of everyone.

The day before yesterday I participated in the unveiling of a statue of a former Chief Justice in the rotunda of our National Capitol. There were the images—two from each State—of the most beloved men and women of American history. I noticed that the vast majority of them were civilians rather than military men—statesmen, social workers, philanthropists, scientists, and humanitarians of various description. They were citizens of peace. In the forefront of these was the statue of Fighting Bob La Follette, most beloved son of Wisconsin. Instantly my thoughts flew back to the turbulent days of his career, and then it occurred to me how understanding Americans are on sober second thought, how willing they are to make amends for harsh appraisals made in times of crisis, and how the objects of their lasting affection are those who have tried to make life more rewarding for everyone. I could not help noticing how stalwart Bob La Follette appeared in that company.

And today to see the affectionate regard in which he is held in his own State, 30 years after his death, produces a thrill of pride and a feeling of well-being.

I trust that 100 years from today the people of Wisconsin will gather in this same spot to rekindle the flame of his memory. His accomplishments should then stand out in even bolder relief. The need for his understanding of people, his devotion to their interests, his fighting faith in our free institutions, will be equally as great as it is now.

It will give the people of Wisconsin then the same feeling of well-being that we have today.

THE FEDERAL DEBT LIMIT

Mr. BYRD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the body of the RECORD, as a part of my remarks, a statement prepared by me relative to the Federal debt limit.

There being no objection, the statement was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

STATEMENT BY SENATOR BYRD

I cannot approve the increase in the Federal debt limit as requested by the President in his January budget message to Congress. Careful study of the Government's fiscal situation convinces me that with due economy it is not necessary to increase the debt limit above the present ceiling of \$275 billion, plus the temporary authorization of an additional \$6 billion.

This \$6 billion temporary authorization was provided a year ago and it expires a week from today on June 30. I shall support another extension for one year in the same amount of \$6 billion on a temporary basis to expire on June 30, 1956, but I shall do so with reluctance because the deficit in the coming year is largely the result of tax reductions which I opposed. It is the height of fiscal folly to reduce taxes and add the loss to the public debt.

In fact, the Federal fiscal situation has worsened since the temporary increase was granted a year ago, and to this extent continuation of the temporary \$6 billion increase will be a tighter limitation on expenditures than it has been in the past year.

We should balance the budget by retrenchment in expenditures. If we can not do this now when we are at peace, with the highest prosperity in our history, when can we balance the budget?

Continual increase in the public debt means ultimate disaster. The fact that we have lost half of the purchasing power of the American dollar since 1940 is attributable in large measure to deficit spending. Secretary of the Treasury George M. Humphrey has testified before the Senate Finance Committee that deficit spending certainly is the main factor in depreciation of the currency.

It will be recalled that the administration 2 years ago requested a permanent increase of \$15 billion in the statutory debt limit to lift the ceiling on Federal debt from \$275 billion to \$290 billion.

Congress at that time was told that if this increase was not granted the Government is fiscal year 1954 could not pay its bills and panic would result. The House of Representatives approved the request but the Senate Finance Committee rejected it completely. The administration reduced its expenses, lived within the \$275 billion debt ceiling and no evil consequences occurred.

Last year the administration requested a permanent increase of \$10 billion in the statutory debt limit to lift the ceiling on Federal debt from \$275 billion to \$285 billion. The Senate Finance Committee rejected the request for permanent increase again, and under the circumstances recom-

mended a temporary increase of \$6 billion for 1 year expiring June 30, 1955, and the Committee's recommendation was enacted by Congress.

If we had not reduced taxes and if proper economies had been effected, it would not now be necessary again to extend this temporary increase for another year.

By all means, the increase must be on a temporary basis to provide an annual review of our dangerous fiscal situation. In my opinion the temporary increase should not exceed the \$6 billion allowed in the current year and this should not be allowed beyond June 30, 1956, when the \$275 billion statutory limit again should prevail.

It will be with reluctance that I shall vote for this temporary increase not to exceed \$6 billion and not to extend more than 1 year. In this connection:

I submit that the administration has made this necessary by reducing taxes while still operating on a deficit financing basis;

I urge the administration and the Congress to get better control of expenditures within the coming year by reducing the unexpended balances which the President in his budget document estimated at \$82 billion as of July 1, next week; and

I point out that action by Congress in the 1954 Revenue Act requiring a more even distribution of corporation tax payments throughout the year will eliminate some of the peaks and valleys in revenues collections.

Because of the tremendous unexpended balances, over which there is little annual expenditure control, the debt ceiling at present is the only real control which Congress can exercise over expenditures. Under current circumstances the debt ceiling is not a fiscal gadget to be taken lightly; it is a significant safeguard for the protection of the financial stability of this Nation.

If this temporary increase should be granted, I think it should be regarded by the administration as an indication of congressional notice that it will not be repeated again. In fact, a direct Federal debt of \$275 billion is more than we should owe.

In consideration of the direct Federal debt ceiling, it should not be overlooked that there are additional contingent liabilities on the Federal Government in the form of guaranteed loans and insured loans, etc., totaling approximately \$250 billion.

There is nothing more important today than balancing the Federal budget, avoiding additional debt and provision for ultimate reduction of the debt. This Nation grew great under fiscally sound policies, but we have now been exploiting our good credit for a quarter of a century.

Fiscal soundness today is more imperative than ever in view of the worldwide obligations which have been assumed by the Federal Government of the United States.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Is there further morning business?

If not, morning business is closed.

ELIMINATION OF CUMULATIVE VOTING SHARES OF STOCK OF DIRECTORS OF NATIONAL BANKING ASSOCIATIONS

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Chair lays before the Senate the unfinished business, which will be stated by title.

The LEGISLATIVE CLERK. A bill (S. 256) to eliminate cumulative voting of shares of stock in the election of directors of national banking associations unless provided for in the articles of association.

INDEPENDENT OFFICES APPROPRIATION BILL, 1956—CONFERENCE REPORT

Mr. HAYDEN. Mr. President, I submit a report of the committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 5240) making appropriations for the sundry independent executive bureaus, boards, commissions, corporations, agencies, and offices, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1956, and for other purposes. I ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of the report.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The report will be read for the information of the Senate.

The legislative clerk read the report. (For conference report, see House proceedings of June 21, 1955, pp. 7563-7564, CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.)

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Is there objection to the present consideration of the report?

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the report.

Mr. KNOWLAND. Mr. President, I should like to ask if the distinguished Senator from Arizona can inform me what happened in the conference to the item of \$25,000 for the national training program.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. Mr. President, I think I can answer that question, if the Senator from Arizona will yield to me.

Mr. HAYDEN. Certainly.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. There was a Budget Bureau estimate of \$55,000 for continuing the National Security Commission. The House eliminated it entirely. The Senate provided \$25,000 to keep the activity going. The House conferees were insistent that that appropriation should be deleted. It was my personal feeling, as one of the conferees, that if the Reserve training bill which is now pending in Congress should become a law we could straighten out that situation in connection with that bill, and in the supplementary budget. In the meantime, if the National Security Commission must maintain an office, I hope it can obtain some money from the President's emergency fund, or from some of the White House services.

Mr. KNOWLAND. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. HAYDEN. I yield.

Mr. KNOWLAND. I express the hope that some way will be found by the executive branch to continue this activity until the question is definitely settled and the Congress has an opportunity finally to act upon it. I hope that in the meantime sufficient funds will be found to maintain the office.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. HAYDEN. I yield.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. I share the hope of the distinguished minority leader. I think this is false economy. It is evident that the Congress will shortly be considering a reserve bill. At that time we shall expect the distinguished members of this Commission and their staff to present to us, in the hearings, the results of their months of labors and years of findings.

I think it is false economy to cut off the appropriation and not give the Commission a penny, when members of the Commission and staff are entitled to their accumulated leave, and are needed on the job now perhaps more than ever before. I am sorry to see that the bill itself does not contain an appropriation for that purpose. However, I do not wish to have the Senate's action interpreted in such a way as to preclude the executive or the departments from using some special fund to continue with this activity until we can utilize the Commission in connection with the reserve bill, and have the benefit of the testimony of its members.

Mr. KNOWLAND. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. HAYDEN. I yield.

Mr. KNOWLAND. I join in the remarks of the distinguished majority leader. If the situation cannot be handled by the executive department with existing funds, I think we should give consideration to this need in connection with any supplemental appropriation bill which may come before the Senate.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. Mr. President, I concur in the views of the distinguished majority leader and the distinguished minority leader. I think the chairman of the Appropriations Committee will agree with me that the Senate conferees

tried to retain this item; but the House conferees were insistent that this appropriation be eliminated.

Mr. HAYDEN. It could not be retained in the bill. I am sure the Committee on Appropriations will be glad to give consideration to an item for this purpose in a supplemental bill.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The question is on agreeing to the conference report.

The report was agreed to.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore laid before the Senate a message from the House of Representatives announcing its action on certain amendments of the Senate to House bill 5240, which was read as follows:

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, U. S.,
June 22, 1955.

Resolved, That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendments of the Senate numbered 1 and 50 to the bill (H. R. 5240) titled "An act making appropriations for sundry independent executive bureaus, boards, commissions, corporations, agencies, and offices, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1956, and for other purposes," and concur therein.

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 53, and concur therein with an amendment, as follows: Restore the matter stricken out by said amendment, amended to read as follows:

"SEC. 108. No part of any appropriation contained in this title shall be used to pay the compensation of any officers and employees who allocate positions in the classified civil service with a requirement of maximum age for such positions: *Provided*, That (1) ability and (2) qualifications for employment to such positions shall be the governing considerations."

Mr. HAYDEN. Mr. President, I move that the Senate concur in the amendment of the House to the amendment of the Senate numbered 53.

The motion was agreed to.

Mr. HAYDEN. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD at the conclusion of my remarks a table indicating the various appropriations in the independent offices appropriation bill.

There being no objection, the table was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

Independent Offices appropriation bill for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1956

Appropriation title	Appropriations, 1955	Budget estimates, 1956	House allowance	Senate allowance	Conference allowance
TITLE I—INDEPENDENT OFFICES					
Alexander Hamilton Bicentennial Commission: Expenses.....	\$10,000	(a)	0	\$15,000	\$15,000
Civil Service Commission:					
Salaries and expenses.....	15,575,600	\$16,825,000	\$16,217,500	16,217,500	16,217,500
Investigations of United States citizens for employment by international organizations.....	1,400,000	500,000	(2)		
Annuities, Panama Canal construction employees and Lighthouse Service widows.....	2,354,000	2,170,000	2,170,000	2,170,000	2,170,000
Payment to the civil-service retirement and disability fund.....		(3)	250,000,000	216,000,000	233,000,000
Payment to the civil-service retirement and disability fund for increases in annuities.....	29,623,000	0	0		
Administrative expenses, Federal Employees Life Insurance.....		(4)	(5)		
Total Civil Service Commission.....	47,952,600	19,495,000	268,387,500	234,387,500	251,387,500
Federal Civil Defense Administration:					
Operations.....	10,025,000	11,600,000	11,000,000	11,600,000	11,300,000
Federal contributions.....	6,12,000,000	12,400,000	12,400,000	12,400,000	12,400,000
Emergency supplies and equipment.....	26,000,000	35,300,000	30,000,000	35,300,000	32,650,000
Total, Federal Civil Defense Administration.....	48,025,000	59,300,000	53,400,000	59,300,000	56,350,000

Footnotes at end of table.

Independent Offices appropriation bill for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1956—Continued

Appropriation title	Appropriations, 1955	Budget esti- mates, 1956	House allowance	Senate allowance	Conference allowance
TITLE I.—INDEPENDENT OFFICES—CON.					
Funds appropriated to the President: Disaster relief.....		\$10,000,000	\$2,000,000	\$5,000,000	\$3,500,000
Federal Communications Commission: Salaries and expenses.....	⁷ \$6,629,400	6,700,000	6,870,000	6,870,000	6,870,000
Federal Power Commission: Salaries and expenses.....	⁸ 4,250,000	4,650,000	4,650,000	4,650,000	4,650,000
Federal Trade Commission: Salaries and expenses.....	4,045,000	4,300,000	4,225,000	4,300,000	4,262,500
General Accounting Office: Salaries and expenses.....	31,981,000	32,100,000	31,981,000	31,981,000	31,981,000
General Services Administration:					
Operating expenses, Public Buildings Service.....	95,960,000	⁹ 99,231,000	95,960,000	99,231,000	97,595,500
Emergency operating expenses.....	15,647,000	13,400,000	10,000,000	13,200,000	11,600,000
Repair, improvement, and equipment of federally owned buildings outside the District of Columbia.....	12,000,000	20,000,000	25,000,000	25,000,000	25,000,000
Operating expenses, Federal Supply Service.....	2,660,000	3,120,000	2,890,000	3,120,000	3,005,000
Expenses, general supply fund.....	12,066,800	12,000,000	12,000,000	12,000,000	12,000,000
Operating expenses, National Archives and Records Service.....	5,000,000	5,650,000	5,550,000	5,550,000	5,550,000
Administrative operations.....	3,789,500	4,450,000	4,000,000	4,250,000	4,125,000
Refunds under Renegotiation Act.....	(¹⁰)	(¹¹)	(¹¹)		
Strategic and critical materials.....	380,000,000	521,500,000	521,500,000	521,500,000	521,500,000
Strategic and critical materials (liquidation of contract authorization).....	(¹²) 0	27,400,000	27,400,000	27,400,000	27,400,000
Hospital facilities in the District of Columbia.....	0	1,610,000	1,610,000	1,610,000	1,610,000
Hospital facilities in the District of Columbia (liquidation of contract author- ization).....	4,500,000	9,700,000	9,700,000	9,700,000	9,700,000
United States Post Office and Courthouse, Nome, Alaska.....	0	1,200,000	1,000,000	1,200,000	1,100,000
Additional court facilities.....	2,970,600	0	0	0	0
Survey of Government Records.....	300,000	0	0	0	0
Abaca fiber program.....		(¹³)			
Administrative expenses.....	(¹⁴)	(¹⁴)	(¹⁵)		
Buildings management fund.....	500,000	0			
Total, General Services Administration.....	535,393,900	719,261,000	716,610,000	723,761,000	720,185,500
Housing and Home Finance Agency:					
Office of the Administrator:					
Salaries and expenses.....	3,968,500	¹⁶ 6,050,000	4,300,000	6,050,000	5,000,000
Defense planning activities.....	0	100,000	0		
Reserve of planned public works.....	1,500,000	8,500,000	2,500,000	3,500,000	3,000,000
Urban planning grants.....	1,000,000	4,000,000	2,000,000	2,000,000	2,000,000
Capital grants for slum clearance and urban renewal.....	39,000,000	60,000,000	60,000,000	50,000,000	50,000,000
Reimbursement to Federal Bureau of Investigation.....	500,000	0			
Public facility loans, revolving fund.....	¹⁵ 2,000,000	(¹⁷)	(¹⁸)		
Total, Office of the Administrator.....	47,968,500	78,650,000	68,800,000	61,550,000	60,000,000
Public Housing Administration:					
Administrative expenses.....	¹⁹ 7,350,000	8,800,000	8,000,000	8,400,000	8,200,000
Annual contributions.....	63,950,000	87,000,000	80,000,000	83,500,000	81,750,000
Total, Public Housing Administration.....	71,300,000	95,800,000	88,000,000	91,900,000	89,950,000
Total, Housing and Home Finance Agency.....	119,268,500	174,450,000	156,800,000	153,450,000	149,950,000
Interstate Commerce Commission:					
Salaries and expenses.....	0	11,975,000	11,975,000		
General expenses.....	9,816,000	(²⁰)	(²⁰)	10,583,000	10,437,000
Defense transport activities.....	170,000	(²⁰)	(²⁰)		
Railroad safety.....	974,500	(²⁰)	(²⁰)	974,500	974,500
Locomotive inspection.....	709,500	(²⁰)	(²⁰)	709,500	709,500
Total, Interstate Commerce Commission.....	11,670,000	11,975,000	11,975,000	12,267,000	12,121,000
National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics:					
Salaries and expenses.....	²¹ 51,240,000	63,500,000	56,000,000	63,500,000	60,135,000
Construction and equipment.....	4,620,000	13,000,000	11,700,000	13,000,000	12,565,000
Total, National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics.....	55,860,000	76,500,000	67,700,000	76,500,000	72,700,000
National Capital Housing Authority: Maintenance and operation of properties.....	43,000	37,000	37,000	37,000	37,000
National Science Foundation:					
Salaries and expenses.....	12,250,000	20,000,000	12,250,000	20,000,000	16,000,000
International Geophysical Year.....	2,000,000	11,000,000	10,000,000	10,000,000	10,000,000
Total, National Science Foundation.....	14,250,000	31,000,000	22,250,000	30,000,000	26,000,000
National Security Training Commission: Salaries and expenses.....	55,000	55,000	0	25,000	0
Renegotiation Board: Salaries and expenses.....	4,500,000	4,250,000	3,750,000	4,250,000	4,150,000
Securities and Exchange Commission: Salaries and expenses.....	4,750,000	4,997,000	4,875,000	4,997,000	4,955,000
Selective Service System: Salaries and expenses.....	29,003,063	28,700,000	²² 26,958,875	27,474,000	27,216,000
Veterans' Administration:					
General operating expenses.....	167,672,300	160,300,000	155,000,000	161,004,000	158,002,000
Medical administration and miscellaneous operating expenses.....	14,654,000	15,294,000	15,294,000	15,294,000	15,294,000
Inpatient care.....	²³ 593,992,500	²⁴ 619,000,000	²⁴ 619,000,000	²⁴ 619,000,000	²⁴ 619,000,000
Outpatient care.....	82,134,000	82,089,000	82,089,000	82,089,000	82,089,000
Maintenance and operation of supply depots.....	1,654,000	1,578,000	1,578,000	1,578,000	1,578,000
Compensation and pensions.....	²⁵ 2,675,000,000	2,800,000,000	2,800,000,000	2,800,000,000	2,800,000,000
Readjustment benefits.....	²⁵ 567,000,000	627,097,000	627,097,000	627,097,000	627,097,000
Military and naval insurance.....	4,932,000	4,868,000	4,868,000	4,868,000	4,868,000
National service life insurance.....	30,570,000	81,300,000	81,300,000	81,300,000	81,300,000
Servicemen's indemnities.....	30,000,000	40,500,000	40,500,000	40,500,000	40,500,000
Grants to the Republic of the Philippines.....	2,175,000	2,629,000	2,500,000	2,500,000	2,500,000

Footnotes at end of table.

Independent Offices appropriation bill for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1956—Continued

Appropriation title	Appropriations, 1955	Budget esti- mates, 1956	House allowance	Senate allowance	Conference allowance
TITLE I.—INDEPENDENT OFFICES—Con.					
Veterans' Administration—Con.					
Hospital and domiciliary facilities.....	\$47,000,000	\$13,815,000	\$30,000,000	\$30,000,000	\$30,000,000
Major alterations, improvements, and repairs.....	3,480,000	3,900,000	3,900,000	3,900,000	3,900,000
Total, Veterans' Administration.....	4,220,263,800	4,452,370,000	4,463,126,000	4,469,130,000	4,466,128,000
Total, title I.....	5,137,940,263	5,640,140,000	5,845,595,375	5,848,394,500	5,842,458,500

- ^a Estimate for 1955 of \$15,000 in H. Doc. 151.

¹ And not to exceed \$500,000 of unobligated funds continued available.

² Unobligated balance of prior year appropriations continued available until June 30, 1956.

³ Estimate of \$216,000,000 was proposed for later transmission, following proposed legislation for financing Government's share.

⁴ Not to exceed \$140,000 from the "Employees' Life Insurance Fund."

⁵ Not to exceed \$80,000 from the "Employees' Life Insurance Fund."

⁶ And in addition, reappropriation of not to exceed \$1,300,000.

⁷ And not to exceed \$150,000 of unobligated funds continued available; and includes \$84,000 in 2d supplemental appropriation bill, 1955.

⁸ Includes \$100,000 in 2d supplemental appropriation bill, 1955.

⁹ Estimate reduced \$169,000 in H. Doc. 95.

¹⁰ Unobligated balance of prior year appropriations continued available until June 30, 1956.

¹¹ Unobligated balance of prior year appropriations continued available until expended.

¹² Not to exceed \$27,600,000 of prior year appropriations made available.
- ¹³ Estimate of \$3,500,000 withdrawn by H. Doc. 91.

¹⁴ Administrative expense limitation of \$135,000.

¹⁵ Administrative expense limitation of \$100,000.

¹⁶ Estimate increased \$350,000 in S. Doc. 41.

¹⁷ Administrative expense limitation of \$75,000.

¹⁸ Administrative expense limitation of \$40,000.

¹⁹ Includes \$400,000 contained in the Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1955.

²⁰ Consolidated in above amount.

²¹ And not to exceed \$1,000,000 of unobligated funds continued available; and includes \$240,000 in 2d supplemental appropriation bill, 1955.

²² And not to exceed \$1,226,000 of unobligated funds continued available.

²³ And in addition \$7,134,500 from reimbursements for services performed for other Government agencies and individuals.

²⁴ And in addition \$7,229,600 from reimbursements for services performed for other Government agencies and individuals.

²⁵ Includes amounts in 2d supplemental appropriation bill, 1955, and second urgent deficiency, 1956.

ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

[Limitations on amounts of corporate funds to be expended]

Corporation or agency	Authorizations, 1955	Budget estimates, 1956	House allowance	Senate allowance	Conference allowance
TITLE II—CORPORATIONS					
Housing and Home Finance Agency:					
Housing loans to educational institutions.....	\$375,000	\$575,000	\$425,000	\$575,000	\$500,000
Public facility loans.....	75,000	75,000	40,000	40,000	40,000
Revolving fund (liquidating programs).....	3,940,000	2,800,000	2,500,000	2,700,000	2,600,000
Federal National Mortgage Association.....	3,238,000	3,950,000	3,950,000	3,950,000	3,950,000
Home Loan Bank Board.....	775,000	920,000	920,000	920,000	920,000
Federal Savings and Loan Insurance Corporation.....	455,000	500,000	985,000	500,000	985,000
Federal Housing Administration.....	5,625,000	6,650,000	5,900,000	5,900,000	5,900,000
Public Housing Administration.....	17,350,000	18,800,000	18,000,000	8,400,000	8,200,000
Total, administrative expenses.....	21,833,000	24,270,000	22,720,000	22,985,000	23,095,000

¹ Included in title I.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
APPROPRIATIONS, 1956

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the unfinished business be temporarily laid aside and that the Senate proceed to the consideration of Calendar No. 628, House bill 6239, the District of Columbia appropriation bill.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The bill will be stated by title for the information of the Senate.

The CHIEF CLERK. A bill (H. R. 6239) making appropriations for the government of the District of Columbia and other activities chargeable in whole or in part against the revenues of said District for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1956, and for other purposes.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the Senator from Texas?

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the bill, which had been reported from the Committee on Appropriations with amendments.

Mr. STENNIS. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the committee amendments be agreed to en bloc, and that the bill, as thus amended, be considered, for purposes of amendment, as original text, provided, however, that no point of order against any amendment shall be deemed to have been

waived by the adoption of this agreement.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the Senator from Mississippi? The Chair hears none, and it is so ordered.

The amendments agreed to en bloc are as follows:

Under the heading "Federal Payment to District of Columbia," on page 2, line 4, after the word "and" to strike out "\$16,000,000" and insert "\$20,000,000"; and in line 7, after the word "which", to strike out "\$5,500,000" and insert "\$7,000,000."

Under the heading "Operating Expenses—Executive Office," on page 3, at the beginning of line 23, to strike out "\$300,000" and insert "\$364,900, of which \$50,000 shall be available only upon enactment into law of H. R. 191 for regulating the election of delegates representing the District of Columbia to national political conventions."

Under the subhead "Department of General Administration," on page 4, line 9, after the word "Incorporated", to strike out "\$3,021,850" and insert "\$3,135,560."

Under the subhead "Office of Corporation Counsel," on page 5, line 12, after the name "Columbia", to strike out "\$427,000" and insert "\$442,900."

Under the subhead "Compensation and Retirement Fund Expenses," on page 6, at the beginning of line 3, to strike out "\$9,936,000" and insert "\$10,036,000."

Under the subhead "Regulatory Agencies," on page 6, line 13, after the word "employees", to strike out "\$958,000" and insert "\$991,420."

Under the subhead "Department of Occupations and Professions," on page 7, line 11, after the word "Committee", to strike out "\$240,000" and insert "\$253,030."

Under the subhead "Public Schools," on page 8, line 16, after the word "vehicles", to strike out "\$27,996,810" and insert "\$28,285,968."

Under the subhead "Public Library," on page 9, line 16, to strike out "\$1,620,000" and insert "\$1,641,000."

Under the subhead "Recreation Department," on page 9, line 20, to strike out "\$1,678,000" and insert "\$1,694,000."

Under the subhead "Metropolitan Police," on page 11, line 20, after the word "otherwise", to strike out "\$12,781,000" and insert "\$12,826,000."

Under the subhead "Veterans' Service Center," on page 12, line 17, after the word "services", to strike out "\$90,000" and insert "\$92,200."

Under the subhead "Office of Civil Defense," on page 12, line 21, after the word "vehicles", to strike out "\$75,000" and insert "\$100,000."

Under the subhead "Courts," on page 13, line 17, after the word "Justice", to strike out "\$3,300,000" and insert "\$3,374,000."

Under the subhead "Department of Public Health," on page 16, line 7, after the word "Home", to strike out "\$23,492,000" and insert "\$23,687,564."

Under the subhead "Department of Corrections," on page 17, line 15, after the word "sentence", to strike out "\$4,520,000" and insert "\$4,533,640."

Under the subhead "Office of Surveyor," on page 21, line 9, after the word "Surveyor", to strike out "\$148,920" and insert "\$158,920."

Public Law 112 - 84th Congress
Chapter 244 - 1st Session
H. R. 5240

AN ACT

All 69 Stat. 199.

Making appropriations for sundry independent executive bureaus, boards, commissions, corporations, agencies, and offices, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1956, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following Independent Offices Appropriation Act, 1956. sums are appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for sundry independent executive bureaus, boards, commissions, corporations, agencies, and offices, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1956, namely:

TITLE I—INDEPENDENT OFFICES

ALEXANDER HAMILTON BICENTENNIAL COMMISSION

For an additional amount for "Alexander Hamilton Bicentennial Commission", \$15,000: *Provided*, That said appropriation shall be immediately available and remain available until expended.

CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION

Salaries and expenses: For necessary expenses, including not to exceed \$29,000 for services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a); not to exceed \$10,000 for medical examinations performed for veterans by private physicians on a fee basis; travel expenses of examiners acting under the direction of the Commission, and expenses of examinations and investigations held in Washington and elsewhere; not to exceed \$100 for the purchase of newspapers and periodicals (excluding scientific, technical, trade or traffic periodicals, for official use); payment in advance for library membership in societies whose publications are available to members only or to members at a price lower than to the general public; not to exceed \$65,000 for performing the duties imposed upon the Commission by the Act of July 19, 1940 (54 Stat. 767); reimbursement of the General Services Administration for security guard services for protection of confidential files; not to exceed \$443,000 for expenses of travel; and not to exceed \$5,000 for actuarial services by contract, without regard to section 3709, Revised Statutes, as amended; \$16,217,500: *Provided*, That no details from any executive department or independent establishment in the District of Columbia or elsewhere to the Commission's central office in Washington or to any of its regional offices shall be made during the current fiscal year, but this shall not affect the making of details for service as members of the boards of examiners outside the immediate offices of the Commission in Washington or of the regional directors, nor shall it affect the making of details of persons qualified to serve as expert examiners on special subjects: *Provided further*, That the Civil Service Commission shall have power in case of emergency to transfer or detail any of its employees to or from its office or field force.

No part of the appropriations herein made to the Civil Service Commission shall be available for the salaries and expenses of the Legal Examining Unit in the Examining and Personnel Utilization Division of the Commission, established pursuant to Executive Order 9358 of July 1, 1943, or for the compensation or expenses of any member of a board of examiners (1) who has not made affidavit he has not appeared in any agency proceeding within the preceding two years, and will not thereafter while a board member appear in

any agency proceeding, as a party, or in behalf of a party to the proceeding, before an agency in which an applicant is employed who has been rated or will be rated by such member; or (2) who, after making such affidavit, has rated an applicant who at the time of the rating is employed by an agency before which the board member has appeared as a party, or in behalf of a party, within the preceding two years: *Provided*, That the definitions of "agency", "agency proceeding", and "party" in section 2 of the Administrative Procedure Act shall apply to these terms as used herein.

60 Stat. 237.
5 USC 1001.
Officers al-
locating
supervisory
positions.

No part of appropriations herein shall be used to pay the compensation of officers and employees of the Civil Service Commission who allocate or reallocate supervisory positions in the classified civil service solely on the size of the group, section, bureau, or other organization unit, or on the number of subordinates supervised. References to size of the group, section, bureau, or other organization unit or the number of subordinates supervised may be given effect only to the extent warranted by the workload of such organization unit and then only in combination with other factors, such as the kind, difficulty, and complexity of work supervised, the degree and scope of responsibility delegated to the supervisor, and the kind, degree, and value of the supervision actually exercised.

International
organizations,
employees.
22 USC 287
note.

Investigations of United States citizens for employment by international organizations: For expenses necessary to carry out the provisions of Executive Order No. 10422 of January 9, 1953, as amended, prescribing procedures for making available to the Secretary General of the United Nations, and the executive heads of other international organizations, certain information concerning United States citizens employed, or being considered for employment by such organizations, the unobligated balance of the appropriation granted under this head in the "Independent Offices Appropriation Act, 1955", shall remain available until June 30, 1956: *Provided*, That this appropriation shall be available for advances or reimbursements to the applicable appropriations or funds of the Civil Service Commission and the Federal Bureau of Investigation for expenses incurred by such agencies under said Executive order: *Provided further*, That members of the International Organizations Employees Loyalty Board may be paid actual transportation expenses, and per diem in lieu of subsistence authorized by the Travel Expense Act of 1949 while traveling on official business away from their homes or regular places of business, including periods while en route to and from and at the place where their services are to be performed: *Provided further*, That nothing in sections 281 or 283 of title 18, United States Code, or in section 190 of the Revised Statutes (5 U. S. C. 99) shall be deemed to apply to any person because of appointment for part-time or intermittent service as a member of the International Organizations Employees Loyalty Board in the Civil Service Commission as established by Executive Order 10422, dated January 9, 1953, as amended.

68 Stat. 278.
63 Stat. 166.
5 USC 835
note.

62 Stat. 597.

Annuities.

58 Stat. 258.
33 USC 771-
775.

Annuities, Panama Canal construction employees and Lighthouse Service widows: For payment of annuities authorized by the Act of May 29, 1944, as amended (48 U. S. C. 1373a), and the Act of August 19, 1950 (64 Stat. 465), \$2,170,000.

41 Stat. 614.

Payment to civil-service retirement and disability fund: For financing the liability of the United States, created by the Act approved May 22, 1920, and Acts amendatory thereof (5 U. S. C., ch. 14), \$233,000,000, which amount shall be placed to the credit of the "civil-service retirement and disability fund".

Not to exceed \$80,000 of the funds in the "Employees' Life Insurance Fund" shall be available for reimbursement to the Civil Service Commission for administrative expenses incurred by the Commission during the current fiscal year in the administration of the Federal Employees' Group Life Insurance Act.

68 Stat. 736.
5 USC 2091
note.

FEDERAL CIVIL DEFENSE ADMINISTRATION

Operations: For necessary expenses, not otherwise provided for, in carrying out the provisions of the Federal Civil Defense Act of 1950, as amended (50 U. S. C., App. 2251-2297), including services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a); reimbursement of the Civil Service Commission for full field investigations of employees occupying positions of critical importance from the standpoint of national security; expenses of attendance at meetings concerned with civil defense functions; reimbursement of the General Services Administration for security guard services; not to exceed \$5,000 for the purchase of newspapers, periodicals, and teletype news services; and not to exceed \$6,000 for emergency and extraordinary expenses to be expended under the direction of the Administrator for such purposes as he deems proper, and his determination thereon shall be final and conclusive; \$11,300,000.

64 Stat. 1245.
60 Stat. 810.

Federal contributions: For financial contributions to the States, not otherwise provided for, pursuant to subsection (i) of section 201 of the Federal Civil Defense Act of 1950, as amended, to be equally matched with State funds, \$12,400,000, to remain available until June 30, 1957.

50 USC app.
2281.

Emergency supplies and equipment: For procurement of reserve stocks of emergency civil defense materials as authorized by subsection (h) of section 201 of the Federal Civil Defense Act of 1950, as amended, and for procurement of radiological instruments and detection devices by the Federal Civil Defense Administrator and for distribution of such instruments and devices to the several States, the District of Columbia, and the Territories and possessions of the United States, by loan or grant, for training and educational purposes, under such terms and conditions as the Administrator shall prescribe, \$32,650,000.

50 USC app.
2281.

FUNDS APPROPRIATED TO THE PRESIDENT

DISASTER RELIEF

For expenses necessary to carry out the purposes of the Act of September 30, 1950 (Public Law 875), as amended, authorizing assistance to States and local governments in major disasters, \$3,500,000, to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That not exceeding 2 per centum of the foregoing amount shall be available for administrative expenses.

64 Stat. 1109.
42 USC 1855-
1855g.

FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION

Salaries and expenses: For necessary expenses in performing the duties of the Commission as authorized by law, including newspapers (not to exceed \$175), land and structures (not to exceed \$11,500), special counsel fees, improvement and care of grounds and repairs to buildings (not to exceed \$16,000), services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a), purchase of not to exceed four passenger motor vehicles, for replacement only, in the event adequate vehicles cannot be obtained by transfer from other

60 Stat. 810.

departments or agencies, and not to exceed \$65,000 for expenses of travel, \$6,870,000, of which \$80,000 shall be available for such expenses as are necessary to make a study of radio and television network broadcasting.

FEDERAL POWER COMMISSION

60 Stat. 810.

Salaries and expenses: For expenses necessary for the work of the Commission, as authorized by law, including not to exceed \$250,000 for expenses of travel; purchase (one for replacement only) and hire of passenger motor vehicles; and not to exceed \$500 for newspapers; \$4,650,000, of which not to exceed \$10,000 shall be available for special counsel and services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a), but at rates not exceeding \$50 per diem for individuals: *Provided*, That of this appropriation not to exceed \$600,000 shall be available for surveys and studies (including publications and maps) relating to the electric power industry and for furnishing assistance and information relating to regulation and surveys thereof; not to exceed \$100,000 shall be available for surveys and studies (including publications and maps) relating to the natural gas industry and for furnishing assistance and information relating to regulation and surveys thereof; and not to exceed \$200,000 shall be available for investigations relating to Federal river development projects.

FEDERAL TRADE COMMISSION

60 Stat. 810.

Salaries and expenses: For necessary expenses of the Federal Trade Commission, including not to exceed \$500 for newspapers, services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a), and not to exceed \$160,000 for expenses of travel, \$4,262,500: *Provided*, That no part of the foregoing appropriation shall be expended upon any investigation hereafter provided by concurrent resolution of the Congress until funds are appropriated subsequently to the enactment of such resolution to finance the cost of such investigation: *Provided further*, That no part of the foregoing appropriation shall be available for a statistical analysis of the consumer's dollar.

GENERAL ACCOUNTING OFFICE

60 Stat. 810.

Salaries and expenses: For necessary expenses of the General Accounting Office, including newspapers and periodicals (not exceeding \$500), and services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a), \$31,981,000.

GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION

Public Buildings
Service.

Operating expenses, Public Buildings Service: For necessary expenses of real property management and related activities as provided by law; repair and improvement of public buildings and grounds in the District of Columbia and area adjacent thereto, under the control of the General Services Administration; repair and improvement of buildings operated by the Treasury and Post Office Departments in the District of Columbia; furnishings and equipment; rental of buildings in the District of Columbia; restoration of leased premises; moving Government agencies (including space adjustments) in connection with the assignment, allocation, and transfer of building space; demolition of buildings; acquisition by purchase or otherwise and disposal by sale or otherwise of real estate and interests therein; and not to exceed \$163,500 for expenses of travel; \$97,595,500:

Provided, That of the foregoing amount \$7,000,000 shall be available for repair and improvement of buildings in the District of Columbia and area adjacent thereto: *Provided further*, That the foregoing appropriation shall not be available to effect the moving of Government agencies from the District of Columbia into buildings acquired to accomplish the dispersal of departmental functions of the executive establishment into areas outside of but accessible to the District of Columbia.

Dispersal of
departmental
functions.

Emergency operating expenses: For necessary emergency expenses of the General Services Administration not otherwise provided for, for operation, maintenance, protection, repair, alterations, and improvements of public buildings and grounds (including furnishings and equipment) to the extent that such buildings and grounds are under the control of the General Services Administration for such purposes as are provided for in Public Law 152, Eighty-first Congress, as amended; rental of buildings or parts thereof in the District of Columbia and elsewhere, including repairs, alterations, and improvements necessary for proper use by the Government, without regard to section 322 of the Act of June 30, 1932, as amended (40 U. S. C. 278a); restoration of leased premises; moving Government agencies in connection with the assignment, allocation, and transfer of building space; and not to exceed \$13,400 for expenses of travel; \$11,600,000: *Provided*, That of this amount, such sums as may be determined by the General Services Administrator to be necessary may be paid into other appropriations of the General Services Administration only for purposes of accounting: *Provided further*, That no part of this appropriation shall be available to effect the moving of Government agencies from the District of Columbia to accomplish the dispersal of departmental functions.

63 Stat. 377.
40 USC 471
note.

47 Stat. 412.

Dispersal of
departmental
functions.

Repair, improvement, and equipment of federally owned buildings outside the District of Columbia: For expenses necessary for the repair, alteration, preservation, renovation, improvement, equipment, and demolition of federally owned buildings outside the District of Columbia, not otherwise provided for, including grounds, approaches and appurtenances, wharves and piers, together with the necessary dredging adjacent thereto; acquisition of land as authorized by title III of the Act of June 16, 1949 (40 U. S. C. 297); not to exceed \$145,000 for expenses of travel; and care and safeguarding of sites acquired for Federal buildings; \$25,000,000, to remain available until expended.

63 Stat. 198.
40 USC 297,
297a.

Operating expenses, Federal Supply Service: For necessary expenses of personal property management and related activities as provided by law; including not to exceed \$300 for the purchase of newspapers and periodicals; and not to exceed \$58,750 for expenses of travel; \$3,005,000: *Provided*, That no functions budgeted under this appropriation shall be transferred to or financed from any other appropriation or fund.

Federal Supply
Service.

Expenses, general supply fund: For expenses necessary for operation of the general supply fund (except those authorized by law to be charged to said fund), including contractual services incident to receiving, handling, and shipping warehouse items; not to exceed \$250 for purchase of newspapers and periodicals; and not to exceed \$85,400 for expenses of travel; \$12,000,000: *Provided*, That funds available to the General Services Administration for the current fiscal year shall be available for the hire of passenger motor vehicles: *Provided further*, That no functions budgeted under this appropriation shall be transferred to or financed from any other appropriation or fund.

Leased warehouse space temporarily in excess of operating requirements may be subleased to commercial organizations and the proceeds credited to the fund from which rental payments are made during fiscal year 1956.

NARS.

Operating expenses, National Archives and Records Service: For necessary expenses in connection with Federal records management and related activities as provided by law; and not to exceed \$30,750 for expenses of travel; \$5,550,000.

Administrative operations: For necessary expenses of executive direction for activities under the control of the General Services Administration, of administrative operations for activities under regular appropriations for "Operating expenses", and of processing and determining renegotiation rebates; including not to exceed \$63,600 for expenses of travel; and not to exceed \$250 for purchase of newspapers and periodicals; \$4,125,000: *Provided*, That no functions budgeted under this appropriation shall be transferred to or financed from any other appropriation or fund.

Refunds under Renegotiation Act: For refunds under section 201 (f) of the Renegotiation Act of 1951, the unobligated balance of the appropriations granted under this head for the fiscal years 1952, 1953, and 1954, shall remain available until expended: *Provided*, That to the extent refunds are made from this appropriation of excessive profits collected under the Renegotiation Act and retained by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, or its successors, or any of its subsidiaries, the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, or its successors, or the appropriate subsidiary shall reimburse this appropriation.

Strategic and critical materials: For necessary expenses in carrying out the provisions of the Strategic and Critical Materials Stock Piling Act of July 23, 1946, including services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a), not to exceed \$4,000,000 for operating expenses, and not to exceed \$137,000 of such funds for expenses of travel, \$521,500,000, to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That any funds received as proceeds from sale or other disposition of materials on account of the rotation of stocks under said Act shall be deposited to the credit, and be available for expenditure for the purposes, of this appropriation: *Provided further*, That during the current fiscal year, there shall be no limitation on the value of surplus strategic and critical materials which, in accordance with subsection 6 (a) of the Act of July 23, 1946 (50 U. S. C. 98e (a)), may be transferred to stockpiles established in accordance with said Act: *Provided further*, That no part of funds available shall be used for construction of warehouses or tank storage facilities.

Strategic and critical materials (liquidation of contract authorization): For liquidation of obligations incurred pursuant to authority heretofore granted under this head, to enter into contracts for the purpose of the Strategic and Critical Materials Stock Piling Act of July 23, 1946, \$27,400,000, to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That this amount may be disbursed through the appropriation "Strategic and critical materials" but shall be accounted for separately therein.

Hospital facilities in the District of Columbia: For an additional amount for expenses necessary in carrying out the provisions of the Act of August 7, 1946 (60 Stat. 896), as amended (65 Stat. 657), authorizing the establishment of a hospital center in the District of Columbia, including grants to private agencies for hospital facilities in said District, \$1,610,000, to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That the limitation under this head in the Act of July 15, 1952 (66 Stat. 644), as amended, on the total amount to be provided for completion of grant projects, is increased from "\$11,400,000" to "\$13,010,000".

Hospital facilities in the District of Columbia (liquidation of contract authorization) : For payment of obligations incurred pursuant to authority provided under the head "Hospital Center, District of Columbia", in the Independent Offices Appropriation Act, 1949, to enter into contracts for construction, \$9,700,000, to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That this amount may be disbursed through the appropriation "Hospital facilities in the District of Columbia", but shall be accounted for separately therein. 62 Stat. 184.

United States Post Office and Courthouse, Nome, Alaska: For construction of a building in Nome, Alaska, for use as a United States Post Office and Courthouse, pursuant to the provisions of the Public Buildings Act of May 25, 1926, as amended (40 U. S. C. 341), \$1,100,000, to remain available until expended. Nome, Alaska. Post Office and Courthouse. 44 Stat. 630.

The appropriate foregoing appropriation to the General Services Administration shall be credited with (1) cost of maintenance, upkeep, and repair included as part of rentals received from Government corporations pursuant to law (40 U. S. C. 129) ; (2) reimbursements for services performed in respect to bonds and other obligations under the jurisdiction of the General Services Administration, issued by public authorities, States, or other public bodies, and such services in respect to such bonds or obligations as the Administrator deems necessary and in the public interest may, upon the request and at the expense of the issuing agencies, be provided from the appropriate foregoing appropriation; and (3) appropriations or funds available to other agencies, and transferred to the General Services Administration, in connection with property transferred to the General Services Administration pursuant to the Act of July 2, 1948 (50 U. S. C. 451 ff), and such appropriations or funds may, with the approval of the Bureau of the Budget, be so transferred. 61 Stat. 584. 62 Stat. 1225. 50 USC 451 note.

During the current fiscal year, no part of any money appropriated in this or any other Act shall be used during any quarter of such fiscal year to purchase within the continental limits of the United States typewriting machines (except bookkeeping and billing machines) at a price which exceeds 90 per centum of the lowest net cash price, plus applicable Federal excise taxes, accorded the most-favored customer (other than the Government, the American National Red Cross, and the purchasers of typewriting machines for educational purposes only) of the manufacturer of such machines during the six-month period immediately preceding such quarter: *Provided*, That the purchase, utilization, and disposal of typewriting machines shall be performed in accordance with the provisions of the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949, as amended. Typewriting machines. 63 Stat. 377. 40 USC 471 note.

The aggregate of annual payments for amortization of principal and interest thereon required by all purchase contracts entered into during the fiscal year 1956 pursuant to the Public Buildings Act of 1949 (63 Stat. 176), as amended by the Public Buildings Purchase Contract Act of 1954 (68 Stat. 518), shall not exceed the unused portion of the \$5,000,000 limitation applicable prior to July 1, 1955, under section 411 (a) of the said Public Buildings Act of 1949, as amended. 40 USC 352 note. 40 USC 356 note. 68 Stat. 518. 40 USC 356.

The unobligated balances of the funds made available by section 1 (a) of the Act of June 14, 1946 (60 Stat. 257), the Second Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1950, and the General Appropriation Act, 1951, for the acquisition of sites and the preparation of drawings and specifications for Federal public building projects outside the District of Columbia, as authorized by title I of the Act of June 16, 1949 (63 Stat. 176), as amended, and by the Act of May 25, 1926 (44 Stat. 630), as amended, shall be available also for expenses of preparation of 63 Stat. 973; 64 Stat. 704. 40 USC 352-354. 40 USC 341-347.

68 Stat. 518.
40 USC 356
note.

drawings and specifications, by contract or otherwise, acquisition of sites where not otherwise provided for, including soil investigations and tests, and administrative expenses, for carrying out the purposes of the Public Buildings Purchase Contract Act of 1954 (Public Law 519, Eighty-third Congress), approved July 22, 1954.

Abaca fiber program: Not to exceed \$117,500 of funds available to the General Services Administration for the abaca fiber program shall be available for administrative expenses incident to the abaca fiber program, to be computed on an accrual basis, and to be exclusive of the interest paid, depreciation, capitalized expenditures, expenses in connection with the acquisition, protection, operation, maintenance, improvement, or disposition of real or personal property relating to the abaca fiber program, and expenses of services performed on a contract or fee basis in connection with the performance of legal services.

HOUSING AND HOME FINANCE AGENCY

OFFICE OF THE ADMINISTRATOR

60 Stat. 810.

Salaries and expenses: For necessary expenses of the Office of the Administrator, including rent in the District of Columbia; purchase of not to exceed twenty-three passenger motor vehicles, of which twelve shall be for replacement only; services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a); not to exceed \$263,700 for expenses of travel; expenses of attendance at meetings of organizations concerned with the work of the agency; and the salary of a general counsel, but not in addition to staff otherwise authorized, which shall hereafter be at the salary rate of grade GS-18 so long as such position is occupied by the present incumbent; \$5,000,000: *Provided*, That necessary expenses of inspections and of providing representatives at the site of projects being planned or undertaken by local public agencies pursuant to title I of the Housing Act of 1949, as amended, projects financed through loans to educational institutions authorized by title IV of the Housing Act of 1950, as amended, and projects and facilities financed by loans to public agencies pursuant to section 108 of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation Liquidation Act, as amended (40 U. S. C. 459), shall be compensated by such agencies or institutions by the payment of fixed fees which in the aggregate will cover the costs of rendering such services, and expenses for such purpose shall be considered nonadministrative; and for the purpose of providing such inspections, the Administrator may utilize any agency and such agency may accept reimbursement or payment for such services from such institutions or the Administrator, and shall credit such amounts to the appropriations or funds against which such charges have been made, but such nonadministrative expenses shall not exceed \$700,000.

63 Stat. 414.
42 USC 1451-
1460.
64 Stat. 77.
12 USC 1749-
1749c.
67 Stat. 231.

Reserve of planned public works: For an additional amount for advances to public agencies and for surveys to carry out the purposes of section 702 of the Housing Act of 1954, \$3,000,000.

68 Stat. 641.
40 USC 462.

Urban planning grants: For an additional amount for grants to State, regional, and metropolitan area planning bodies in accordance with the provisions of section 701 of the Housing Act of 1954, \$2,000,000.

68 Stat. 640.
40 USC 461.

Capital grants for slum clearance and urban renewal: For an additional amount for payment of capital grants as authorized by title I of the Housing Act of 1949, as amended (42 U. S. C. 1453, 1456), \$50,000,000.

63 Stat. 416.

PUBLIC HOUSING ADMINISTRATION

Administrative expenses: For administrative expenses of the Public Housing Administration, \$8,200,000, to be merged with and expended under the authorization for such expenses contained in title II of this Act.

Annual contributions: For the payment of annual contributions to public housing agencies in accordance with section 10 of the United States Housing Act of 1937, as amended (42 U. S. C. 1410), 50 Stat. 891. \$81,750,000.

INTERSTATE COMMERCE COMMISSION

General expenses: For necessary expenses of the Interstate Commerce Commission not otherwise provided for, including not to exceed \$5,000 for employment of special counsel; services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a), at rates not to exceed \$50 per diem for individuals; newspapers (not to exceed \$200); purchase of not to exceed forty passenger motor vehicles, of which twenty shall be for replacement only; and not to exceed \$330,000 for expenses of travel; \$10,437,000, of which \$125,000 shall be available for expenses necessary to carry out such defense mobilization functions as may be delegated pursuant to law: *Provided*, That Joint Board members and cooperating State commissioners may use Government transportation requests when traveling in connection with their duties as such. 60 Stat. 810.

Railroad safety: For expenses necessary in performing functions authorized by law (45 U. S. C. 1-15, 17-21, 34-46, 61-64; 49 U. S. C. 26) to insure a maximum of safety in the operation of railroads, including authority to investigate, test experimentally, and report on the use and need of any appliances or systems intended to promote the safety of railway operation, including those pertaining to block-signal and train-control systems, as authorized by the joint resolution approved June 30, 1906, and the Sundry Civil Act of May 27, 1908 (45 U. S. C. 35-37), and to require carriers by railroad subject to the Act to install automatic train-stop or train-control devices as prescribed by the Commission (49 U. S. C. 26), including the employment of inspectors and engineers, and including not to exceed \$163,050 for expenses of travel, \$974,500. 34 Stat. 838.
35 Stat. 325.
41 Stat. 498.

Locomotive inspection: For expenses necessary in the enforcement of the Act of February 17, 1911, entitled "An Act to promote the safety of employees and travelers upon railroads by compelling common carriers engaged in interstate commerce to equip their locomotives with safe and suitable boilers and appurtenances thereto", as amended (45 U. S. C. 22-34), including not to exceed \$112,620 for expenses of travel, \$709,500. 36 Stat. 913.

NATIONAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE FOR AERONAUTICS

Salaries and expenses: For necessary expenses of the Committee, including one Director at not to exceed \$17,500 per annum so long as the position is held by the present incumbent; contracts for the making of special investigations and reports and for engineering, drafting and computing services; equipment; not to exceed \$330,000 for expenses of travel; maintenance and operation of aircraft; purchase of ten passenger motor vehicles for replacement only; not to exceed \$100 for newspapers and periodicals; uniforms or allowances therefor, as authorized by the Act of September 1, 1954 (68 Stat. 1114); and services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a); \$60,135,000. 5 USC 2131.
60 Stat. 810.

Construction and equipment: For construction and equipment at laboratories and research stations of the Committee, including the acquisition of not to exceed five hundred acres of land, \$12,565,000, to remain available until expended.

NATIONAL CAPITAL HOUSING AUTHORITY

52 Stat. 1186.
D. C. Code 5-
103 to 5-111.
64 Stat. 81.
Maintenance and operation of properties: For the maintenance and operation of properties under title I of the District of Columbia Alley Dwelling Authority Act, \$37,000: *Provided*, That all receipts derived from sales, leases, or other sources shall be covered into the Treasury of the United States monthly: *Provided further*, That so long as funds are available from appropriations for the foregoing purposes, the provisions of section 507 of the Housing Act of 1950 (Public Law 475, Eighty-first Congress), shall not be effective.

NATIONAL SCIENCE FOUNDATION

64 Stat. 149.
60 Stat. 810.
Salaries and expenses: For expenses necessary to carry out the purposes of the National Science Foundation Act of 1950, as amended (42 U. S. C. 1861-1875), including award of graduate fellowships; services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a), at rates not to exceed \$50 per diem for individuals; hire of passenger motor vehicles; not to exceed \$120,000 for expenses of travel; not to exceed \$150 for the purchase of newspapers and periodicals; and reimbursement of the General Services Administration for security guard services; \$16,000,000, to remain available until expended.

64 Stat. 149.
International Geophysical Year: For necessary expenses to carry out the purposes of the National Science Foundation Act of 1950, as amended (42 U. S. C. 1861-1875), as they pertain to the United States program for the International Geophysical Year, including expenses of travel notwithstanding any limitation contained in this Act, \$10,000,000, to remain available until June 30, 1960.

RENEGOTIATION BOARD

60 Stat. 810.
Salaries and expenses: For necessary expenses of the Renegotiation Board, including expenses of attendance at meetings concerned with the purposes of this appropriation; hire of passenger motor vehicles; not to exceed \$94,500 for expenses of travel; and services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a), at rates not to exceed \$50 per diem for individuals; \$4,150,000.

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

60 Stat. 810.
Salaries and expenses: For necessary expenses, including not to exceed \$500 for the purchase of newspapers; not to exceed \$132,000 for expenses of travel; and services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a) ; \$4,955,000.

SELECTIVE SERVICE SYSTEM

65 Stat. 75.
50 USC app.
451-471.
60 Stat. 810.
Salaries and expenses: For expenses necessary for the operation and maintenance of the Selective Service System, as authorized by title I of the Universal Military Training and Service Act (62 Stat. 604), as amended, including services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a) ; purchase of thirty motor vehicles

for replacement only; not to exceed \$250 for the purchase of newspapers and periodicals; not to exceed \$72,500 for expenses of travel, National Administration, Planning, Training, and Records Management; not to exceed \$145,000 for expenses of travel, State Administration, Planning, Training, and Records Servicing; and \$75,800 for the National Selective Service Appeal Board, of which not to exceed \$3,875 shall be available for expenses of travel; \$27,216,000, together with not to exceed \$1,226,000 of the unobligated balance of funds appropriated for this purpose in the "Independent Offices Appropriation Act, 1955": *Provided*, That of the foregoing amount \$20,963,700 shall be available for registration, classification, and induction activities of local boards: *Provided further*, That during the current fiscal year, the President may exempt this appropriation from the provisions of subsection (c) of section 3679 of the Revised Statutes, as amended, whenever he deems such action to be necessary in the interest of national defense. 68 Stat. 287. 31 USC 665.

Appropriations for the Selective Service System may be used for the destruction of records accumulated under the Selective Training and Service Act of 1940, as amended, by the Director of Selective Service after compliance with the procedures for the destruction of records prescribed pursuant to the Records Disposal Act of 1943, as amended (44 U. S. C. 366-380): *Provided*, That no records may be transferred to any other agency without the approval of the Director of Selective Service. Destruction of records. 54 Stat. 885. 50 USC app. 318. 57 Stat. 380.

VETERANS ADMINISTRATION

General operating expenses: For necessary operating expenses of the Veterans Administration, not otherwise provided for, including expenses incidental to securing employment for war veterans; purchase of thirty-one passenger motor vehicles for replacement only; not to exceed \$3,300 for newspapers and periodicals; and not to exceed \$2,731,000 for expenses of travel of employees; \$158,002,000, of which \$15,150,000 shall be available for such expenses as are necessary for the loan guaranty program: *Provided*, That no part of this appropriation shall be used to pay in excess of twenty persons engaged in public relations work: *Provided further*, That no part of any appropriation shall be used to pay educational institutions for reports and certifications of attendance at such institutions an allowance at a rate in excess of \$1 per month for each eligible veteran enrolled in and attending such institution. Public relations work. Educational attendance reports.

Medical administration and miscellaneous operating expenses: For expenses necessary for administration of the medical, hospital, domiciliary, special service, construction and supply, research, and employee education and training activities; expenses necessary for carrying out programs of medical research and of education and training of employees, as authorized by law; not to exceed \$751,800 for expenses of travel of employees paid from this appropriation, and those engaged in training programs; not to exceed \$2,700 for newspapers and periodicals; and not to exceed \$43,700 for preparation, shipment, installation, and display of exhibits, photographic displays, moving pictures, and other visual educational information and descriptive material, including purchase or rental of equipment; \$15,294,000.

Inpatient care: For expenses necessary for the maintenance and operation of hospitals and domiciliary facilities and for the care and treatment of beneficiaries of the Veterans Administration in facilities not under the jurisdiction of the Veterans Administration as authorized by law, including the furnishing of recreational articles and facilities; maintenance and operation of farms; repairing, altering,

improving or providing facilities in the several hospitals and homes under the jurisdiction of the Veterans Administration, not otherwise provided for, either by contract, or by the hire of temporary employees and purchase of materials; purchase of ninety-six passenger motor vehicles for replacement only; not to exceed \$246,000 for expenses of travel of employees; uniforms or allowances therefor as authorized by the Act of September 1, 1954 (68 Stat. 1114); and aid to State or Territorial homes in conformity with the Act approved August 27, 1888, as amended (24 U. S. C. 134) for the support of veterans eligible for admission to Veterans Administration facilities for hospital or domiciliary care; \$626,229,600, including the sum of \$7,229,600 for reimbursable services performed for other Government agencies and individuals: *Provided*, That allotments and transfers may be made from this appropriation to the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare (Public Health Service), the Army, Navy, Air Force, and Interior Departments, for disbursement by them under the various headings of their applicable appropriations, of such amounts as are necessary for the care and treatment of beneficiaries of the Veterans Administration: *Provided further*, That the foregoing appropriation is predicated on furnishing inpatient care and treatment to an average of 131,484 beneficiaries during the fiscal year 1956 excluding members in State or Territorial homes, and if a lesser number is experienced such appropriation shall be expended only in proportion to the average number of beneficiaries furnished such care and treatment.

Outpatient care: For expenses necessary for furnishing outpatient care to beneficiaries of the Veterans Administration, as authorized by law, including purchase of ten passenger motor vehicles for replacement only; uniforms or allowances therefor as authorized by the Act of September 1, 1954 (68 Stat. 1114); and not to exceed \$170,000 for expenses of travel of employees; \$82,089,000, of which not exceeding \$11,500,000 shall be available for outpatient fee basis dental care.

Maintenance and operation of supply depots: For expenses necessary for maintenance and operation of supply depots, including not to exceed \$2,500 for expenses of travel of employees, \$1,578,000.

Compensation and pensions: For the payment of compensation, pensions, gratuities, and allowances (including burial awards authorized by Veterans Regulation Numbered 9 (a), as amended, and subsistence allowances authorized by part VII of Veterans Regulation 1 (a) as amended), authorized under any Act of Congress, or regulation of the President based thereon, including emergency officers' retirement pay and annuities, the administration of which is now or may hereafter be placed in the Veterans Administration, and for the payment of adjusted-service credits as provided in sections 401 and 601 of the Act of May 19, 1924, as amended (38 U. S. C. 631 and 661), \$2,800,000,000, to remain available until expended.

Readjustment benefits: For the payment of benefits to or on behalf of veterans as authorized by titles II, III, and V, of the Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944, as amended, and title II of the Veterans Readjustment Assistance Act of 1952, as amended, and for supplies, equipment, and tuition authorized by part VII and payments authorized by part IX of Veterans Regulation Numbered 1 (a), as amended, \$627,097,000, to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That hereafter no part of any appropriation to the Veterans Administration shall be available, in connection with any loan authorized by title III of the Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944, as amended (38 U. S. C. 694-694n), for payment to the lender by the Administrator of Veterans Affairs, or for credit on the loan, of an amount equivalent to 4 per centum of the amount originally loaned, guaranteed or insured by the Veterans Administration: *Provided further*, That no right to any

5 USC 2131.

25 Stat. 450.

Transfer of funds.

5 USC 2131.

38 USC ch. 12A.

43 Stat. 125.

58 Stat. 287.

38 USC 701, 694-

694n, ch. 12A.

66 Stat. 663.

38 USC 911-984.

38 USC ch. 12A.

59 Stat. 626.

Time limitation.

such payment shall accrue after September 1, 1953, but the foregoing proviso shall not apply with respect to payments based on guarantees made, or certificates of commitments issued, prior to said date or commitments for loans made by the Veterans Administration.

Military and naval insurance: For military and naval insurance, \$4,868,000, to remain available until expended.

National service life insurance: For the payment of benefits and for transfer to the national service life insurance fund, in accordance with the National Service Life Insurance Act of 1940, as amended, \$81,300,000, to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That certain premiums shall be credited to this appropriation as provided by the Act.

54 Stat. 1008.
38 USC 818.

Servicemen's indemnities: For payment of liabilities under the Servicemen's Indemnity Act of 1951, \$40,500,000, to remain available until expended.

65 Stat. 33.
38 USC 851
note.

Grants to the Republic of the Philippines: For payment to the Republic of the Philippines of grants in accordance with the Act of July 1, 1948, as amended (50 U. S. C. App. 1991-1996), for expenses incident to medical care and treatment of veterans, \$2,500,000.

62 Stat. 1210.

Hospital and domiciliary facilities: For hospital and domiciliary facilities, for planning and for extending, with the approval of the President, any of the facilities under the jurisdiction of the Veterans Administration or for any of the purposes set forth in sections 1 and 2 of the Act approved March 4, 1931 (38 U. S. C. 438j-k) or in section 101 of the Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944 (38 U. S. C. 693a), to remain available until expended, \$30,000,000, of which \$2,900,000 shall be available for technical services for rehabilitation of the neuropsychiatric hospital at Downey, Illinois.

46 Stat. 1550.
58 Stat. 284.

Major alterations, improvements, and repairs: For all necessary expenses of major alterations, improvements, and repairs to regional offices, supply depots, and hospital and domiciliary facilities, \$3,900,000, to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That no part of the foregoing appropriation shall be used to commence any major alteration, improvement, or repair unless funds are available for the completion of such work; and no funds shall be used for such work at any facility if the Veterans Administration is reasonably certain that the installation will be abandoned in the near future.

Not to exceed 5 per centum of any appropriation for the current fiscal year for "Compensation and pensions", "Readjustment benefits", "Military and naval insurance", "National service life insurance", and "Servicemen's indemnities", may be transferred, to any other of the mentioned appropriations, but not to exceed 10 per centum of the appropriation so augmented.

Appropriations available to the Veterans Administration for the current fiscal year for salaries and expenses shall be available for services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a).

60 Stat. 810.

Appropriations available to the Veterans Administration for the current fiscal year for "Inpatient care" and "Outpatient care" shall be available for funeral, burial, and other expenses incidental thereto (except burial awards authorized by Veterans Regulation Numbered 9 (a), as amended), for beneficiaries of the Veterans Administration receiving care under such appropriations.

38 USC ch.
12A.

No part of the appropriations in this Act for the Veterans Administration (except the appropriation for "Hospital and domiciliary facilities") shall be available for the purchase of any site for or toward the construction of any new hospital or home.

No part of the foregoing appropriations shall be available for hospitalization or examination of any persons except beneficiaries entitled under the laws bestowing such benefits to veterans, unless reimbursement of cost is made to the appropriation at such rates as may be fixed by the Administrator of Veterans Affairs.

INDEPENDENT OFFICES—GENERAL PROVISIONS

Travel expenses. SEC. 102. Where appropriations in this title are expendable for travel expenses of employees and no specific limitation has been placed thereon, the expenditures for such travel expenses may not exceed the amount set forth therefor in the budget estimates submitted for the appropriations: *Provided*, That this section shall not apply to travel performed by uncompensated officials of local boards and appeal boards of the Selective Service System.

Newspaper and periodical purchases. SEC. 103. Where appropriations in this title are expendable for the purchase of newspapers and periodicals and no specific limitation has been placed thereon, the expenditures therefor under each such appropriation may not exceed the amount of \$50: *Provided*, That this limitation shall not apply to the purchase of scientific, technical, trade, or traffic periodicals necessary in connection with the performance of the authorized functions of the agencies for which funds are herein provided.

Positions formerly held by persons entering Armed Forces. SEC. 104. No part of any appropriation contained in this title shall be available to pay the salary of any person filling a position, other than a temporary position, formerly held by an employee who has left to enter the Armed Forces of the United States and has satisfactorily completed his period of active military or naval service and has within ninety days after his release from such service or from hospitalization continuing after discharge for a period of not more than one year made application for restoration to his former position and has been certified by the Civil Service Commission as still qualified to perform the duties of his former position and has not been restored thereto.

Attendance at meetings. SEC. 105. Appropriations contained in this title, available for expenses of travel shall be available, when specifically authorized by the head of the activity or establishment concerned, for expenses of attendance at meetings of organizations concerned with the function or activity for which the appropriation concerned is made.

Real estate sales, etc. SEC. 106. No part of any appropriations made available by the provisions of this title shall be used for the purchase or sale of real estate or for the purpose of establishing new offices outside the District of Columbia: *Provided*, That this limitation shall not apply to programs which have been approved by the Congress and appropriations made therefor.

Personnel work. SEC. 107. No part of any appropriation contained in this title shall be used to pay the compensation of any employee engaged in personnel work in excess of the number that would be provided by a ratio of one such employee to one hundred and thirty-five, or a part thereof, full-time, part-time, and intermittent employees of the agency concerned: *Provided*, That for purposes of this section employees shall be considered as engaged in personnel work if they spend half time or more in personnel administration consisting of direction and administration of the personnel program; employment, placement, and separation; job evaluation and classification; employee relations and services; training; wage administration; and processing, recording, and reporting.

Age requirement restriction. SEC. 108. No part of any appropriation contained in this title shall be used to pay the compensation of any officers and employees who allocate positions in the classified civil service with a requirement of maximum age for such positions: *Provided*, That (1) ability and

(2) qualifications for employment to such positions shall be the governing considerations.

SEC. 109. None of the sections under the head "Independent Offices, General Provisions" in this title shall apply to the Housing and Home Finance Agency. Nonapplicability.

TITLE II—CORPORATIONS

The following corporations and agencies, respectively, are hereby authorized to make such expenditures, within the limits of funds and borrowing authority available to each such corporation or agency and in accord with law, and to make such contracts and commitments without regard to fiscal year limitations as provided by section 104 of the Government Corporation Control Act, as amended, as may be necessary in carrying out the programs set forth in the Budget for the fiscal year 1956 for each such corporation or agency, except as hereinafter provided: 61 Stat. 584.
31 USC 849.

Office of the Administrator, housing loans to educational institutions: Not to exceed \$500,000 shall be available for all administrative expenses, which shall be on an accrual basis, of carrying out the functions of the Office of the Administrator under the program of housing loans to educational institutions (title IV of the Housing Act of 1950, as amended, 12 U. S. C. 1749-1749d), but this amount shall be exclusive of payment for services and facilities of the Federal Reserve banks or any member thereof, the Federal home-loan banks, and any insured bank within the meaning of the Act creating the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (Act of August 23, 1935, as amended, 12 U. S. C. 264) which has been designated by the Secretary of the Treasury as a depository of public money of the United States: *Provided*, That not to exceed \$19,000 shall be available for expenses of travel. Housing and Home Finance Agency.
64 Stat. 77.
64 Stat. 873.
12 USC 1811 note.

Office of the Administrator, public facility loans: Not to exceed \$40,000 of funds in the revolving fund established pursuant to section 108 of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation Liquidation Act, as amended (40 U. S. C. 459), shall be available for administrative expenses, but this amount shall be exclusive of payment for services and facilities of the Federal Reserve banks or any member thereof, the Federal home-loan banks, and any insured bank within the meaning of the Act creating the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (Act of August 23, 1935, as amended, 12 U. S. C. 264) which has been designated by the Secretary of the Treasury as a depository of public money of the United States. 67 Stat. 231.
64 Stat. 873.
12 USC 1811 note.

Office of the Administrator, revolving fund (liquidating programs): During the current fiscal year not to exceed \$2,600,000 shall be available for administrative expenses (including not to exceed \$183,200 for travel), but this amount shall be exclusive of costs of services performed on a contract or fee basis in connection with termination of contracts and legal services on a contract or fee basis and of payment for services and facilities of the Federal Reserve banks or any member thereof, any servicer approved by the Federal National Mortgage Association, the Federal home-loan banks, and any insured bank within the meaning of the Act of August 23, 1935, as amended, creating the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (12 U. S. C. 264) which has been designated by the Secretary of the Treasury as a depository of public money of the United States: *Provided*, That all expenses, not otherwise specifically limited in connection with the programs provided for under this head shall not exceed \$10,750,000, but this limitation shall not apply to expenses (other than for personal services) in connection with disposition of federally owned projects. 64 Stat. 873.
12 USC 1811 note.

Federal National Mortgage Association: Not to exceed \$3,950,000 shall be available for administrative expenses, which shall be on an

accrual basis, and shall be exclusive of interest paid, expenses (including expenses for fiscal agency services performed on a contract or fee basis) in connection with the issuance and servicing of obligations, depreciation, properly capitalized expenditures, fees for servicing mortgages, expenses (including services performed on a force account, contract, or fee basis, but not including other personal services) in connection with the acquisition, protection, operation, maintenance, improvement, or disposition of real or personal property belonging to said Association or in which it has an interest, cost of salaries, wages, travel, and other expenses of persons employed outside of the continental United States, expenses of services performed on a contract or fee basis in connection with the performance of legal services, and all administrative expenses reimbursable from other Government agencies; and said Association may utilize and may make payment for services and facilities of the Federal Reserve banks and other agencies of the Government: *Provided*, That the distribution of administrative expenses to the accounts of the Association shall be made in accordance with generally recognized accounting principles and practices: *Provided further*, That not to exceed \$90,000 shall be available for expenses of travel: *Provided further*, That administrative expenses not under limitation for the purposes set forth in the budget schedules for the fiscal year 1956 shall not exceed \$150,000.

Home Loan Bank Board: Not to exceed a total of \$920,000 shall be available for administrative expenses of the Home Loan Bank Board, and shall be derived from funds available to the Home Loan Bank Board, including those in the Home Loan Bank Board revolving fund and receipts of the Federal Home Loan Bank Administration, the Federal Home Loan Bank Board, or the Home Loan Bank Board for the current fiscal year and prior fiscal years, and the Board may utilize and may make payment for services and facilities of the Federal home-loan banks, the Federal Reserve banks, the Federal Savings and Loan Insurance Corporation, and other agencies of the Government: *Provided*, That all necessary expenses in connection with the conservatorship of institutions insured by the Federal Savings and Loan Insurance Corporation and all necessary expenses (including services performed on a contract or fee basis, but not including other personal services) in connection with the handling, including the purchase, sale, and exchange, of securities on behalf of Federal home-loan banks, and the sale, issuance, and retirement of, or payment of interest on, debentures or bonds, under the Federal Home Loan Bank Act, as amended, shall be considered as nonadministrative expenses for the purposes hereof: *Provided further*, That not to exceed \$42,400 shall be available for expenses of travel: *Provided further*, That members of the Federal Savings and Loan Advisory Council shall be entitled to reimbursement from the Board for transportation expenses incurred in attendance at meetings of such Council and may be paid not to exceed \$25 per diem in lieu of subsistence: *Provided further*, That notwithstanding any other provisions of this Act, except for the limitation in amount hereinbefore specified, the administrative expenses and other obligations of the Board shall be incurred, allowed, and paid in accordance with the provisions of the Federal Home Loan Bank Act of July 22, 1932, as amended (12 U. S. C. 1421-1449): *Provided further*, That the nonadministrative expenses for the examination of Federal and State chartered institutions shall not exceed \$2,995,000.

Federal Savings and Loan Insurance Corporation: Not to exceed \$985,000 shall be available for administrative expenses, which shall be on an accrual basis and shall be exclusive of interest paid, depreciation, properly capitalized expenditures, expenses in connection with liquidation of insured institutions, liquidation or handling of

assets of or derived from insured institutions, payment of insurance, and action for or toward the avoidance, termination, or minimizing of losses in the case of insured institutions, legal fees and expenses, and payments for administrative expenses of the Home Loan Bank Board determined by said Board to be properly allocable to said Corporation, and said Corporation may utilize and may make payment for services and facilities of the Federal home-loan banks, the Federal Reserve banks, the Home Loan Bank Board, and other agencies of the Government: *Provided*, That not to exceed \$90,000 shall be available for expenses of travel: *Provided further*, That notwithstanding any other provisions of this Act, except for the limitation in amount hereinbefore specified, the administrative expenses and other obligations of said Corporation shall be incurred, allowed and paid in accordance with title IV of the Act of June 27, 1934, as amended (12 U. S. C. 1724-1730). 48 Stat. 1255.

Federal Housing Administration: In addition to the amounts available by or pursuant to law (which shall be transferred to this authorization) for the administrative expenses in carrying out duties imposed by or pursuant to law, not to exceed \$5,900,000 of the various funds of the Federal Housing Administration shall be available for expenditure, in accordance with the National Housing Act, as amended (12 U. S. C. 1701): *Provided*, That, except as herein otherwise provided, all expenses and obligations of said Administration shall be incurred, allowed, and paid in accordance with the provisions of said Act: *Provided further*, That not to exceed \$300,000 shall be available for expenses of travel: *Provided further*, That funds available for expenditure shall be available for contract actuarial services (not to exceed \$1,500); and purchase of periodicals and newspapers (not to exceed \$500): *Provided further*, That expenditures for nonadministrative expenses classified by section 2 of Public Law 387, approved October 25, 1949, shall not exceed \$33,000,000. 48 Stat. 1246. 63 Stat. 905. 12 USC 1702.

Public Housing Administration: Of the amounts available by law for the administrative expenses of the Public Housing Administration in carrying out duties imposed by law including funds appropriated by title I of this Act not to exceed \$8,200,000, shall be available for such expenses, including not to exceed \$530,000 for expenses of travel, purchase of not to exceed four passenger motor vehicles for replacement only; and expenses of attendance at meetings of organizations concerned with the work of the Administration: *Provided*, That necessary expenses of providing representatives of the Administration at the sites of non-Federal projects in connection with the construction of such non-Federal projects by public housing agencies with the aid of the Administration, shall be compensated by such agencies by the payment of fixed fees which in the aggregate in relation to the development costs of such projects will cover the costs of rendering such services, and expenditures by the Administration for such purpose shall be considered nonadministrative expenses, and funds received from such payments may be used only for the payment of necessary expenses of providing representatives of the Administration at the sites of non-Federal projects: *Provided further*, That all expenses of the Public Housing Administration not specifically limited in this Act, in carrying out its duties imposed by law, shall not exceed \$1,820,000.

CORPORATIONS—GENERAL PROVISIONS

SEC. 202. No part of the funds of, or available for expenditure by, any corporation or agency included in this title shall be used to pay the compensation of any employee engaged in personnel work in excess of the number that would be provided by a ratio of one such employee to one hundred and thirty-five, or a part thereof, full-^{Personnel}

time, part-time, and intermittent employees of the agency concerned: *Provided*, That for purposes of this section employees shall be considered as engaged in personnel work if they spend half-time or more in personnel administration consisting of direction and administration of the personnel program; employment, placement, and separation; job evaluation and classification; employee relations and services; training; committees of expert examiners and boards of civil-service examiners; wage administration; and processing, recording, and reporting.

TITLE III—GENERAL PROVISIONS

Strikes or
overthrow of
U. S. Govern-
ment.

SEC. 301. No part of any appropriation contained in this Act, or of the funds available for expenditure by any corporation included in this Act, shall be used to pay the salary or wages of any person who engages in a strike against the Government of the United States or who is a member of an organization of Government employees that asserts the right to strike against the Government of the United States, or who advocates, or is a member of an organization that advocates, the overthrow of the Government of the United States by force or violence: *Provided*, That for the purposes hereof an affidavit shall be considered prima facie evidence that the person making the affidavit has not contrary to the provisions of this section engaged in a strike against the Government of the United States, is not a member of an organization of Government employees that asserts the right to strike against the Government of the United States, or that such person does not advocate, and is not a member of an organization that advocates, the overthrow of the Government of the United States by force or violence: *Provided further*, That any person who engages in a strike against the Government of the United States or who is a member of an organization of Government employees that asserts the right to strike against the Government of the United States, or who advocates, or who is a member of an organization that advocates, the overthrow of the Government of the United States by force or violence and accepts employment the salary or wages for which are paid from any appropriation or fund contained in this Act shall be guilty of a felony and, upon conviction, shall be fined not more than \$1,000 or imprisoned for not more than one year, or both: *Provided further*, That the above penalty clause shall be in addition to, and not in substitution for, any other provisions of existing law.

Publicity or
propaganda.

SEC. 302. No part of any appropriation contained in this Act, or of the funds available for expenditure by any corporation or agency included in this Act, shall be used for publicity or propaganda purposes designed to support or defeat legislation pending before the Congress.

Short title.

SEC. 303. This Act may be cited as the "Independent Offices Appropriation Act, 1956".

Approved June 30, 1955.



